DUAL ARITHMETIC.

DUAL ARITHMETIC.

A NEW ART.

INVENTED AND DEVELOPED

BY OLIVER BYRNE,

MILITARY, MECHANICAL, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, AND
FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS IN THE COLLEGE OF CIVIL ENGINEERS
AT PUTNEY.



LONDON:
BELL AND DALDY, 186, FLEET STREET.
CAMBRIDGE: DEIGHTON, BELL, & CO.
1863.

LONDON:
R. CLAY, SON, AND TAYLOR, PRINTERS.

PREFACE.

In the most general sense, the peculiar system of developing and applying the power of numbers, which I have called Dual Arithmetic, is a new Art, and not merely a new method of obtaining results that might be found by arts previously known.

Dual Arithmetic unfolds the capabilities of numbers in an original manner, extends the boundaries of mathematical science, and establishes new rules by which many difficult problems of the greatest utility and importance are solved with ease without the aid of tables, cumbersome formulæ, or methods of approximation.

Those acquainted with the operations of common arithmetic can easily acquire a sufficient knowledge of Dual Arithmetic to understand the solutions of the following introductory examples.

In developing the elements of this new art, I have purposely disregarded the most obvious arithmetical abridgments, in order that each process may appear without the least disguise.

The Introductory Examples are for the purpose of showing the accomplished mathematician the power of this art. The learner who wishes to acquire it practically, is recommended to pass them over until he has mastered the work, when he will be able fully to appreciate their value.

I have applied the numerical operations of Dual Arithmetic to a variety of developments, so that in each particular inquiry the best method to connect actual calculation with algebraic language and symbolical expressions may be applied. In my works on Algebra and the Calculus, which are being prepared for publication, the whole subject and its different applications will be treated in a general and exhaustive manner. My work on the Calculus, to be termed the "Calculus of Form," unfolds a new science and establishes modern analysis on a purely Mathematical basis, rejecting the reasoning of the Differential and other methods.

OLIVER BYRNE.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTORY EXAMPLES.

PART I.

DEFINITIONS AND ELEMENTARY PROPOSITIONS.

Why this work is entitled "Dual Arithmetic," . . . . . p. 1.

PROPOSITION I.

To multiply a given number by a given power of 1·1, 1·01, 1·001, &c. p. 2. —Coefficients of $(x + y)^n$, when expanded, n being a whole positive number, p. 2.—Examples: Periods of figures corresponding to particular multipliers, p. 3.—Properties of particular multipliers, p. 4.—Different methods of obtaining results, without interfering with the laws that govern the system, p. 5.—The use of blank periods of dots, p. 7.—The office of the new sign ↓, defined, p. 9.—Arrangements to save mental labour, pp. 10—15.

PROPOSITION II.

To find the powers of (1·1), (1·01), (1·001), &c., so that when one given number is multiplied by them, the continued product will be another given number, p. 15.—Examples: How to find the operating figures to the right of ↓, &c., p. 16.—Reduction of compound fractions to the powers of ↓1, ↓0,1, &c., p. 17.

PART II.

DIVISION OF DUAL ARITHMETIC, p. 21.

The operative numbers employed in division, p. 22.—The nature of negative numbers to the right of ↓; Examples, &c., p. 23.—Division of

Dual Arithmetic proved by multiplication, p. 25.—Numbers employed in division, with their application to particular examples, p. 26.—A method of division independent of the rules of Common Arithmetic, p. 28.

PART III.

EVOLUTION AND INVOLUTION OF DUAL ARITHMETIC p. 29.

How to find, to any proposed extent, the relations existing between $\downarrow 1$, $\downarrow 0,1$, $\downarrow 0,0,1$, &c., p. 31.—Conditional equalities in a tabulated form; verifications, examples, and comparisons, p. 32.—Extraction of the roots of given numbers; Examples and comparisons, p. 36.—Values of $\downarrow 1$, $\downarrow 0,1$, $\downarrow 0,0,1$, &c., in a tabulated form, p. 42.—To find the value of x in the equation $(1{\cdot}251853)^x = 1{\cdot}571653$, with other examples of the same order, p. 43.—To find the hyperbolic log. of $\pi = 3{\cdot}14159$, &c., p. 48.—Values of $\downarrow 1$, $\downarrow 0,1$, $\downarrow 0,0,1$, &c., under different forms of arrangement, p. 51.—Values of 2, 3, 4, &c., reduced to the eighth position; how the reduction is effected, p. 54.

PART IV.

OF ANGULAR MAGNITUDES AND TRIGONOMETRICAL LINES, p. 59.

To find the sine and cosine of a given angle, p. 60.—Lengths of arcs to radius 1, p. 62.—Examples of transformations of the equations of condition, p. 63.—The determination of angular magnitudes and trigonometrical lines by the combined operations of both Common and Dual Arithmetic, p. 67.—Table, to find the length of an arc of any given number of degrees, minutes, &c., p. 72.—A new and easy method by which the moon's distance may be cleared, so as to find the longitude at sea, p. 75.—The cosine of an angle being given, to find the degrees, minutes, &c., contained in the arc, p. 79.—To find the degrees, &c., contained in a given arc without the use of tables, p. 81.—The use of formulæ of verification, the operations of Common and Dual Arithmetic combined, p. 83.

PART V.

FORMULÆ AND RULES FOR THE SOLUTION OF PLANE TRIANGLES, WITHOUT THE USE OF TABLES, p. 87.

Calculations combining Common and Dual Arithmetic, p. 88.—How to

operate upon quantities, by Dual Arithmetic only, p. 89.—Particular examples in the solution of plane triangles, p. 93.—Given the three sides of a plane triangle to find the area and one of the angles, independent of tables and Common Arithmetic, p. 105.

PART VI.

DUAL ARITHMETIC APPLIED TO THE SOLUTION OF THE DIFFERENT CASES OF SPHERICAL TRIANGLES.

Right-angled spherical triangles; Examples, p. 110.—Oblique spherical triangles; Dual and Common Arithmetic combined, p. 115.—The areas of spherical triangles, and the spherical excess, p. 117.—An example solved by two methods, each independent of Common Arithmetic, p. 120.

IMPORTANT MISCELLANEOUS PROBLEMS SOLVED BY DUAL ARITHMETIC.

To find the hyperbolic logarithm of a given number, p. 123.—Unabridged examples; how to find a quotient by simple subtraction, p. 125.—How to avoid large numbers to the right of $\downarrow$, in general developments, p. 126.—To find the hyperbolic logarithm of a number greater than 10, p. 128.—To find the number corresponding to a given hyperbolic logarithm, p. 132.—To find the distance of an inaccessible object, p. 134.—To find the meridional parts answering to any given latitude by direct calculation, p. 142.—To find the units of work done on each square inch of the piston of a steam engine, the steam being worked expansively, p. 147.—To find the time of oscillation of a simple circular pendulum, p. 150.—By the direct application of Dual Arithmetic, and without the direct use of the well-known constant π, to find the length of an arc corresponding to any number of degrees, &c., p. 153.—To clear the moon's distance so as to find the longitude at sea, p. 154.—To find the length of an elliptic arc, investigation, and numerical example, p. 156.—To determine the numerical value of elliptic and hyperbolic functions when integrated, p. 161.—To find the meridional parts corresponding to latitude 83° 25′ 24″, p. 167.—Without the aid of Common Arithmetic, to find the value of $\frac{1.3.5.7.9.11.13}{2.4.6.8.10.12\ 14}x^7$, a term in the series that expresses the time o oscillation of a circular pendulum, when $x = \cdot 113574657$, p. 169.—Given the cosine of an angle, to find the sine, tangent, cotangent, &c., and their hyperbolic and common logarithms, p. 170.

GENERAL SOLUTION OF ALGEBRAICAL EQUATIONS OF ALL DEGREES, p. 173

To multiply a number by $\downarrow 5$, $\downarrow 0{,}5$, $\downarrow 0{,}0{,}5$, &c. Monogram by which the positions may be marked; examples, p. 173.—To extract roots of cubic equations, p. 176.—To extract roots of an equation of the fourth degree, p. 177.—To extract roots of equations of the fifth degree, p. 179.—To extract roots of equations of the sixth and higher degrees, p. 185.—To extract the roots of equations containing fractional indices, p. 190.—Exponential equations, p. 194.—To find the coordinates of the curve $y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\,\epsilon^{-x^2}$, when the area is the fraction $\frac{2143}{4789}$, p. 201.—Given, $x \sin x = \cos x$, to find x, p. 203.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS.

General development of any quantity or magnitude capable of being represented by numbers, p. 206.—Ultimate values of $\downarrow 1$, $\downarrow 0{,}1$ $\downarrow 0{,}0{,}1$, &c., p. 212.—Log. $\pi = 16\frac{8}{9} + \log. \frac{8}{9}$, p. 215.—Developments with operative numbers on the right and left of $\downarrow$, p. 216.

APPENDIX.

Notes to the Introductory Examples . . . . . p. 217

ERRATA.

Page	5, line	5, from top,	*for*	"$54{\cdot}247 \times (1{\cdot}06)$," *read* "$54{\cdot}247 \times (1{\cdot}01)$."
,,	21, ,,	6,	,,	"divide by 1, $(1{\cdot}01)^3$," *read* "divide 1 by $(1{\cdot}01)^3$."
,,	22, ,,	19,	,,	"negative," *read* "positive."
,,	22, ,,	20,	,,	"positive," *read* "negative."
,,	38, ,,	11,	,,	"sixth root," *read* "fifth root."
,,	72, ,,	14,	,,	"minutes," *read* "minutes, &c."
,,	117, ,,	9,	,,	"THE AREA," *read* "THE AREAS."

INTRODUCTORY EXAMPLES.

1. *The radius of the earth at the equator* = 20921185 *feet; and the area of circle whose diameter is unity* = ·78539816.

Required the value of $\left(\frac{78539{\cdot}816}{2092118{\cdot}5}\right)^{\frac{1}{7}}$

$78539{\cdot}816 = 10^4 \times 7 \downarrow 1,1,9,8,5,4,4,7, = \downarrow \overline{1127192741,}$

$2092118{\cdot}5 = 10^6 \times 2 \downarrow 0,4,5,2,3,1,2,0, = \downarrow \overline{1455441914,}$

$$\begin{array}{rl} & + \ 1127192741 \\ & - \ 1455441914 \\ \hline 7\,) & - \ \ 328249173 \\ \hline & - \ \ 46892739 \end{array} = \tfrac{8}{10} \downarrow 0,4,2,1,2,1,4,8, = {\cdot}625687758.$$

2. *Required the hyperbolic logarithm of* 3·141592654 = π, *or find the value of* x *in the equation*

$$\varepsilon^x = \pi;$$

$$\varepsilon = 2{\cdot}718281828.$$

$$\varepsilon = \downarrow 10,4,7,1,0,0,3,8, = \downarrow \overline{100005025,}$$

$$\pi = \downarrow 12,0,1,0,0,8,2,3, = \downarrow \overline{114478742,}$$

Then by common division 114478742 divided by 100005025, gives 1·14472989, the hyperbolic logarithm of π.

The divisor 100005025, which is a whole number, remains constant in calculating hyperbolic logarithms. The division by $100005025 = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,5,0,2,5, = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,5,0,0,25,$ may be performed by Dual Arithmetic as follows:

$$114478742 \div \downarrow 0,0,0,0,5,0,0,25, = 114478742 \downarrow 0,0,0,0,\bar{5},0,0,\overline{25},$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 11447 & 8742 \,.+ \\ & 5724 \,.- \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 11447\,301 & 8 \,.\,.\,.\,.\,.\,.\,.+ \\ 2 & 9 \,.\,.\,.\,.\,.\,.\,.- \end{array}$$

$$1{\cdot}1447\,2989$$

3. *Required the hyperbolic logarithm of* 1·25, *retaining the common divisor* 100005025, *or multiplier* $\downarrow 0,0,0,0,\bar{5},0,\overline{25}$,

$$1{\cdot}25 = \downarrow 2,3,2,6,7,3,2,3, = \downarrow \overline{22315476},$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 22315 & 476 \,.\,. \\ 1 & 116 \,.\,. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 22314\,360 & .\,.\,.\,.\,.\,.\,.\,. \\ 6 & .\,.\,.\,.\,.\,.\,.\,. \end{array}$$

Hyp. log. 1·25 = ·22314354

4. *Find the logarithm of* $\pi = 3{\cdot}141592654$, *or the value of* x *in the equation,*

$$10^x = 3{\cdot}141592654$$

$$10 = \downarrow 24,1,5,1,9,2,9,5, = \downarrow \overline{230270081},$$

$$\pi = \downarrow 12,0,1,0,0,8,2,3, = \downarrow \overline{114478742},$$

Then, by common division, 114478742 divided by 230270081 gives ·49714987 the logarithm of π.

In calculating common logarithms by this new art, 230270081 $= 23 \downarrow 0,0,1,1,7,4,0,8$ is constant, and may be retained, and the division performed thus,

$$497 \times 23 = 11431$$

$$11431 \downarrow 0,0,1,4,7,6,5,1, = 114478742$$

$$\therefore \frac{497 \times 23 \downarrow 0,0,1,4,7,5,6,1,}{23 \downarrow 0,0,1,1,7,4,0,8,} = 497 \downarrow 0,0,0,3,0,1,5,3, = {\cdot}497149876.$$

5. *The distance of the earth from the sun* = 95364768 *miles, find the common logarithm of this number, or solve the equation,*

$$10^x = 95364768$$

$$9\,)\,95364768$$

$$10596085{\cdot}33 = \downarrow 0,5,8,1,5,1,8,8,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \downarrow 0,5, &= 4975415 \\ 0,0,8, &= 799640 \\ \text{and,} &\quad 15188 \\ 9. &= 219733500 \end{aligned}$$

$$225523743 \div 230270081 = {\cdot}97938795$$

$\therefore$ The common logarithm of 95364768 = 7·97938795.

This result may be found without the use of common division, thus:—

$$23 \times 98 = 2254$$

$$2254 \downarrow 0,0,0,5,5,\bar{1},\bar{1},\bar{2}, = 225523743$$

$$\therefore \frac{98 \times 23 \downarrow 0,0,0,5,5,\bar{1},\bar{1},\bar{3},}{23 \downarrow 0,0,1,1,7,4,0,8,} = 98 \downarrow 0,0,\bar{1},4,\bar{2},\bar{5},\bar{1},\bar{11},$$

$$\cdot 9793879598 = 98 \downarrow 0,0,\bar{1},3,7,4,7,9,$$

The log. of this constant number is wrong in Baron Von Vega's Tables, by Fischer, published at Berlin, 1857.

6. *How many degrees, minutes, &c. are contained in an arc of a circle, length* = ·34567895, *radius* = 1?

RULE.

Multiply double the length of the given arc by 100000, and then by $\downarrow 0,3,1,0,0,\bar{7},0,\bar{5},$

| | | |

$$\cdot 409402949 = \cdot 4 \downarrow 0,2,3,3,3,6,1,8, = \cdot 4 \downarrow \overline{2323649,}\,|\,.$$

This last result may be found by a single operation, since the constant $\downarrow \overline{0,1,0,0,2,8,2,2,}\,|$ is given.

$$\begin{array}{rl} & \cdot 4 \downarrow 0,1,3,3,0,7,9,6, = \cdot 405338016 \\ \text{Constant} = & \downarrow 0,1,0,0,2,8,2,2, \\ \hline & \cdot 4 \downarrow 0,2,3,3,3,6,1,8, \end{array}$$

Length of arc, which put $= x$. It is well-known that

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{2.3} + \frac{x^5}{2.3.4.5} - \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} 4^{\cdot} = & 13863640\,2 \\ & 2323649 \\ \hline & 14096005\,1 = 4 \downarrow \overline{2323649,}\,| \\ & 3 \\ \hline \text{cube} \ldots & 42288015\,3 \\ & 17918495\,1 = 2.3 \\ \hline & 24369520\,2 \\ 11^{\cdot} \ldots\ldots & 23980157\,8 \\ \hline & 3893624 \\ \downarrow 0,3, \ldots\ldots & 2985249 = 3\mathrm{B} \\ \hline & 908375 \\ \downarrow 0,0,9, \ldots & 899595 = 9\mathrm{C} \\ \hline & 0,8,7,8,0, \end{array}$$

Dividing by $(10)^3$; $11 \downarrow 0,3,9,0,8,7,8,0, = \cdot 011436724$ minus

$$\begin{array}{rl} & 14096005\,1 \\ & 5 \\ \hline \text{Fifth power} \ldots\ldots & 70480025\,5 \\ & 47877232 = 2.3.4.5 \\ \hline & 22602703 \\ 9^{\cdot} = & 21973500 \\ \hline & 629523 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} & 6293523 & \\ \downarrow 0,6,\ldots & 5970498 & = 6B \\ \hline & 323025 & \\ \downarrow 0,0,3,\ldots. & 299865 & = 3C \\ \hline & 2,3,1,6,0, & \end{array}$$

$\therefore$ Dividing by $(10)^5$; $9 \downarrow 0,6,3,2,3,1,6,0, = \cdot 000095846$ plus.

$$\begin{array}{lll} & 140960051 & \\ & \quad 7 & \\ \hline & 986720357 & \\ & 852558978 & = 2.3.4.5.6.7 \\ \hline & 134161379 & \\ 3\cdot\ldots\ldots & 109866750 & \\ \hline & 24294629 & \\ \downarrow 2,\ldots & 19062994 & = 2A \\ \hline & 5231633 & \\ \downarrow 0,5,\ldots. & 4975415 & = 5B \\ \hline & 256220 & \\ \downarrow 0,0,2,\ldots & 199910 & = 2C \\ \hline & 5,6,3,1,0, & \end{array}$$

Dividing by $(10)^7$; $3 \downarrow 2,5,2,5,6,3,1, \cdot = 000000382$ minus.

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot 409402949 + \\ 11436724 - \\ 95846 + \\ 382 - \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Nat. sin 23° 27′ 25″·42 = ·398061689

$$3\,)\,3\cdot 98061689$$

$$1\cdot 32687229 = \downarrow 2,9,2,6,5,2,2,1, = \downarrow \boxed{28283872,}$$

$$3\cdot = \downarrow \boxed{109866750,}$$

$$\therefore\ 3\cdot 98061686 = \downarrow \boxed{138150622,}$$

Then 138150622, divided by the constant 230270081, gives ·59995038.

$$\therefore \text{ Log. sin } 23^\circ\ 27'\ 25''{\cdot}42 = 9{\cdot}59995038.$$

9. *Find the degrees minutes, seconds, &c. in an arc to radius* 1, *whose sine* = ·226941796 = $2\downarrow 1,3,1,2,1,5,5,5, = \overline{81956457,}$

	81956457	
	3	
cube	245869371	
	179184951	$= \frac{1.}{2.3}$
	66684420	
$\downarrow 6,$	57188982	$= 6A$
	9495438	
$\downarrow 0,9,$	8955747	$= 9B$
	539691	
$\downarrow 0,0,5,$ . . .	499775	$= 5C$
	3,9,9,1,6,	

Dividing by $(10)^8 \downarrow 6,9,5,3,9,9,1,6,$ becomes ·001948014

	81956457	
	5	
fifth power	409782285	
	259039732	$= \frac{1.3}{2.4.5}$
	150742553	
4·	138636402	
	12106151	
$\downarrow 1,$	9531497	$= A$
	2574654	
$\downarrow 0,2,$ . . .	1990166	$= 2B$
	584488	
$\downarrow 0,0,5,$ . . .	499775	$= 5C$
	8,4,7,1,3,	

Dividing $(10)^5\ 4 \downarrow 1,2,5,8,4,7,1,3,$ gives ·000045146.

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
 & 81956457 \\
 & \quad 7 \\
\hline
 & 57369519\,9 \\
 & 31092172\,0 = \dfrac{1.3.5}{2.4.6.7} \\
\hline
 & 26277347\,9 \\
10\cdot\ldots\ldots & 23027008\,1 \\
\hline
 & 3250339\,8 \\
\downarrow 3,\ldots\ldots & 2859449\,1 = 3\,\mathrm{A} \\
\hline
 & 390890\,7 \\
\downarrow 0,3,\ldots & 298524\,9 = 3\,\mathrm{B} \\
\hline
 & 92365\,8 \\
 & 89959\,5 = 9\,\mathrm{C} \\
\hline
 & 2,4,0,6,3,
\end{array}
$$

Dividing by $(10)^7$ $10 \downarrow 3,3,9,2,4,0,6,3,$ becomes $\cdot 00000\,1384$.

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
\text{sine} & \cdot 22694\,1796 \\
 & \cdot 00194\,8014 \\
 & \cdot 00004\,5146 \\
 & \cdot 00000\,1384 \\
\hline
\text{arc} & \cdot 22893\,6340 \\
 & \quad 2 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

seconds in arc $= 45787\cdot 2680 \downarrow 0,3,1,0,0,\overline{7},0,\overline{5},$

$45787\cdot 27 \downarrow 0,3,1,0,0,\overline{7},$ will give the seconds sufficiently correct, $= 47221''\cdot 42 = 13^\circ\ 7'\ 1''\cdot 42$.

10. *Find the area of the curve whose equation is*

$$y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\,\varepsilon^{-x^2}$$

$$\pi = 3 \downarrow\ 0,4,6,3,1,9,3,0, = \overline{1\,14478742,}$$

$$\varepsilon = \downarrow 10,4,7,1,0,0,3,8, = \overline{1\,00005025,}$$

$10y = 4\cdot 2087962 = 4 \downarrow 0,5,1,1,3,1,2,0, = \downarrow \overline{1\,43724892,}$

or $y = \cdot 42087962$. being given.

$$\epsilon^{x^2} = \frac{2}{y\sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{20}{10y\sqrt{\pi}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10 &= 230270081 \\ 2 &= \underline{69318201} \\ & \quad 299588282 \\ & \quad \underline{57239371} \ldots\ldots\ldots \sqrt{\pi} \\ & \quad 242348911 \\ 10y &= \underline{143724892} \\ & \quad 98624019 \end{aligned}$$

When required, x is readily found; for 98624019 divided by 100005025, gives x^2. $\therefore\ x = 99307$.

$$x^2 = \frac{98624019}{100005025} = \frac{9 \downarrow 0,9,2,0,4,7,0,0,}{10 \downarrow 0,0,0,0,5,0,2,5,} = \frac{\downarrow 228884457,}{\downarrow 230275106,}$$

$$= -\overline{1390649,}$$

$$\therefore\ x = -\overline{695325,}$$

The area between the limits $x = 0$ and $x = x$, may be expressed by

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\left(x - \frac{1}{1}\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{1.2}\frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{1}{1.2.3}\frac{}{7} + \frac{1}{1.2.3.4}\frac{x^9}{9} - \frac{1}{1.2.3.4.5}\frac{x^{11}}{11} + \ldots.\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \ldots\ldots\ldots & + 69318201 \\ & - 57239371 \ldots\ldots \sqrt{\pi} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \ldots\ldots\ldots & \quad 12078830 \\ & - 695325 \ldots\ldots x \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} x \ldots\ldots & + 11383505 = \downarrow 1,1,8,5,7,2,8,5, = 1{\cdot}119983 + \\ & \quad 9531497 \\ & \quad 1852008 \\ & \quad 995083 \\ & \quad 856925 \\ & \quad 799640 \\ & \quad 5,7,2,8,5, \end{aligned}$$

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
3 \ldots\ldots\ldots & -109866750 \\
x^3 \ldots\ldots & -\ 2085975 \\
\hline
 & -111952725 \\
\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \ldots\ldots & +\ 12078830 \\
\hline
 & -\ 99873895 \\
10 \ldots\ldots & +230270081 \\
\hline
 & 130396186 = 3 \downarrow 2,1,4,7,1,5,3,9, \ldots \cdot 368362 -
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
5 \ldots\ldots & -160951879 \\
2 \ldots\ldots & -\ 69318201 \\
x^5 \ldots\ldots & -\ 3476625 \\
\hline
 & -233746705 \\
 & +\ 12078830 \ldots \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \\
\hline
 & -221667875 \\
10 \ldots\ldots & +230270081 \\
\hline
 & 8602206 = \downarrow 0,8,6,6,1,8,1,2, \ldots\ldots \cdot 1090044 +
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
7 \ldots\ldots & -194600795 \\
1.2.3 & -179184951 \\
x^7 \ldots & -\ 4867275 \\
\hline
 & -378653021 \\
 & +\ 12078830 \ldots\ldots \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \\
\hline
 & -366574191 \\
(10)^2 \ldots\ldots & +460540162 \\
\hline
 & +\ 93965971 \\
2 \ldots\ldots & -\ 69318201 \\
\hline
 & +\ 24647770 = \downarrow 2,5,6,0,9,6,3,1, \ldots\ldots\ldots \cdot 025590 -
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
9 \ldots\ldots\ldots & -219733500 \\
1.2.3.4 \ldots\ldots & -317821353 \\
x^9 \ldots\ldots & -\ 6257925 \\
\hline
 & -543812778 \\
 & +\ 12078830 \ldots\ldots \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \\
\hline
 & -531733948 \\
(10)^3 \ldots\ldots & +690810243 \\
\hline
 & 159076295
\end{array}
$$

$$159076295 = 4\downarrow 2,1,3,8,1,9,5,1,$$

4 138636402

, 20439893

Divide by $(10)^3$, the result will be + ·004907, the next term.

11 ..... − 239801578

1.2.3.4.5 .... − 47877232

x^{11} ..... − 7648575

− 72622385

+ 1207830 ..... $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}$

− 71414555

10^4 ... + 92208324

+ 20793769 $= 8\downarrow 0,0,0,\bar{1},\bar{8},\bar{8},\bar{3},\bar{5},$ = ·000800

8 ... − 20795460 4

negative 1,8,8,3,5,

7·9986 divided by 10^4 gives ·000800 −

The next step gives ·000111 +

1·119983 +

368362 −

·751621

·109004 +

·860625

025590 −

·834035

·004907 +

·838942

·000800 −

·838142

·000111 +

Area of curve = ·838253

11. *Find the ordinate y, and area of the curve whose equation is*

$$y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\epsilon^{-x^2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}\,\epsilon^{x^2}}$$

between the limits $x = 0$, *and* $x = 2{\cdot}12084$.

$x^2 = 4{\cdot}497962 = 4\downarrow 1,2,2,1,2,0,3,0, = \downarrow \overline{150370005,}$

$2 \ldots\ldots + 69318201$

$\sqrt{\pi} \ldots\ldots - 57239371$

$+ 12078830$

$\epsilon^{x^2} \ldots\ldots - 449818802 = 4{\cdot}497962 \times 100003025$

$- 437739972 = \downarrow \overline{y,}$

$10^2 \ldots + 460540162$

$22800190 = \downarrow 2,3,7,5,2,1,6,2, = 1{\cdot}25607209$

$\therefore\ y = {\cdot}0125607209$

The area of this curve between the limits $x = 0$, and $x = x$ may be expresed by

$$1 - \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\pi}\,\epsilon^{x^2}}\left(1 - \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1.3}{2^2x^4} - \frac{1.3.5}{2^3x^6} + \ldots\right)$$

$\frac{1}{x\sqrt{\pi}\,\epsilon^{x^2}} = - 582243176$

$10^8 = + 690810243$

$108567067 = 2\downarrow 4,1,1,2,7,8,4,0, = 2{\cdot}9612632$

$\therefore$ First term $= {\cdot}0029613$

$\frac{1}{2x^3\sqrt{\pi}\,\epsilon^{x^2}} = - 801931382$

$+ 921080324 = 10^4$

$119148942 = 3\downarrow 0,9,3,2,6,5,8, = 3{\cdot}2917839$

$\therefore$ Second term $= {\cdot}0003292$.

$$\frac{1.3}{2^3 x^5 \sqrt{\pi}\, e^{x^2}} = -\ 911752838$$
$$+\ 921080324 = 10^4$$
$$9327486 = \downarrow 0,9,3,7,1,8,7,3, = 1{\cdot}0977584$$

$\therefore$ Third term = ·0001098.

$$\frac{1.3.5}{2^3 x^7 \sqrt{\pi}\, e^{x^2}} = -\ 970489165$$
$$+\ 1151350405 = 10^5$$
$$180861240 = 6 \downarrow 0,1,6,8,1,4,7,6,$$
$$= (1{\cdot}0169034) \times 6$$

$\therefore$ Fourth term = ·0000610.

The fifth term will be = ·0000474577; hence

1·0000000	+
·0029613	−
·9970387	
3292	+
·9973679	
1098	−
·9972581	
610	+
Area = ·9973191 nearly.	

12. *The apparent distance of the centres of the planet Venus and the moon* = 76° 14′ 47″ (*D*), *the apparent altitude of the moon's centre* = 46° 36′ 27″ (*A*), *the true altitude* = 47° 12′ 47″ (*a*), *the apparent altitude of Venus* = 20° 25′ 10″ (*B*), *and her true altitude* = 20° 22′ 54″ (*b*); *determine the true distance* (*d*), *so that the longitude of the place of observation may be found.*

$$\cos d = \left\{ \cos D + \cos (A + B) \right\} \frac{\cos a \cos b}{\cos A \cos B} - \cos (a + b).$$

$\cos(A+B) = \cdot 3902982 \quad \cos(a+b) = \cdot 3811556$
$\cos D = \cdot 237747\,1$
$\cdot 6280453$

$\cos a = \cdot 6792741 \qquad \cos b = \cdot 9373934$
$\cos A = \cdot 6869924 \qquad \cos B = \cdot 9371636$

$$\cos a \downarrow 0,1,1,3,4,8,7, = \cos A$$
$$\cos B \downarrow 0\,0\,0,2,4,5,2, = \cos b$$

$$\therefore \cos d = \cdot 6280453 \frac{\downarrow 0,0,0,2,4,5,2,}{\downarrow 0,1,1,3,4,8,7} - \cdot 3811556$$

$$= \cdot 6280453 \downarrow 0,\overline{1,1,1,0,3,5}, - \cdot 3811556$$
$$= \cdot 2399859 \text{ cos of } 76^\circ\ 6'\ 51''\cdot 4, \text{ the true distance.}$$

13. *Find the value of x in the equation*

$$347\cdot 6392\,x^3 - 84\cdot 35216\,x^2 + 413\cdot 6645\,x = 4582575\cdot 36\,;\ (R).$$

Omitting the decimals, and examining the equation

$$347\,x^3 - 84\,x^2 + 413\,x = 4500000,$$

it is easily observed that a value of x lies between 10 and 30. If 20 be substituted for x, the result will be

$$+ 2781113\cdot 6 - 33740\cdot 864 + 8273\cdot 29 = 2755646\cdot 026\,;\ (r).$$

The result (r) is sufficiently near to (R) to effect the solution, for it is possible to render $r \downarrow a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 \ldots = R$.

278	once	$+ 2\,\vert\,78 \ldots.$
2	$1\frac{2}{3}$	$- \quad 3 \ldots.$
0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$+ \quad \ldots.$
276		$2\,\vert\,75 \ldots.$ take
		$4\,\vert\,58 \ldots.$ from (R)

$$2\,\vert\,76)\ 1\,\vert\,83\ (\downarrow 6,$$

The quotient $\downarrow 6$, may be found by mere observation, without setting down any figures, and the process may be continued by operating with $\downarrow 5$, for x^5.

$\downarrow 5,$	$\downarrow 3,3,1,9,1,9,6,2,$	$\downarrow 1,6,3,8,3,9,6,8,$
$+ 278111360$	$- 3374086$	$+ 827329$
$+ 447901127$	$- 4635874$	$+ 969763$

$44\|79 +$	once	$+ 44\|79 \ldots\ldots$
$\quad\|30 -$	$\frac{2}{3}$ of	$- \quad\|46 \ldots\ldots$
$\quad\|\ 3 +$	$\frac{1}{3}$ of	$+ \quad\|\ 9 \ldots\ldots$
$44\|52$		$44\|42 \ldots\ldots$ take
		$45\|82 \ldots\ldots$ from (R)
		$1\|40$ $(\downarrow 0,3,$

$\downarrow 0,3,$	$\downarrow 0,2,$	$\downarrow 0,1,$
$+ 447901127$	$- 4635874$	$+ 969763$
$+ 461472979$	$- 4729065$	$+ 979461$

$46\|4 +$	once	$+ 461\|47 \ldots\ldots$
$\quad\|2 -$	$\frac{2}{3}$ of	$- \quad 4\|72 \ldots\ldots$
$\quad\|3 +$	$\frac{1}{3}$ of	$+ \quad\|97 \ldots\ldots$
$458\|5$		$457\|72 \ldots\ldots$ take
		$458\|25 \ldots\ldots$ from (R).
		$\|53 \ldots\ldots$ $(\downarrow 0,0,1,$

$\downarrow 0,0,1,$	$\downarrow 0,0,0,6,6,6,3,7,$	$\downarrow 0,0,0,3,3,3,1,8,$
$+ 461472979$	$- 4729065$	$+ 979461$
$+ 461934452$	$- 4732216$	$+ 979787$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
+ & 4619\,|34 \ldots \\
- & \quad 47\,|32 \ldots \\
+ & \quad\ 9\,|79 \ldots \\
\hline
 & 4581\,|82 \ldots \text{ take} \\
 & 4582\,|57 \ldots \text{ from } (R) \\
\hline
 & \quad\ |75 \quad (\downarrow 0,0,0,1,
\end{array}
$$

$\downarrow 0,0,0,1,$	$\downarrow 0,0,0,0,6,6,6,6,$	$\downarrow 0,0,0,0,3,3,3,3$
$+ 461934452$	$- 4732216$	$+ 979787$
$+ 461980645$	$- 4732531$	$+ 979819$

$46198 +$	once	$+ 46198\|0645$
$315 -$	$\frac{2}{3}$ of	$- 473\|2531$
		$45724\|8114$
$32 +$	$\frac{1}{3}$ of	$+ 97\|9819$
45915		$45822\|7933$ take
$\cdots$		$45825\|7536$ from (R)
		$2\|9603$
		$2\|7549$ $(\downarrow 0,0,0,0,6,4,4,7,$
		2054
		1837
		217
		184
		33
		32

$\therefore x^3 = (20)^3 \downarrow 5,3,1,1,6,4,4,7,$

$\therefore x = (20) \downarrow 1,7,4,2,2,7,6,9, = 23{\cdot}6868595\ (R).$

14. *Given*, $x^3 + 1{\cdot}41421356\, x = 1{\cdot}73205081$, *to find the value of* x.

As x is situated between $\cdot 1$ and $1\cdot$, operations may be commenced with either $\cdot 5$, $\cdot 6$, or $\cdot 7$. When $x = \cdot 7$, the equation becomes

$$+ \cdot 490000000 + \cdot 989949492 = 1{\cdot}479949492$$

$9\|80 +$	twice	$+ 4\|90 \ldots\ldots$
$9\|89 +$	once	$+ 9\|89 \ldots\ldots$
$19\|69$		$14\|79 \ldots\ldots$ take
		$17\|32 \ldots\ldots$ from (R)
		$2\|53$ $(\downarrow 1,$

$\downarrow 2,$		$\downarrow 1,$
$+ 490000000$		$+ 989949492$
$+ 592900000$		$+ 1088944441$
$11\|858 +$	twice	$+ 5\|929 \ldots\ldots$
$10\|889 +$	once	$+ 10\|889 \ldots\ldots$
$22\|747$		$16\|818 \ldots\ldots$ take
		$17\|320 \ldots\ldots$ from (R)
		$\|502$ $(\downarrow 0,2,$

$\downarrow 0,4,$		$\downarrow 0,2,$
$+ 592900000$		$+ 1088944441$
$+ 616974118$		$+ 1110832224$
$123\|38 +$	twice	$+ 61\|69 \ldots\ldots$
$111\|08 +$	once	$+ 111\|08 \ldots\ldots$
$234\|46$		$172\|77 \ldots\ldots$ take
		$173\|20 \ldots\ldots$ from (R)
		$\|43$ $(\downarrow 0,0,1,$

$\downarrow 0,0,2,$		$\downarrow 0,0,1,$
$+ 616974118$		$+ 1110832224$
$+ 618208683$		$+ 1111943056$
$12364 +$	twice	$+ 618\|208683$
$11119 +$	once	$+ 1111\|943056$
23483		$1730\|151739$ take
		$1732\|050810$ from (R)
		$1\|899071$
		$1\|87864$ $(\downarrow 0,0,0,8,0,8,6,$
		2043
		1879
		164

$\therefore\ x = \cdot 7\downarrow 1,2,1,8,0,8,6, = \cdot 7868982.$

15. *Find a value of x in the equation*

$$2{\cdot}7634x^5 + 12{\cdot}349x^4 - 542{\cdot}36x^3 - 7621{\cdot}3x = -174859{\cdot}34\ (R).$$

A value of x evidently lies between 1 and 10; 5, 6, or 7, may be substituted for x, but 7 is most convenient. 7 being substituted, the equation becomes

$$+46444{\cdot}4638 + 29649{\cdot}949 - 186029{\cdot}48 - 53349{\cdot}7 = -163284{\cdot}13872.$$

Working to three places of decimals to find x^5, the first factor may be found thus:—

+ 4 | 64 +	once	+ 4 | 64	
+ 2 | 37 +	$\frac{1}{5}$ of	+ 2 | 96	
− 11 | 16 −	$\frac{3}{5}$ of	− 18 | 60	
− 1 | 06 −	$\frac{1}{5}$ of	− 5 | 33	
5 | 21		− 16 | 32	take
		− 17 | 48	from (R)
		− 1 | 16	$(\downarrow 2,$

$\downarrow 2,$	$\downarrow 1,5,7,4,3,7,9,8,$	$\downarrow 1,1,9,1,1,6,2,1,$	$\downarrow 0,3,8,2,7,7,1,$
+ 46444464	+ 29649949	− 186029480	− 53349100
+ 56197802	+ 34534427	− 208570554	− 55422253

+ 56 | 1 +	once	+ 56 | 197 . . .	
+ 27 | 6 +	$\frac{1}{5}$ of	+ 34 | 534 . . .	
− 125 | 1 −	$\frac{3}{5}$ of	− 208 | 570 . . .	
− 11 | 0 −	$\frac{1}{5}$ of	− 55 | 422 . . .	
− 52 | 4		− 173 | 260 . . .	take
		− 174 | 859 . . .	from (R)
		− 1 | 598 . . .	$(\downarrow 0,3,$

$\downarrow 0,3,$	$\downarrow 0,2,3,9,8,1,6,8,$	$\downarrow 0,1,7,9,6,3,8,1,$	$\downarrow 0,0,5,9,7,2,7,5,$
+ 56197802	+ 34534427	− 208570554	− 55422253
+ 57900651	+ 35369063	− 212339831	− 55754126

+ 579	once	+ 579|00 . . .
+ 282	$\frac{4}{5}$ of	+ 353|69 . . .
− 1274	$\frac{3}{5}$ of	− 2123|39 . . .
− 111	$\frac{1}{5}$ of	− 557|54 . . .
− 523 |		1748|24 . . .
		1748|59 . . .
		|35 . . . (↓0,0,0,6,

↓0,0,0,6, + 57900651 + 57935400

↓0,0,0,4,8, + 35369063 + 35386044

↓0,0,0,3,6, − 212339831 − 212416283

↓0,0,0,1,2, − 55754126 − 55760816

+ 57935	once	+ 57935|400
+ 28309	$\frac{4}{5}$ of	+ 35386|044
+ 86244		+ 93321|444
− 127449	$\frac{3}{5}$ of	− 212416|283
− 41205		− 119094|839
− 11152	$\frac{1}{5}$ of	− 55760|816
− 52357		− 174855|655 take
†		− 174859|340 from (*R*)
		3|685
		3|665 (↓0,0,0,0,7,

$\therefore\ x^5 = 7^5 \downarrow 2,3,0,6,7,0,0,0,$

$\therefore\ x = 7\ \downarrow 0,4,4,4,2,8,9,6, = 7{\cdot}31654917$

16. *Find the value of x to eight places of figures in the equation*

$$789x^7 - 678x^6 + 567x^5 + 456x^4 - 345x^3 - 234x^2 + 123x$$
$$= 9654321012345 67. \quad (R).$$

A value of x lies between 0, and 100; take $x = 50$, then the result will be

$$616406250000000 - 10593750000000 + 177187500000$$
$$+ 2850000000 - 43125000 - 585000 + 6150$$
$$= 605992493796150.$$

Since the value of x is only required to eight places of figures, the numbers to be operated upon will be

↓4.	↓3,4,1,0,4,6,4,	↓2,8,1,0,9,3,	↓2,2,7,3,
+ 616406250	− 10593750	+ 177188	+ 2850
	↓1,7,		
	− 43 − 1	= 605992494	
↓0,8,	↓0,6,8,5,3,2,8,8,	↓0,5,7,1,1,	↓0,4,5,7,
+ 902480319	− 14688162	+ 232416	+ 3544
	↓0,3,		
	− 50 − 1	= 888028066	
↓0,0,3,	↓0,0,2,5,7,1,1,7,	↓0,0,2,1,4,3,	↓0,0,1,7,
+ 977256943	− 15725329	+ 246014	+ 3709
	− 52 − 1	= 961781284	
↓0,0,0,7,	↓0,0,0,6,	↓0,0,5,	↓0,0,0,4,
+ 980191647	− 15765797	+ 246542	+ 3716
	− 52 − 1	= 964676055	
+ 980877877	− 15775258	+ 246665	+ 3717
	− 52 − 1	= 965352948	

The divisor that determines the next operating numbers, may be employed to find the remaining figures that compose the root; the work will stand as follows:

+ 98088	once	+ 98087 | 7877
− 1352	⅛ of	− 1577 | 5258
96736		96510 | 2619
18	⅛ of	+ 24 | 6665
0	⅛ of	+ | 3717
96754		96535 | 3001
···†		| 53
		96535 | 2948

$$\begin{array}{rl|l} 96535 & 2948 & \text{take} \\ 96543 & 2101 & \text{from } (R) \\ \hline 7 & 9153 & \\ 7 & 7403 & (8, \\ \hline & 1750 & \\ & 968 & (1, \\ \hline & 782 & \\ & 774 & (8, \\ \hline & 8 & \\ & 9 & (1, \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$x^7 = (50)^7 \downarrow 4,8,3,7,8,1,8,1,$$

$$\therefore \quad x = 50 \downarrow 0,6,6,6,7,5,8,6,$$

$$\therefore \quad x = 53{\cdot}4313588$$

17. *Given* $x_x = 72{\cdot}69517$, *to find the value of* x.

$$72{\cdot}69517 = 10{\cdot}7 \downarrow 0,3,7,9,3,2,2,6, = \downarrow \overline{428649036,}$$

Because $3 = \downarrow \overline{109866750,}$ and $4 = \downarrow \overline{138636402,}$ the value of x must lie between 3 and 4; for if $\downarrow \overline{X,}$ represents the reduction of x, in the same way that $\downarrow \overline{109866750,}$ represents 3, then

$$x \times X = 428649036.$$

Consequently 3×109866750 is too small

and 4×138636402 is too great

$\therefore$ The first part of the expression for x may be represented by $3 \downarrow 1$, Putting A for 9531497, B for 995083, and C for 99955, D for 10000, &c., the value of x may be found as follows :—

$$\downarrow \overline{428649036,} \ (n)$$

$3 = 109866750$
$\downarrow 1 = 9531497\,(A)$

119398247
3

$3|5|8|1|9|4|7|4|1$
$3|5|8|1|9|4|7|4$

$(o)\,394\ldots\ (n)\ 4286\ldots$
$(b)\,328\ldots\ (o)\ 3940\ldots$

$722)\quad 346\,(\downarrow 0,4,$

$(o)\,394014215$
$131350964\,(b)$

$40|71|49|31|1.$
$1|62|85|97|2.$
$2|44|29|0.$
$1|62|9.$
$4.$

$(p)\,4236\ldots\ (n)\ 42864\ldots$
$(c)\,3432\ldots\ (p)\ 42368\ldots$

$7668)\quad 496\,(\downarrow 0,0,6,$

$(p)\,423681206$
$2059470\ 6\,(c)$

$425|740|676$
$2|554444$
$6|386$
9

$(q)\,4283\,01\ldots\ (n)\,428649\ldots$
$(d)\,34547\quad\ (q)\,428301\ldots$

$773771)\quad 348\,(\downarrow 0,0,0,4,$

$(q)\,428301515$
$138188\,4\,(d)$

$428439703\ldots$
$171376\ldots$
$26\ldots$

$(r)\ 4286$
$(d)\ 3456$

7742

$7742)\quad \ldots\ldots$

$(r)\,428611105$ take
$(n)\,428649036$ from

37931
$30968\ (4$

6963
$6194\ (8$

769
$697\ (9$

72
$70\ (9$

$995083\,(B)$
3
$2|9|8|5|2|4|9$
$2|9|8|5|2|5$
$3283774\,(b)$

$99955\,(c)$
3
$2|9|9|8|6|5$
$2|9|9|8|7$
329852
13194
198
1
$343245\,(C)$

$10000\,(D)$
3
$3|0|0|0|0$
$3|0|0|0$
$33|000.$
$1|320.$
$20.$
$34340.$
$206.$
$1.$
34547

$1000\ (E)$
3
$3|0|0|0$
$3|0|0$
3300
132
2
$343|4\ldots$
$2|1\ldots$
$3455|\ldots\ldots$
$1|\ldots\ldots$
$3456\ (d)$

$\therefore\ x = 3\downarrow 1,4,6,4,4,8,9,9, = 3{\cdot}45620015$

As an independent and direct solution of the equation $x^x = a$ has not been attempted by any mathematician, the work of this first general and direct solution is given at length, with exception of that which determined $\downarrow 1$, ; and although this part of the root may he found by mere inspection, yet it may be desirable to find $\downarrow 1$, in a formal manner.

(m) 329.....*	(n) 428...	$3 = 109866750$,	$\downarrow \overline{428649036,}$ (n)
(a) 285.....	(m) 329...	3	
614)	99 ($\downarrow 1$,	(m) 329600250	9531497 (A)
			3
			28594491 (a)

18. *Given*

$x^x = 8722{\cdot}83528 = 10^{3{\cdot}8} \downarrow 0,8,6,9,0,3,2,0, = \downarrow \overline{907415561,}$

to find the value of x.

$$6 = \downarrow \overline{179184951,}$$

$$5 = \downarrow \overline{160951879,}$$

Hence x must be situated between 5 and 6.

(m) 804|7....*	(n) 9074.....	160951879	907415561 (n)
(a) 476|5....	(m) 8047.....	5	
1281|2	1027	(m) 804759395	9531497 (A)
			5
			47657485 (a)

Since 1281 is contained in 1027, no times the first part of the root must be $5 \downarrow 0$,

(m) 8|04....**	(n) 907.....	160951879	907415561, (n)
(b) 4|97....	(m) 804.....	5	
13|01)	103 ($\downarrow 0,7$,	(m) 804759395	995083 (B)
		34827905 7 (b)	5
		839587300 $\downarrow 7$	4975415 (b)
		(p) 900151226	

(b), (m), and (n), being found, the next part of the root ↓0,7, becomes known, because 13 is contained in 103 seven times. Seven times (b) is then added to (m), and the sum multipled by ↓0,7, (written ↓7,|) when (p) is produced.

(p) 900...***
(c) 535...
1435)

(n) 9074.....
(p) 9001.....
73 (↓0,0,5,

(p) 900151226
2679135 5 (c)
902830361 ↓|5,|
(q) 907353550

99955 (C)
5
499775 ↓7,|
535827 (c)

(c) being found, and (n) and (p) being known, the next figure of the root is found to be ↓0,0,5, (written ↓|5,|); then 5 (c) is added to (p), and the sum multiplied by ↓|5,| which gives (q).

(q) 9073|.****
(d) 5387|.
14460|.

(n) 9074|155..
(q) 9073|535..
|620.. ↓,0,0,0,0,

(q) 907353550

10000 (D)
5
50000 ↓0,7,5,
53876 (d)

This step gives ↓0,0,0,0, for the next part of the root, which is now determined as far as 5↓0,7,5,0,

(q) 9073*****
(e) 5388
14461)

(n) 9074155..
(q) 9073535..
620.. (↓4,|

(q) 907353550
21552 4 (e)
907375102 ↓4,|
(r) 907411402

1000 (E)
5
5000 ↓0,7,5,0,
5388 (e)

It is evident that the divisor 14461 remains constant, and that the remainder of the root may be found by common division.

	(n)	907415561,	
	(r)	907411402	
		4159	(2,
14461		2892	
··†		1267	(8,
		1156	
		111	(8,
		115	

$$\therefore \quad x = 5 \downarrow 0,7,5,0,4,2,8,8, = 5{\cdot}38776485$$

The operations of each step are particularized to show that the process is conducted with certainty, and not depending on conjecture.

19. *Required the value of x in the equation*

$(\sin x)^{\log. x} = 2{\cdot}69919746 = 2 \downarrow 3,1,3,9,2,8,7,2, = \downarrow \overline{99300512,}|$, (n),

supposing the logarithms to be hyperbolic and the radius = 10.

Put $e = 100005025$, $\downarrow \overline{x,}| = x$, $\downarrow \overline{s,}|$ = sine x, reduced to the extent of (n) or $\downarrow \overline{99300512,}|$; and let $1 \frown 3$ represent the continued product 1.2.3, $1 \frown 5$ the continued product 1.2.3.4.5, and so on.

Then because (log. x) (log. sin x) = log. n.

$$\therefore \quad \frac{\downarrow \overline{x,}|}{e} \times \frac{\downarrow \overline{s,}|}{e} = \frac{n}{e}$$

$$\text{or } \downarrow \overline{x,}| \times \downarrow \overline{s,}| = n \times e = 9930552, (m).$$

In the sequel it will be shown that

$$\downarrow\overline{x,}| = \downarrow\overline{100274740,}| = \downarrow 0,0,2,7,4,4,6,7,$$

$$\text{and } \downarrow\overline{s,}| = \overline{99033417,}| \text{ ; then}$$

$$99033417 \downarrow 0,0,2,7,4,4,6,7, = 99305502.\ (m)$$

Since $\downarrow\overline{x,}| \times \downarrow\overline{(x - \frac{x^3}{1 \frown 3} + \frac{x^5}{1 \frown 5} - \frac{x^7}{1 \frown 7} + \ldots),}| = 99305502$, (m) it is easily observed that the square root of (m), $=9965211\,0$, is very little greater than $\downarrow\overline{(x - \frac{x^3}{1 \frown 3} + \frac{x^5}{1 \frown 5} - \ldots),}|$ but not as great as $\downarrow\overline{x,}|$. If $\downarrow\overline{100000000,}|$ be taken $= \downarrow\overline{x,}|$ the corresponding value of $\downarrow\overline{(x - \frac{x^3}{1 \frown 3} + \frac{x^5}{1 \frown 5} - \ldots),}|$ will be found $= 98770506$, then

993	993|055 02	(m)
987	987|705|06	(r)
1980	5|349|96	$(\downarrow 0,0,2,7,$
	3 960	
	1 389	
	1 386	

Putting $\downarrow\ldots$ for the required expression, then because ultimately

$$r\downarrow\ldots = \frac{m}{\downarrow\ldots}$$

$$\text{or } r + \downarrow\ldots = m - \downarrow\ldots$$

$$\therefore\ 2\downarrow\ldots = m - r$$

which establishes the method of obtaining the consecutive numbers of the expression $\downarrow 0,0,2,7, \ldots$; the whole of this result might be employed as part of the value of $\downarrow\overline{x,}|$, but for the purpose of illustration, only $\downarrow 0,0,2,$ will be next employed.

$$100000000 \downarrow 0,0,2, = \downarrow \overline{100200100,} = 2 \downarrow 3,2,2,9,7,3,3,2,$$
$$= 272358946.$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} & +\ 100200100 \\ 10 = & -\ 230270081 \\ \hline & -\ 130069981 \\ & \qquad\qquad 3 \\ \hline & -\ 390209943 \\ 1.2.3 & -\ 179184951 \\ \hline & -\ 569394894 \\ & +\ 690810243 \\ \hline & \quad 121415349 = \cdot 003 \downarrow 1,2,0,2,6,9,3,6, = \cdot 003367237 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} & -\ 130069981 \\ & \qquad\qquad 5 \\ \hline & -\ 650349905 \\ 1 \frown 5 = & -\ 478773232 \\ \hline & -\ 1129123137 \\ 10^5 = & +\ 1151350405 \\ \hline & \quad 22227268 = \cdot 00001 \downarrow 2,3,1,7,9, \ldots = \cdot 000012489 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} & -\ 130069987 \\ & \qquad\qquad 7 \\ \hline & -\ 910489867 \\ 1 \frown 7 = & -\ 852558978 \\ \hline & -\ 1763048845 \\ 10^8 = & +\ 1842160648 \\ \hline & \quad 79111803 = \cdot 00000002 \downarrow 1,0,2, \ldots = \cdot 000000022 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot 272358946\ + \\ \cdot 003367237\ - \\ 12489\ + \\ 22\ - \\ \hline 269004176 = 2 \downarrow 3,1,0,5,2,8,7,0, = \downarrow \overline{98969045,} \end{array}$$

98960645 $\downarrow$0,0,2, = 9915|8665 take
9930|5502 (m) from

9915	14|6837	
9930	13|8915	($\downarrow$0,0,0,7,4,
19845 ...	7922	
	7938	

Again, if $\downarrow$0,0,2,7, = $\downarrow\overline{100270261,}$ be substituted for $\downarrow\overline{x,}$ the result 99296696 is obtained; then

99305 ...	99305|502 (m)	
99296 ...	99296|696	
198601	8|806	($\downarrow$0,0,0,0,4,4,
†	7|944	
	862	
	794	

If greater accuracy be required, $\downarrow$0,0,2,7,4,4, when substituted for $\downarrow\overline{x,}$ gives $\downarrow$002,7,4,4,6,7, = 100274740, the value of $\downarrow\overline{x,}$ to nine places of figures.

But $\downarrow\overline{100274740,}$ = 2$\downarrow$3,2,3,7,2,0,1,7, = 2·725623, which is the length of an arc of 15° 37′ to radius 10.

DUAL ARITHMETIC.

PART I.

DEFINITIONS AND ELEMENTARY PROPOSITIONS.

BECAUSE this system of Arithmetic requires numbers to be viewed under two aspects, and to distinguish it from other systems of operating upon numbers, I have called it DUAL ARITHMETIC. By this new art, a number representing any given magnitude, or the function of any given magnitude, may be made to assume a form composed of factors of whole numbers having a known relation to one another; and these derived whole numbers may be readily made to assume a variety of forms, each form always reducible to the given number or magnitude; and hence the derived numbers, by a peculiar arrangement, may be developed to suit different operations; and the factors produced after such operations are performed, are easily converted into natural numbers expressing the required results.

The more general development of this system will be given in the Author's works on Algebra and the Calculus; in the propositions that follow, the object is rather to establish new Arithmetical processes than to perform operations with conciseness.

PROPOSITION I.

TO MULTIPLY ANY GIVEN NUMBER BY ANY GIVEN POWER OF 1·1, 1·01, 1·001, 1·0001, 1·00001, ETC.

When the powers are whole numbers, the multiplication is performed by the aid of the co-efficients of any binomial $(x + y)$ raised to the proposed power.

$(x + y)^1 = x + y$, the co-efficients are 1, 1.

$(x + y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$, the co-efficients are 1, 2, 1.

$(x + y)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$, the co-efficients are 1, 3, 3, 1.

The co-efficients of $(x + y)^4$ are 1, 4, 6, 4, 1.

„ „ $(x + y)^5$ „ 1, 5 10, 10, 5, 1.

„ „ $(x + y)^6$ „ 1, 6, 15, 20, 15, 6, 1.

„ „ $(x + y)^7$ „ 1, 7, 21, 35, 35, 21, 7, 1.

„ „ $(x + y)^8$ „ 1, 8, 28, 56, 70, 56, 28, 8, 1.

„ „ $(x + y)^9$ „ 1, 9, 36, 84, 126, 126, 84, 36, 9, 1.

The co-efficients of $(x + y)$, in any power, say the 20th, may be at once set down, without knowing the co-efficients of any other power, thus: the co-efficient of the first term is 1, and that of the second term 20, or

$x^{20} + 20x^{19}y$, are the two first terms of the development,

$\frac{20 \times 19}{2} = 190$, the co-efficient of the third term;

hence the three first terms of the development are

$$x^{20} + 20x^{19}y + 190x^{18}y^2.$$

Again, to find the co-efficient of the fourth term,

$$\frac{190 \times 18}{3} = 1140, \text{ co-eff. of 4th term.}$$

$$\frac{1140 \times 17}{4} = 4845, \text{ co-eff. of 5th term.}$$

$$\frac{4845 \times 16}{5} = 15504, \text{ co-eff. of 6th term.}$$

In practice the co-efficients of such high powers are seldom required, but it will be found convenient to be able to set down the co-efficients without being obliged to refer to tables.

$$1,\quad 10,\quad \frac{10\times 9}{2}=45,\quad \frac{45\times 8}{3}=120,\quad \frac{120\times 7}{4}=210,$$

are the first five co-efficients of $(x+y)^{10}$, and set down with little mental exertion.

This method of finding the co-efficients of

$$(x+y)^n=x^n+nx^{n-1}y+\frac{n(n-1)}{1\cdot 2}x^{n-2}y^2+\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3}x^{n-3}y^3+\&c.$$

will be found more convenient, than by direct substitution. For example, when $n=10$, the co-efficient of the 6th term, according to the series just given, is

$$\frac{n\,(n-1)\,(n-2)\,(n-3)\,(n-4)}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3\cdot 4\cdot 5}=\frac{10\cdot 9\cdot 8\cdot 7\cdot 6}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3\cdot 4\cdot 5}=252.$$

Examples.

1. *Let it be required to multiply* 54247 *by* $(101)^6$, *true to ten places of figures.*

The number must be divided into

Single digits, when the multiplier is 11,
Periods of two figures „ „ 101,
„ three „ „ „ 1001,
„ four „ „ „ 10001,
and so on.

e	d	c	b	a				
	54	24	70	00	00	⌣ 1		
	3	25	48	20	00	⌣ 6	beginning at	a
		8	13	70	50	⌣ 15	„	b
			10	84	94	⌣ 20	„	c
				8	14	⌣ 15	„	d
					3	⌣ 6	„	e

$54247\times(101)^6=\cdot 57\,58\,42\,83\,61$, true to ten places of figures.

Since the multipliers for the 6th power are

1, 6, 15, 20, 15, 6, 1;

begin at *a*, a period in advance, and multiply by 6; then commence at *b*, two periods in advance, and multiply by 15; at *c*, three periods in advance, and multiply by 20; at *d*, four periods in advance (counting from the right to the left), and multiply by 15; the period *e* should be multiplied by 6, but, as it is blank, only set down 3, which is obtained by multiplying *d*, or rather the first figure of *d*, by 6.

As it is very easy to operate with the co-efficients

1, 5, 10, 10, 5, 1,

the multipliers for the 5th power, it may be more convenient to multiply the given number by $(101)^5$, and then by $(101)^1$.

To multiply any number, as 54247, *by* 5, *affix a cypher, or suppose one affixed, half this number will be* 5 *times the given one,*

half of 542470 = 271235 =
5 times 54247.

e	*d*	*c*	*b*	*a*				
	54	24	70	00	00	⌣ 1		
	2	71	23	50	00	⌣ 5	beginning at	*a*
		5	42	47	00	⌣ 10	„	*b*
			5	42	47	⌣ 10	„	*c*
				2	71	⌣ 5	„	*d*
					1	⌣ 1	„	*e*
$54247 \times (101)^5 =$	57	01	41	42	19			
		57	01	41	42			
	57	58	42	83	61	$= 54247 \times (101)^6$.		

To render the operation clear, the decimal points are omitted, but the result is easily pointed, for

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot 54247 \times (1\cdot 01)^6 &= \cdot 5758428361, \\ 54\cdot 247 \times (1\cdot 06)^6 &= 57\cdot 58428361, \\ \&c. \qquad &= \qquad \&c. \end{aligned}$$

The correctness of such results may be proved by common multiplication.

The multipliers for the different powers may be operated with in many ways: the present example will illustrate this remark:

6	15	20	15	6	1	
e	*d*	*c*	*b*	*a*		
	54	24	70	00	00	⌣ 1
	3	25	48	20	00	⌣ 6 . . . *a*
		8	13	70	50	⌣ 15 . . . *b*
			10	84	94	⌣ 20 . . . *c*
				8	14	⌣ 15 . . . *d*
					3	⌣ 6 . . . *e*

325482000 is found by multiplying the first line by 6, beginning with the period *a*; the next line may be obtained by multiplying the first line by 15, beginning at the period *b*, but it is known that 6 times the first line, beginning at the period *b*, is 3254820; 60 times it must therefore be 32548200, the quarter of which is 8137050 = 15 times the first line, beginning at the period *b*; so that the 15 line is found by little more than dividing the 6 line by 4. 20 times the first line, beginning at the period *c*, is found by doubling the first line, and adding a cypher. It seldom happens, in practice, that more than seven or eight places of figures are required, but these elementary examples are extended to a greater number of places, to make the simplicity of the method more apparent. Different plans of obtaining the same result, without altering the laws that govern the system, give proof and dexterity to the operator.

Without changing the example, let it be required to multiply by another method, 54247 by $(101)^6$, true to 12 places of figures.

				*				
54	24	70	00	00	00	put	= A	
3	25	48	20	00	00	6 × A	= B, beginning under	*
	8	13	70	50	00	$\frac{5 \times B}{2}$	= C, „	*
		10	84	94	00	$\frac{4 \times C}{3}$	= D, „	*
			8	13	71	$\frac{3 \times D}{4}$	= E, „	*
				3	25	$\frac{2 \times E}{5}$	= F, „	*
					1	$\frac{1 \times F}{6}$	= G, „	*

57 58 42 83 60 97, true to 12 places of figures.

If only six places of figures are required, the work is short and the calculations simple:

		*		
54	24	70	Put = A	
3	25	48	6 × A ÷ 1 = B	
	8	14	5 × B ÷ 2 = C	
		11	4 × C ÷ 3 = D	
57	58	43		

5424·7 × 6 = 32548·2.
325·48 × 5 ÷ 2 = 813·70, put down 814.
8·14 × 4 ÷ 3 = 10·85, put down 11.

The next line is rejected, because the result obtained would not increase the required product a unit in sixth place of figures, reckoning from the left to the right.

c	*b*	*a*					
54	24	70	⌣ 1				
3	25	48	⌣ 6	times, beginning at the period			*a*
	8	14	⌣ 15	„	„	„	*b*
		11	⌣ 20	„	„	„	*c*

5424·7 × 6 = 32548·2
54·24 × 15 = 813·6, put down 814.
·54 × 20 = 10·80, put down 11.

2. *Multiply* 34567812 *by* $(10001)^8$, *so that the result may be true to* 12 *places of figures.*

The multipliers for the 8th power are 1, 8, 28, 56, 70, 56, 28, 8, 1.

d	c	b	a		
	3456	7812	0000	....	⌣ 1
	2	7654	2496	....	⌣ 8 times, a
		9	6790	....	⌣ 28 times, b
			19	....	⌣ 56 times, c
	3459	5475	9305		

A blank period of dots may be affixed to facilitate the operation; with dots 56 times the first line, beginning at c, is thus found, 56 times 6 gives a dot, 56 times 5 gives a dot, 56 times 4 gives a dot and carry 22, 56 times 3 gives 168, to which add 22 = 190, put down a dot, and place 19 under the next period.

The work is very easy when 28 times is found, as 9·67, &c. is found for 28 times, the double of which is 19·34, put down 19.

28 times the first line, beginning at b, is readily found, when 8 times is known. Double the first line, with 0 affixed, gives 691356240, putting dots for 4 of the figures.

69136	20	times,	beginning	at b
27654	8	„	„	b
96790	28	„	„	b

Hence, when 8 times is found, 28 times and 56 times may be obtained by little more than inspection. However, results are seldom required to more than 7 or 8 places of figures; if the product of 34567812 by $(10001)^8$ is only required to 7 places of figures, the work is much contracted, and may be arranged as follows:—

	*		
3456	7812	....	⌣ Put = A.
2	7654	....	⌣ 8 × A ÷ 1 = B, beginning under *
	10	....	⌣ 7 × B ÷ 2 = C, „ *
3459	548,		true to 7 places of figures.

8 × A ÷ 1, beginning under *, is worked thus: 8 times 2 gives a dot, 8 times 1 gives a dot, 8 times 8 gives a dot, but

carry 6; 8 times 7 are 56, and 6 are 62, put down a 4th dot and carry 6; then 8 times 6 are 48, and 6 are 54, put down 4 and carry 5, and continue the multiplication in the common way. $7 \times B \div 2$, beginning under *, is readily found, thus: 7 times 4 gives a dot, 7 times 5 gives a dot, 7 times 6 gives a dot, but carry 4; 7 times 7 and 4 gives a dot, but carry 5; 7 times 2 and 5 = 19, the half of which is 9·5 and may be counted 10. So that but little mental labour is employed, although it takes many words to explain the operation.

To find the first 12 figures of the product of 34567812 by $(10001)^8$, the remaining multipliers, 70, 56, 28, 8, 1, are not required. Perhaps the required result might be obtained with greater ease by first multiplying 34567812 by $(10001)^5$, and the product thus found by $(10001)^3$; by this plan the work may be arranged as follows :—

c	*b*	*a*		
	3456	7812	0000	⌣ 1
	1	7283	9060	⌣ 5, *a*
		3	4568	⌣ 10, *b*
			3	⌣ 10, *c*
	3458	5099	3631	⌣ 1,
	1	0375	5298	⌣ 3, *a*
		1	0376	⌣ 3, *b*
			0	⌣ 1, *c*

3459 5475 9305, result as before.

With a blank period of dots the work will stand thus:

c	*b*	*a*	
3456	7812	0000	. . . . ⌣ 1
1	7283	9060	. . . . ⌣ 5, *a*
	3	4568	. . . . ⌣ 10, *b*
		3	. . . . ⌣ 10, *c*
3458	5099	3631	. . . . ⌣ 1
1	0375	5298	. . . . ⌣ 3, *a*
	1	0376	. . . . ⌣ 3, *b*
		0	. . . . ⌣ 1, *c*

3459 5475 9305

3. *Required the continued product of* 1·2345678, $(1{\cdot}01)^4$, $(1{\cdot}001)^5$, *and* $(1{\cdot}0001)^6$, *true to 7 places of figures.*

12	34	56	78 ⌣ 1
	49	38	27 ⌣ 4
		74	07 ⌣ 6
			49 ⌣ 4 .
128	469	6 . .	⌣ 1
	642	3 . .	⌣ 5
	1	3 . .	⌣ 10
1291	132	.	⌣ 1
	775	.	⌣ 6
	0	.	⌣ 15

1·291907 = the first seven figures of the continued product of $1{\cdot}2345678 \times (1{\cdot}01)^4 \times (1{\cdot}001)^5 \times (1{\cdot}0001)^6$; which may be written,

$$1{\cdot}2345678 \downarrow \mathbf{0,4,5,6,} = 1{\cdot}291907.$$

The arrow ↓ divides the co-efficient 1·2345678 and the powers of 1·1, 1·01, 1·001, 1·0001, &c. 0, immediately follows the arrow, because no power of 1·1 is employed; 6, is in the fourth place after ↓, and shows that this power operated upon periods of four figures each; 5 being in the third place after ↓, shows, by its position, that its influence is over periods of three figures each; and 4 occupies the second place after ↓, and reminds the operator that its influence is over periods of two figures each.

4. *Required the first* 9 *figures of the continued product of* 32·808992, $(1{\cdot}01)^7$, *and* $(1{\cdot}001)^9$; *or, according to the notation just adopted, the value of*

$$32{\cdot}808992 \downarrow \mathbf{0,7,9,}$$

is required to nine places of figures.

Dots take the place of figures not required in the last period.

e	d	c	b	a					
	32	80	89	92	0 .	1			
	2	29	66	29	4 .	7	times,	beginning at	*a*
		6	88	98	9 .	21	,,	,,	*b*
			11	48	3 .	35	,,	,,	*c*
				11	5 .	35	,,	,,	*d*
					1 .	21	,,	,,	*e*

35 17 56 80 2

The way in which this result may be found is worth noting; but little mental labour is necessary, the co-efficients or multipliers being

1, 7, 21, 35, 35, 21, 7, 1,

when 7 times the first line (commencing with the period marked *a*) is found, 21 times the same line (commencing with the period marked *b*) may be determined by multiplying the second line by 3, beginning under *a*. Again, 35 times the first line, commencing with the period *c*, gives the same result as multiplying the second line by 5, commencing under *b*; but 5 times a number may be found by moving the decimal point one figure to the right, and then take the half.

22966·3 ⌣ 7 times, beginning at *b*.

half = 114831, ⌣ 35 times.

= 11483· putting a dot for the figure not required. Since the example requires that 35175680 2, is to be again multiplied by $(1{\cdot}001)^9$, the remainder of the work may stand as follows:—

c	b	a				
	351	756	802	⌣ 1,		
	3	165	811	⌣ 9	beginning at	*a*
		12	663	⌣ 36	,,	*b*
			30	⌣ 84	,,	*c*

354 935 306

The 9 times line, beginning at *a*, may be found by subtraction, thus,

3517568 has to be multiplied by 9;
3517568 ten times
351757 once
3165811 . 9 times.

The line 36 times begins at *b*, observing to carry from the preceding figure as if it were a decimal, and making the usual allowance when the number is followed by 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9.

$$351{\cdot}76 \times 36 = 12663 = 3165{\cdot}8 \times 4.$$

To multiply by 84, beginning at *c*: the period *c*, or ·351, may be called ·352, as 7 follows the last figure,

$$84 \times {\cdot}352 = 29{\cdot}568 = 30,$$

after the usual allowance is made.

Or the work may stand thus:—

	*		
351	756	802	put = A
3	165	811	9 × A ÷ 1 = B beginning under *
	12	663	8 × B ÷ 2 = C „ „ *
		30	7 × C ÷ 3 = D „ „ *

354 935 306

$$\therefore 32{\cdot}808992 \downarrow 0,7,9, = 35{\cdot}4935306.$$

In operating with the co-efficients or multipliers many contractions will suggest themselves to the operator.

5. *Required the first 7 figures of the continued product of* 106, $(1{\cdot}1)^2$, $(1{\cdot}01)^6$, $(1{\cdot}001)^7$, $(1{\cdot}0001)^1$, $(1{\cdot}00001)^6$, *and* $(1{\cdot}000001)^2$; *or, which is the same thing, find the first 7 figures of* 106 ↓ 2,6,7,1,6,2,

1	0	6	0	0	0	0
2	1	2	0	0	0	
	1	0	6	0	0	

1	2	8	2	6	0	0 .
		7	6	9	5	6 .
			1	9	2	4 .
					2	6 .

1	3	6	1	5	0	6 . .
			9	5	3	1 . .
					2	9 . .

1	3	7	1	0	6	6 .
				1	3	7 .

1	3	7	1	2	0	3 . . .
					8	2 . . .

1	3	7	1	2	8	5 . . . . .

1	3	7	1	2	8	5 . . . . .
						3 . . . . .

1	3	7	1	2	8	8

$\therefore$ 106 ↓ **2,6,7,1,6,2,** = 1371288, true to 7 places of figures as required. To balance the last period dots may be put to represent numbers; this plan involves no additional labour, but secures accuracy. Operating for the last 2, which is in the sixth place, 2 complete periods of 6 figures each are represented by placing 5 dots after 1371285; it then becomes,

Q	P
137128	5 . . . . .
	1 0 . . . . .

Suppose the period of 6 figures Q, had to be multiplied by 7, and placed under the period P:—say, 7 times 8 is something to which carry something, for which put down a dot; and then say, 7 times 2 is something to which carry something, and, regardless of the result, put down a second dot; then 7 times 1, to which some number may have to be carried, the result is again disregarded, and only a third dot is set down; 7 times 7,

&c. only gives a fourth dot; 7 times 3, with all carried, only produces a fifth dot; but, because the number 5 requires a number under it:—7 is multiplied by 1, to which 3 is carried, making the result 10, which is set down. 7 times 3 is only 21, because something has to be carried that makes the result more than 25. If 2 were carried, 9 should be placed under the 5; 9 is too small, and the number set down, 10, is too great, yet the true result is nearer to 10 than it is to 9; but in either case the difference is not a unit in the seventh place. So that, to multiply the period marked Q, and place the result under P, is reduced to the simple operation of making five dots, and saying 7 times $1 + 3 = 10$. Those who wish to understand what follows, and operate with ease, should be well acquainted with this process of operating with dots.

While explaining the Elements of Dual Arithmetic, the work is spread out, to render the explanations clear; in practice, however, the numbers employed may be set down in a very compact form. The last example may stand thus:—

1	0	6	0	0	0	0	
	2	1	2	0	0	0	
		1	0	6	0	0	
1	2	8	2	6	0	0	.
		7	6	9	5	6	.
			1	9	2	4	.
					2	6	.
1	3	6	1	5	0	6	. .
			9	5	3	1	. .
					2	9	. .
1	3	7	1	0	6	6	.
				1	3	7	. . .
					8	2	. . . . .
						3	. . . . .
1	3	7	1	2	8	8	= 106↓2,6,7,1,6,2,

When a period takes up half the required number of figures, or more than half, then one of the co-efficients or multipliers is

only required, and that multiplier is the index of the power operated with.

6. *Required the first* 8 *figures of* $3\downarrow 3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10$, *when developed.*

```
3|0|0|0|0|0|0|0|
 |9|0|0|0|0|0|0|
 |  |9|0|0|0|0|0|
 |  |  |3|0|0|0|0|
-----------------------
3 9|9 3|0 0|0 0          = 3↓3,
 1|5 9|7 2|0 0
  |  2|3 9|5 8
  |   |  1|6 0
-----------------------
4 1 5|5 1 3|1 8 .        = 3↓3,4,
   2|0 7 7|5 7 .
    |   4|1 6 .
-----------------------
4 1 7 5|9 4 9 1          = 3↓3,4,5,
     2|5|0 5 5 . .                  6,
      |2|9|2 5 . . . .                 7,
      |  3|3|4 . . . . . .                8,
      |   3|7| . . . . . . . .               9,
      |    4| . . . . . . . .                   10,
-----------------------
4 1 7 8 7 8 4 6 = 3↓3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,
```

Every figure employed in this operation is set down; 6 numbers added together produce 41787846; the first partition line, to the left, divides 4175|9491 into periods of 4 figures each, then the number 25055 is found in the usual way. The second partition line divides

```
41759491
  25|055 . .
```

into 2 periods of 5 figures each, counting the dots as 2 figures; the third partition line divides

```
4175949 1
  25055 .·
  29|25 . . . .
    |          8,
```

into 2 periods of 6 figures each, counting the 4 dots as figures. In this case, and in cases of similar nature, the sum is not required. In operating at the step above exhibited, the left hand period has to be multiplied by 8, and the result placed under the right hand period; 8 times the sum of 9,0,4, and all that has to be carried, produce only a dot; 8 times the sum of 2,5,9, and all to be carried from the last operation, produce only another dot; 8 times the sum of 2,5, with what has to be carried, produce a third dot; 8 times $7 = 56$, so that it is safe to place down a fourth dot and carry 6; then 8 times $1 + 6 = 14$, put down 4 and carry 1; 8 times $4 + 1 = 33$; the number 334 .... is found with little mental labour when the partition line and the required dots are properly placed:

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 4175949 & 1 \\ 25055 & .. \\ 29 & 25 .... \\ 3 & 34 .... \end{array} \qquad 8,$$

PROPOSITION II.

TO FIND THE POWERS OF (1·1), (1·01), (1·001), (1·0001), ETC. SO THAT WHEN ONE GIVEN NUMBER IS MULTIPLIED BY THEM, THE CONTINUED PRODUCT WILL BE ANOTHER GIVEN NUMBER.

Examples.

1. *What powers of* (1·1), (1·01), (1·001), *&c. must* 23 *be continually multiplied by, so that the continued product may be* 2345678?

$$\begin{array}{l}
2345678. \\
\hline\hline
23|00|00|0. \\
\quad|23|00|0. \\
\hline
232|300|0.. \quad = 23\downarrow 0,1, \\
\quad 2|090|7.. \\
\quad\quad|\ 8|4.. \\
\hline
2343|991. \quad = 23\downarrow 0,1,9, \\
\quad\ 1|641. \\
\hline
23456|32... = 23\downarrow 0,1,9,7, \\
\quad\quad|47... \\
\hline
2345679 \quad = 23\downarrow 0,1,9,7,2, \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

$$\therefore 2345678 = 23\downarrow 0,1,9,7,2,$$

To find any of the operating figures as $\downarrow 0,0,9,$

$$\begin{array}{rl}
\text{From} & 23|456... \\
\text{Take} & 23|230... \\
\hline
23) & |226... \quad (\downarrow 0,0,9, \\
 & |207 \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

$23\downarrow 0,1,$ shows that no periods of single figures are involved.

2. *Required the multipliers that will bring* 880091 *to* 886327.

$$\begin{array}{rl}
\text{Put } n = & 880|091 \\
 & \quad 6|160 \\
 & \quad\quad|\ 18 \\
\hline
 & 886269.. = n\downarrow 0,0,7, \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

It is evident, that if the left hand period 8862, be placed under the right one 69.. and added, the sum would be greater than 886327, hence no operation has to be performed on periods of 4 figures.

$$\begin{array}{l}
88626|9 \ldots\ldots \quad = n\downarrow 0,0,7 \\
\quad 5|3|\ldots\ldots \qquad\qquad 0,6 \\
\quad\quad 5|\ldots\ldots \qquad\qquad\quad 6, \\
\hline
886327 = n\downarrow 0,0,7,0\ 6,6, \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

$$\therefore 880091\downarrow 0,0,7,0,6,6, = 886327.$$

3. *Required the multipliers that will bring* 663157 *to* 663312.

$$\begin{array}{rl} \text{Put } m = 6631 & \big|57\ldots \\ 1 & \big|3\big|3\ldots. \quad m\downarrow 0,0,0,2, \\ 1 & \big|9\big|\ldots\ldots \qquad 3, \\ 3 & \big|\ldots\ldots \qquad 5, \\ \hline 663312 & = m\downarrow 0,0,0,2,3,5, \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \frac{880091 \times 663312}{886327 \times 663157} = \frac{nm\downarrow 0,0,0,2,3,5,}{nm\downarrow 0,0,7,0,6,6,} = \frac{\downarrow 0,0,0,2,}{\downarrow 0,0,7,0,3,1,}$$

It is easily shown that

$$\frac{\downarrow 0,0,0,2,}{\downarrow 0,0,7,0,3,1,} = .993198.$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} & 1000\big|000. \\ & \quad\big|200. \\ \hline 1\downarrow 0,0,0,2, & = 100\big|020\big|0\ldots + \\ & \quad\big|700\big|1\ldots - \\ & \quad\big|\ \ 2\big|8\ldots + \\ \hline \downarrow 0,0,0,2 & \\ \downarrow 0,0,7 & = 993\,22\big|7\ldots. + \\ & \quad\ \ 2\big|9\ldots. - \\ \hline \frac{\downarrow 0,0,2,}{\downarrow 0,0,7,0,3,1,} & = 993198 \end{array}$$

Division by the powers of 1·1, 1·01, 1·001, &c. will be explained presently; the process differs but little from that of multiplication. The numbers employed in this example are the cosines of the 4 angles, 27° 35′ 5″; 48° 27′ 32″; 28° 20′ 48″; 48° 26′ 49″, to six places of decimals. In the next example, it is proposed to operate on the cosines of the same angles, continued to seven places of decimals.

4. *Reduce the compound fraction* $\frac{8800909 \times 6633134}{8863271 \times 6631572}$; *to powers of* $\downarrow 1,$; $\downarrow 0,1,$; $\downarrow 0,0,1,$: *&c.*

$$\begin{array}{rl} & \dfrac{6633134}{6631\big|572\ldots} \\ \downarrow 0,0,0,2, & \quad 1\big|3\big|26\ldots \qquad \text{(A).} \\ 3, & \quad 1\big|9\big|9\ldots\ldots \\ 5, & \quad\ \ 3\big|3\big|\ldots\ldots \\ 6 & \quad\ \ 4\big|\ldots\ldots \end{array}$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
8863271 \\
\hline
880|090|9\ \ldots \\
\quad 6|160|6\ \ldots \\
\qquad\ 18|5\ \ldots \\
\hline
\downarrow 0,0,7,\ 8862700\ \ldots \\
0,6,\ \quad 53|2\ \ldots\ldots \\
4,\ \quad\ 3|5|\ldots\ldots\ldots \\
4,\ \quad\ 4|\ldots\ldots\ldots
\end{array}
\qquad \text{(B).}
$$

$$
\therefore \frac{\downarrow 0,0,0,2,3,5,6,}{\downarrow 0,0,7,0,6,4,4,}
$$

or $$\frac{\downarrow 0,0,0,2,0,1,2,}{\downarrow 0,0,7,0,3,}, = \text{the given fraction.}$$

The details of the process have been so fully discussed, it is presumed that the work will be understood without entering into further detail.

In (A) and (B), the last additions are omitted, as unnecessary; it is easily observed, that if the additions were performed, the required results 6633134 and 88663271, set down merely to show the numbers to be made up, would be obtained. It is easily shown that the difference of the results (A) and (B), is equal to the given fraction. For, put $n = 6631572$, and $m = 8800909$,

$$\therefore \frac{8800909 \times 6633134}{8863271 \times 6631572} = \frac{mn \downarrow 0,0,0,2,3,5,6,}{nm \downarrow 0,0,7,0,6,4,4,} = \frac{\downarrow 0,0,0,2,0,1,2,}{\downarrow 0,0,7,0,3,}$$

the numerical value of which is easily found, thus,

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1000|00\,00 \\
\qquad |2000 \\
\hline
1\downarrow 0,0,0,2,\ 1000200\ldots. \\
0,1,\ \qquad\quad |1|0\ldots\ldots \\
2,\ \qquad\quad\ |2\ldots\ldots \\
\hline
100|020|12.+ \\
\quad\ |700|14.- \\
\qquad\ 2|80.+ \\
\qquad\quad |1.- \\
\hline
\text{Divided by } \downarrow 0,0,7,\ 9932277\ldots+ \\
0,3,\ \qquad\ 2|98\ldots- \\
\hline
\therefore \frac{\downarrow 0,0,0,2,0,1,}{\downarrow 0,0,7,0,3,} = \quad 9931979
\end{array}
$$

It may be proper here to state, that the co-efficients employed, when dividing by the 7th power, are 1, − 7, + 28, − 84, + &c.

5. *Required the value of the compound fraction*

$$\frac{8126236 \times 9867261}{8124229 \times 9891787},$$

in terms of the powers of $\downarrow 1,$; $\downarrow 0,1,$; $\downarrow 0,0,1,$ *&c.*

8126236 = cosine of 35° 38′ 49″; 9867261 = cos 9° 20′ 45″; 8124229 = cos 35° 40′; 9891787 = cos 8° 26′ 13″.

$$\begin{array}{rl}
 & 8126236 \\
\hline
 & 8124\,|\,229\,. \\
\downarrow 0,0,0,2, & \quad 1\,|\,6\,|\,25\,\ldots \\
4, & \quad\quad 3\,|\,2\,|\,5\,\ldots\ldots \\
7, & \quad\quad\quad 5\,|\,7\,\ldots\ldots \\
 & 9891787\,\ldots \\
\hline
 & 986\,|\,726\,|\,1\,\ldots \\
 & \quad 1\,|\,973\,|\,5\,\ldots \\
 & \quad\quad\quad 1\,|\,0\,\ldots \\
\hline
\downarrow 0,0,2, & 9887\,|\,006\,. \\
 & \quad\quad 3\,|\,955\,\cdot \\
 & \quad\quad\quad\quad 1\,. \\
\hline
4, & 98909\,|\,02\,\ldots \\
8, & \quad\quad 7\,|\,9\,|\,1\,\ldots\ldots \\
3, & \quad\quad\quad 3\,|\,0\,|\,\ldots\ldots\ldots \\
4, & \quad\quad\quad\quad 4\,|\,\ldots\ldots\ldots
\end{array}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\downarrow 0,0,0,2,4,7,}{\downarrow 0,0,2,4,8,3,4,} = \frac{\downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,4,}{\downarrow 0,0,2,2,4,0,4,}.$$

6. *The natural cosine of* 6° 26′ 23″·5 = 9936901; *the cosine of* 37° 39′ 49″·5 = 7916103; *required the value of* 9936901 × 7916103, *true to seven places of figures.*

$$9936901 = 99 \downarrow 0,0,3,7,2,2,$$

$\therefore$ 7916103 × $99 \downarrow 0,0,3,7,2,2,$ = the required product.

To multiply a number by 99 is a simple matter.

	791610300 ⌣	100 times,
	7916103 ⌣	once,
Difference	7836942.. ⌣	99 times.

$\therefore$ 7916103 × 9936901 = 7836942 ↓ 0,0,3,7,2,2, = 7866153.

WORK.

783	694	2..
1	351	1..
	2	4..
7860	477	.
5	502	.
	2	.
7865	981	...
1	5	7...
	1	6...
7866153		

7916103×9936901 gives 78661531816803 by common multiplication, and hence the first seven figures of the product are found true to the last figure.

PART II.

DIVISION OF DUAL ARITHMETIC.

THE method of division is more readily established by particular examples than by generalization; this being granted, let it be required to divide by $1\ (1{\cdot}01)^3$. The decimal point may be omitted during the operation, and $(1{\cdot}01)^3$ written $(101)^3$.

The co-efficients of $(x+y)^{-3}$, developed by the binomial theorem, are readily found; the first term is x^{-3}, the second term is $-3\,x^{-4}y$; the co-efficient -3, the same as the power, and, like it, negative; x^{-4} has a power (1) less than the power of x^{-3}. $-3\times-4\div2=+6$, hence the third term will be $+6\,x^{-5}y^2$, the index of x is decreased by unity, while the index of y is increased by unity: -3×-4 is divided by 2, because $-3\,x^{-4}y$, is the second term, from which is deduced $+6\,x^{-5}y^2$, the third term. $+6\times-5\div3=-10$, the co-efficient of the fourth term, $-10\,x^{-6}y^3$; so that $(x+y)^{-3}$ is developed in the same way as $(x+y)^3$.

$$\therefore (x+y)^{-3}=x^{-3}-3\,x^{-4}y+6\,x^{-5}y^2-10\,x^{-6}y^3+15\,x^{-7}y^4-\ldots.$$

which, when compared with $\left(1+\frac{1}{100}\right)^{-3}=\frac{1}{(1{\cdot}01)^3}$, gives

$$\left(1+\frac{1}{100}\right)^{-3}=1-3\times\frac{1}{100}+6\times\frac{1}{(100)^2}-10\times\frac{1}{(100)^3}+\ldots..$$

observing that every power of 1 is 1. The multipliers or co-efficients for the division by $(1{\cdot}01)^{-3}$ are

$$1\,;-3\,;+6\,;-10\,;+15\,;-\text{\&c.}$$

The co-efficient of the fifth term being + 15, and − 7 the index of x, therefore the co-efficient of the sixth term

$$= + 15 \times - 7 \div 5 = - 21.$$

Though it seldom happens that many of these multipliers or co-efficients are employed, in these elementary examples the work is extended beyond the limits required in practice, so that the laws which govern the operations may be easily detected.

The work may be arranged under the form established in Part I., as follows:—

e	d	c	b	a					
+	10	00	00	00	00		+ 1,		
−		30	00	00	00	Mult. by	− 3,	beginning at	a
+			60	00	00	„	+ 6,	„	b
−			1	00	00	„	− 10,	„	c
+				1	50	„	+ 15,	„	d
−					2	„	− 21,	„	e
	97059014 8								

Sum of the negative terms = 1000600150 by inspection.
Sum of the positive terms = 30010002 „
970590148

In many cases, the difference of the positive and negative terms may be found without summing each class, and taking the difference. When this simple example is understood, what follows will appear easy. However, it may be asked, how − 21 times the first line, beginning under e, produces − 2, as no number exists under e: the − 2 is carried from the next term, when multiplied by − 21.

2. *Divide* 123 *by* $(10001)^7$, *true for the first ten places of figures.*

$123 \div (1{\cdot}0001)^7$, may be written $123 \downarrow 0,0,\overline{7}$, the negative sign being placed over the figure **7**; for $123 \div (10001)^7$ equal

$$\frac{123}{(10001)^7} = 123 \times (10001)^{-7}.$$

Set down $123 \downarrow 0,0,0,\overline{7}$, for $123 \div (10001)^7$.

The first multiplier for the seventh power is 1, the second -7,

$$\text{the third} = \frac{-7 \times -8}{2} = +28;$$

$$\text{the fourth} = \frac{+28 \times -9}{3} = -84;$$

$$\text{the fifth} = \frac{-84 \times -10}{4} = +210;$$

&c. &c.

	c	b	a		
+		1230	0000	00 . . + 1,	
−			8610	00 . . − 7,	beginning at a
+			3	44 . . + 28,	„ b
−				. . − 84,	„ c
				1229 1393 44	

This result is instantly found, as $28 = 4$ times 7, and $84 = 3$ times 28; but the multiplier -84, gives a result that does not affect the first ten places of figures, and is therefore omitted.

$$\therefore 123\downarrow 0,0,0,\overline{7,} = 1229139344.$$

As in multiplication, when the factors are large, each step is readily obtained from the one preceding, thus:

		*			
+	1230	0000	00 . .	call	+ A
−		8610	00 . .	$-7 + A \div 1 = -B$	begin under *
+		3	44 . .	$-8 \times -B \div 2 = +C$	begin under *
			. .	$-9 \times +C \div 3 = -D$	begin under *
				1229 1393 44	

3. *Divide* 3425 *by the* 9*th power of* (10001), *or, which is the same thing, according to our notation, find the value of* $3425 \downarrow 0,0,0,\bar{9}$, *and give the first twelve figures of the quotient.*

	c	*b*	*a*		
+		3425	0000	0000 +	1
−		3	0825	0000 −	9 *a*
+			15	4125 +	45 *b*
−				57 −	165 *c*
			3421	9190 4068	

Or the required result may be found according to the second method, thus:

		*		
+	3425	0000	0000	call + A
−	3	0825	0000 ⌣	9 × + A ÷ 1 = − B
+		15	4125 ⌣	10 × − B ÷ 2 = + C
−			57 ⌣	11 × + C ÷ 3 = − D

The second line is found by multiplying the first by − 9, beginning under *; the third line is found by multiplying the second − 5 = − 10 × − B ÷ 2, beginning under *; the fourth line, or − 57, is found by multiplying the third line + 15·4 by − 11, and dividing by 3, beginning under *,

$$+ 15{\cdot}41 \times - 11 = 169{\cdot}51$$
$$- 169{\cdot}51 \div 3 = - 56{\cdot}5, \text{ or } - 57.$$

4. *Divide* 6436 *by* $(1{\cdot}1)^2$, *and give the first eight figures of the quotient.*

$$+ 1; - 2; + 3; - 4; - 5; \text{ \&c.}$$

are the multipliers, when dividing by the square, or second power,

	h	*g*	*f*	*e*	*d*	*c*	*b*	*a*				
+		6	4	3	6	0	0	0	Mult.	+ 1	begin at	
−		1	2	8	7	2	0	0		− 2	,,	*a*
+			1	9	3	0	8	0		+ 3	,,	*b*
−				2	5	7	4	4		− 4	,,	*c*
+					3	2	1	8		+ 5	,,	*d*
−						3	8	6		− 6	,,	*e*
+							4	5		+ 7	,,	*f*
−								5		− 8	,,	*g*
+										+ 9	,,	*h*

66 3 2 3 4 3 7, sum of positive terms.
1 3 1 3 3 3 5 3, sum of negative terms.

Quotient = 5 3 1 9 0 0 8 4 = $6436\downarrow\overline{2}$,

The quotient just found may be shown to be correct by multiplying it by $(11)^2$, according to the methods explained in Part I. The multipliers for the square being 1, 2, 1;

	5	3	1	9	0	0	8	4	− 1
1	0	6	3	8	0	1	6		− 2
		5	3	1	9	0	0		− 1

Proof, 64360000

5. *Divide* 3141593 *by* $(101)^1$, *and give the first seven figures of the quotient.*

The multipliers for the first power are

+ 1; − 1; + 1; − 1; + 1; &c.

+	31	41	59	3	.				+ 1
−		31	41	6	.				− 1
+			31	4	.				+ 1
−				3	.				− 1

31 41 90 7, sum of positive terms.
31 41 9, sum of negative terms.

∴ 31 10488 = $3141593\downarrow\overline{0,1}$,

To divide by 11, 101, 1001, 10001, &c. the multipliers for the different powers are,

1st power, + 1, − 1, + 1, − 1, + 1, ...
2d power, + 1, − 2, + 3, − 4, + 5, ...
3d power, + 1, − 3, + 6, − 10, + 15, ...
4th power, + 1, − 4, + 10, − 20, + 35, ...
5th power, + 1, − 5, + 15, − 35, + 70, ...
6th power, + 1, − 6, + 21, − 56, + 126, ...
7th power, + 1, − 7, + 28, − 84, + 210, ...
8th power, + 1, − 8, + 36, − 120, + 330, ...
9th power, + 1, − 9, + 45, − 165, + 495, ...

The multipliers for other divisions are readily found: for example, let it be required to divide a given number by the 20th power of 11, 101, 1001, &c. The first multiplier will be + 1, the second − 20, the third $-20 \times -21 \div 2 = +210$, the fourth $+210 \times -22 \div 2 = -1540$, and so on in other cases.

6. *Required the value of* 7854$\downarrow 3,\bar{2},2$, *which is the same as saying, multiply* 7854 *by* $(11)^3$ *and then* $(1001)^2$, *and divide by* $(101)^2$.

7 8 5 4 0 0 0 2 2 5 6 2 0 0 2 2 5 6 2 0 7 8 5 4	$\downarrow 3$,
103 4 3 6 7 4 . 2 0 6 8 7 . 1 0 .	$\downarrow 3,0,2$,
10364371 + 207287 − 3109 + 41 −	$\downarrow 3,\bar{2},2$,
10160152, the first eight figures.	

7. *Find the first seven figures of the quotient of* 360 *by* 57·2957795.

$$57{\cdot}2957795 \downarrow 0,0,0,7,3,6,6, = 57{\cdot}3$$

$$\therefore 57{\cdot}3 \downarrow 0,0,0,\bar{7},\bar{3},\bar{6},\bar{6}, = 57{\cdot}2957795$$

$\therefore \frac{360,\downarrow 0,0,0,7,3,6,6,}{57{\cdot}3}$ gives the required quotient;

but $\frac{360}{57{\cdot}3} = \frac{1200}{191} = 6{\cdot}2827225$

$\downarrow 0,0,0,7,\ 3,\ 6,\ 6,$

6·2827|225 . .
43|98 . . . .
1|8|9 . . . . . .
3|7| . . . . . .
4| . . . . . .

6·2831853, quotient.

8. *Divide* 70710678 *by* 39269908, *and give the first seven figures of the quotient.*

$39269908 \downarrow 0,0,1,8,4,7,4,6 = 40000000$;

then, according to the reasoning employed in the last example,

$$70710678 \div 4 = 17677669$$

$\therefore 17677669 \downarrow 0,0,1,8,4,7,4,6 = 1{\cdot}8006314$, the quotient.

9. *Divide* 3·1415927 *by* 1·4142136, *and give the first seven figures of the quotient.*

Divide 1·414 into 3·1415927 by common division, and the quotient is 2·2217770.

$\downarrow 0,0,0,1,\ 5,\ 1,$

1·414|0000
|1414 . .
7|07 . . . .
|4 . . . .

1·4142125

$\downarrow 0,0,0,\bar{1},\ 5,\ \bar{1},$

2·221|7770
|2|222 . .
1|1|11 . . . .
|22 . . . .

2·2214415, required quotient.

Another Method.

Divide 3·1415927 by 1·41, and the three first figures of the quotient will be 2·22; then

$$222 \times 141 = 31302.$$

Again, it is easily shown, that

$$31302 \downarrow 0,0,3,6,3,4,5, = 31415927$$

and

$$141 \downarrow 0,0,2,9,8,5, = 14142136$$

$$\therefore \frac{31415927}{14142136} = \frac{3{\cdot}1302 \downarrow 0,0,3,6,3,4,5,}{1{\cdot}41 \downarrow 0,0,2,9,8,5,} = 222 \downarrow 0,0,1,\bar{3},\bar{5},\bar{1},5,$$

$$\begin{array}{rl}
 & 222\,|\,000\,|\,00\,. \\
\downarrow 0,0,1, & \quad\;\; |\,222\,|\,00\,. \\
\hline
 & 222\,220\,|\,0\ldots\ldots \\
 & \qquad\quad\;\; 1\,|\,1\ldots\ldots \\
\hline
\downarrow 0,0,1,0,0,0,5, & 2222\,|\,2211+ \\
 & \qquad\quad\;\; |\,6667- \\
 & \qquad\quad\;\; |\;\;\;1 \\
\hline
\downarrow 0,0,1,\bar{3}, & 222\,15\,|\,54\,5+ \\
\bar{5}, & \qquad\;\; 1\,|\,1\,|\,1\,1- \\
\bar{1} & \qquad\quad\;\; |\,2\,2- \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

$$\therefore 222 \downarrow 0,0,1,\bar{3},\bar{5},\bar{1},\bar{5}, = 2{\cdot}22\,1\,4\,4\,1\,2 = \text{quotient.}$$

Third Method.

$$3{\cdot}14159265 = 3 \downarrow 0,4,6,3,1,9,2,9, = \downarrow \overline{1\,14478741,}$$

$$1{\cdot}41421356 = \quad \downarrow 3,6,0,9,4,1,1,1, = \downarrow \overline{34659100,}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
1\,14478741 \\
\underline{34659100} \\
\downarrow\ \overline{79819641,} = 2 \downarrow 1,0,9,7,0,3,4,8, = 2{\cdot}22144147.
\end{array}$$

This method, which is independent of the rules of common arithmetic, will be explained presently.

PART III.

EVOLUTION AND INVOLUTION OF DUAL ARITHMETIC.

1. *Required the first eight figures of the cube of* ·4852.

$$\cdot 48 \times \cdot 48 \times \cdot 48 = \cdot 110592$$

may be taken from a table of cubes, &c. or found by common multiplication.

$$48 \downarrow 0,1,0,8,2,4,7,8, = 4852.$$

$$(48)^3 \downarrow 0,3,0,24,6,12,21,24, = (4852)^3.$$

$(48)^3 = 11|05|92|00$

$33|17|76$ $\downarrow 0,3,$

$33|18$

11

3

34182915|

27346....| − 8

$1139|4305|$ ....

$2|7346|$ .... = A

$32|$ .... = A × 23 ÷ 2

↓ 0,3,0,24,

6,

12,

21,

24,

$11421|683$ ..

$6|85$ ....

$1|37$ ......

$2|4$ ....

$3|$ ....

·1142253 2 = cube of ·4852, true to the last figure.

2. *What is the fourth power of* ·88, *true to eight places of figures?*

$$(\cdot 8)^3 = \cdot 4096$$

and $$.8 \downarrow 1, = \cdot 88$$

$$\therefore\ (\cdot 8)^4 \downarrow 4, = (\cdot 88)^4$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} (\cdot 8)^4 = & 4\,0\,9\,6\,0\,0\,0\,0 \\ & 1\,6\,3\,8\,4\,0\,0\,0 \\ & \quad 2\,4\,5\,7\,6\,0\,0 \\ & \quad\quad 1\,6\,3\,8\,4\,0 \\ & \quad\quad\quad 4\,0\,9\,6 \end{array} \qquad \downarrow 4,$$

$$(\cdot 88)^4 = \cdot 5\,9\,9\,6\,9\,5\,3\,6$$

3. *Required the first seven figures of the cube of* ·0176325.

$(\cdot 017)^3 = \cdot 000004913$, which may be called ·0000049, as the result is only required to seven places of decimals.

$$17 \downarrow 0,3,6,6,8, = 176325$$

$$\therefore\ (\cdot 017)^3 \downarrow 0,9,18,18,24, = (\cdot 0176324)^3.$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 3 & & \\ 17 & -3 & 49 \\ 4\,. & & 4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \vert\,. \\ \vert\,. \\ \vert\,. \end{array} \qquad \downarrow 0,9,$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 169\,. & & 53\,. \\ 1\,.\,.\,. & -6 & 1\,. \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \vert\,.\,.\,. \\ \vert\,.\,.\,. \end{array} \qquad \downarrow 0,9,18,$$

$$54$$

$$\therefore\ \cdot 0000054 = \text{cube of } \cdot 0176325.$$

Another Method.

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ 6 \end{array} \Big| \begin{array}{l} .\,. \\ .\,. \end{array} \downarrow 0,11,$$

$$\cdot 0000055 = \text{cube of } \cdot 0176325.$$

Since one figure only is required,

$(\cdot 017)^3 \downarrow 0,11,$ is put for $(\cdot 017)^3 \downarrow 0,9,18,18,24,$

because, as is readily shown, $\downarrow 0,0,18,$ is nearly equal $\downarrow 0,2,$

```
|100|000|000|000
  1|000|000|000      ↓0,0,10,
      4|500|000
         12|000
           21
 ------------------
+ 101 00|45 120|21 . . .
−       |40401|80 . . .  ↓0,0,10,0,4̄,
+             1|01 . . .
 ------------------
  101 000|471942
−        |404002        ↓0,0;10,0,4̄,4̄,
+              1
 ------------------
  101 0000|67941 . .
−         |60600 . . . .
−          |7070 . . . . . .
−           |202 . . . . . .
−            |70 . . . . . .
```

$\therefore \downarrow 0,0,10,0,\bar{4},\bar{4},6,\bar{7},\bar{2},\bar{7}, = \downarrow 0,1,$

$\therefore$ $(1{\cdot}001)^{10}$ is nearly equal $(1{\cdot}01)$.

```
 1000|0000|0000
    1|0000|0000
        4|5000      ↓0,0, ,10,
           12
 ------------------
+ 1001 000|45012 . .
−         |40040 . . . .
−          |4004 . . . . . .
−           |901 . . . . . .
−            |60 . . . . . .
−             |7 . . . . . .
 ------------------
  1001 000000000
 ------------------
```

$\therefore \downarrow 0,0,0,10,0,0,\bar{4},\bar{4},\bar{9},\bar{6},\bar{7}, = \downarrow 0,0,1,$

$\therefore$ $(1{\cdot}0001)^{10}$ nearly equal $(1{\cdot}001)$.

```
 10000|0000 0|00 . . .
     1|0000 0|00 . . .  ↓0,0,0,0,10,
         4|50 . . .
 ------------------
+ 10001 0000|450
−           |400
−            |50
 ------------------
  10001 0000000
```

$$\therefore \downarrow 0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,\bar{4},\bar{5}, = \downarrow 0,0,0,1,$$

$$\therefore (1{\cdot}00001)^{10} \text{ nearly equal } (1{\cdot}0001).$$

Working to seven places of decimals,

$$\downarrow 0,0,0,0,10,0,0, = \downarrow 0,0,0,1,$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,0,10,0,0,\bar{4}, = \downarrow 0,0,1,$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,10,0,\bar{4},\bar{4},\bar{7}, = \downarrow 0,1,$$
$$\downarrow 0,10,\bar{4},\bar{1},\bar{9},\bar{5},\bar{1}, = \downarrow 1,$$

The following arrangement may be more convenient:—

$$\begin{aligned}
\downarrow 1, \quad &= \downarrow 0,10,\bar{4},\bar{1},\bar{9},\bar{5},\bar{1}, \\
\downarrow 0,1, \quad &= \downarrow 0,0,10,0,\bar{4},\bar{4},\bar{7}, \\
\downarrow 0,0,1, \quad &= \downarrow 0,0,0,10,0,0,\bar{4}, \\
\downarrow 0,0,0,1, \quad &= \downarrow 0,0,0,0,10,0,0, \qquad \text{(B)}. \\
\downarrow 0,0,0,0,1, \quad &= \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,10,0, \\
\downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,1, \quad &= \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,10, \\
\text{&c.} \quad &= \quad \text{&c.}
\end{aligned}$$

To illustrate this property, take an example. It may be found by common arithmetic, that

$$(\cdot 0176325)^8 = \cdot 00000548203340432 8125.$$

For the purpose in view, twelve of these figures will suffice,

$$\underline{548203340433}.$$

548203340430

$(17)^8 =$ 4913

4913 ↓1,

54|04|30|00

5404|30 ↓1,1,

545|834|300|000

2|183|337|200 ↓1,1,4,

3|275|006

2|183

5480|2091|4389

1|6440|6274

1|6441 ↓1,1,4,3,

1

54818|53371|05...

1|64455|60... ↓1,1,4,3,3,

1|64...

548201|782829

1|096404 ↓1,1,4,3,3,2,

1

548 028|79234..

4|3|8562.... 8,

2|1|928..... 4,

5|48..... 1,

1|0|9..... 2,

49..... 9,

548203340430

$\therefore (\cdot 017)^8 \downarrow 1,1,4,3,3,2,8,4,1,2,9, = \ldots (\cdot 0176325)^8$. (A).

0176325000000

17|00|00|00|00|00

5 1|00|00|00|00|00 ↓0,3,

51|00|00|00

17|00|00

175|151|170|000

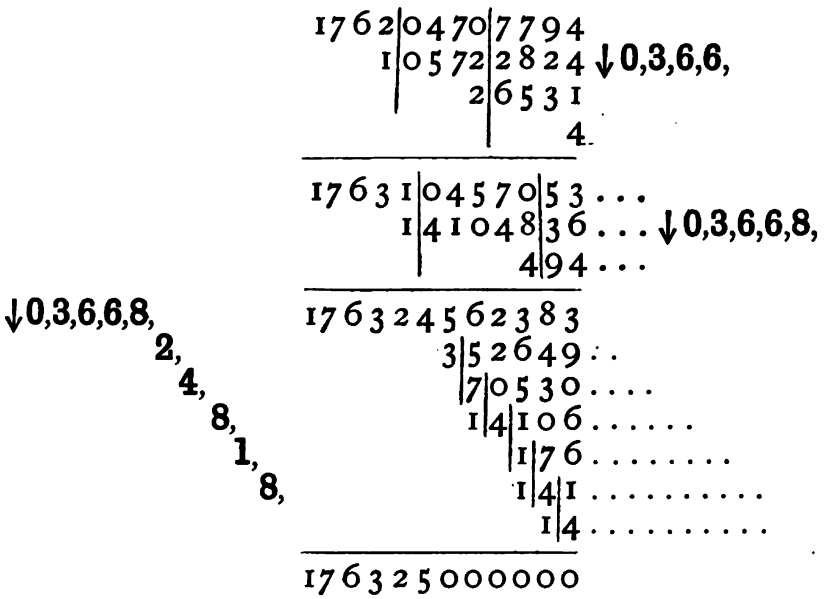
1|050|907|020

2|627|268 ↓0,3,6,

3|503

3

1762047077794



$\therefore$ $(\cdot 017)^3 \downarrow 0,9,18,18,24,6,12,24,3,24,24, = (\cdot 0176325)^3$. (D).

(A) being equal (D),

$\therefore \downarrow 1,1,4,3,3,2,8,4,1,2,9, = \downarrow 0,9,18,18,24,6,12,24,3,24,24,$

Although these expressions appear unequal, they, as factors, effect the same purpose; each of the indices on the left is less than 10, while some of the indices on the right amount to 18 and 24.

The equality of such multipliers is at once established by equations (B), for, if

$\downarrow 0,0,0,20,0,0,\overline{8},$ be subtracted, $\downarrow 0,0,2,$ may be added without disturbing the equality. In the same way, if

$\downarrow 0,0,20,0,\overline{8},\overline{8},\overline{14},$ be subtracted, $\downarrow 0,1,$ must be added to maintain the equality. It is easily shown that the following six expressions are equal to one another:—

(I.) $\downarrow 0,9,18,18,24,6,14,$

(II.) $\downarrow 0,9,18,20,4,7,4,$

(III.) $\downarrow 0,9,20,0,4,7,12,$

(IV.) $\downarrow 0,11,0,0,12,15,26,$

(V.) $\downarrow 1,1,4,1,21,20,27,$

(VI.) $\downarrow 1,1,4,3,3,2,7,$

In subtracting a factor like $\downarrow 0,0,10,0,\bar{4},\bar{4},\bar{7}$, the negative numbers $\bar{4},\bar{4},\bar{7}$, have to be added.

It is easily perceived, that as far as seven places of figures, the multiplier $\downarrow 0,9,18,18,24,6,12$, is exactly equal $\downarrow 1,1,4,3,3,2,7$,. As each of the indices of the former expression can be divided by 3, the cube root of any number compounded with the latter, is readily found. The same general principle holds good with other powers and roots. An example will render this remark plain.

$8 = 2^3$;

	8000000		20|00|00|0 .
$\downarrow 1,$	800000	$\downarrow 0,3,$	60|00|0 .
			60|0 .
	88|00|00|0 .		2 .
$\downarrow 1,1,$	88|00|0 .		
	88 8|800|0 . .		206|060|2 . .
$\downarrow 1,1,4,$	3|555|2 . .	$\downarrow 0,3,6,$	12|364|4 . .
	53 . .		31 . .
	923|605 .		2072|997 .
$3,$	2|677 . . .	$6,$	12|44 . . .
$3,$	2|68	$8,$	1|66 . . . . .
$2,$	1|7	$2,$	4 . . . . .
$7,$	6	$4,$	1 . . . . .
	8926573		2074412

$\therefore$ $8{\cdot}926573 = 8\downarrow 1,1,4,3,3,2,7, = 8\downarrow 0,9,18,18,24,6,12$, the cube root of which is $2\downarrow 0,3,6,6,8,2,4$, which, when developed, gave 2·074412. $\therefore$ 2·074412 = cube root of 8·926573.

This example has not for its object the extracting of the cube root of a number, to effect which, as I will presently show, is an easy operation by this system of Arithmetic.

My design here is to illustrate a principle. The process is extremely simple, and requires little mental labour, yet it takes considerable space to explain the matter fully. However, I prefer prolixity to obscurity, ordinary examples to wonderful developments, lengthy work to contracted operations. When the method is understood, the operator may contract as much as he pleases; develop all that his fancy dictates by the most dark and difficult symbols, never to be read or understood by any one after him.

4. *Required the cube root of* 577385·261, *true to nine places of figures.*

$$(80)^3 = 512000.$$

3 times

153600000|0
61440000.| ⌣ 4

↓0,12,

3 times

1|7308|0324|5
3|4616|1...| ⌣ 2 ↓0,12,0,6,

3 times

1|7318 4|1989
10|3911.| ⌣ 6 ↓0,12,0,6,18,

3 times

1732....|
520.....| ⌣ 3

3 times

1732.....|
155.....| ⌣ 9

*

51|20|00|00|0. ⌣ 1
6|14|40|00|0. ⌣ 12 =A
33|79|20|0. ⌣ 11×A÷2=B
1|12|64|0. ⌣ 10×B÷3=C
2|53|4. ⌣ 9×C÷4=D
4|1. ⌣ 8×D÷5=E

5769|3441|5...
3|4616|1...
8|7...

57728|0663. ⌣ 1
10|3911. ⌣ 18 =A
9. ⌣ 17×A÷2=B

577384|583.....
5|20.....

15|5.....

57738 5258

512↓0,12,0,6,18,0,9,27, = 577385·258;

the cube root of which will be represented by

$$8 \downarrow 0,4,0,2,6,0,3,9,$$

$\downarrow 0,4,$

80|00|0 0|0 0|0 .
3|20|0 0|0 0|0 .
4|8 0|0 0|0 .
3|2 0|0 .
8 .

$\downarrow 0,4,0,2,$

83 24|8 3 2 0|8 . . .
1|6 6 4 9|7 . . .
8 . . .

$\downarrow 0,4,0,2,6,$

83 26 4|9 7 1 3 .
4|9 9 5 9 .
1 .

0,3, 83 26 9 9 6|7 3 . . . . .
9, 2|5|0 . . . . . .
7|5 . . . . . .

$\therefore$ 83·26999 98 is the cube root of 577385·261.

5. *Required the first six figures of the fourth root of* 3527·63.

$$7^4 = 2401.$$

3 5 2 7 6 3

4 times
96040|0
96040| ⌣ 1

2|4|0|1|0|0
9|6|0|4|0 $\downarrow 4,$
1|4|4|0|6
9|6|0
2|4

4 times
14061|20
1125 . .| ⌣ 8

3 5 1 5|3 0 . .
1 1|2 5 . . $\downarrow 4,0,0,32,$
2 . .

4 times
141062|8
99 . . . .| ⌣ 7

3 5 2 6 5|7 . . . .
9|9|. 28,
7|. 20,

Given number 3 5 2 7 6 3

The fourth root of 2401 ↓4,0,0,32,28,20, = 7 ↓1,0,0,8,7,5,

```
700000
 70000    ↓1,
-------
7700|00 . .
   6|2|6 . . . . 0,0,8,
     5|4| . . . . . .   7,
       4| . . . . . .     5,
-------
770684
```

∴ 7·70684 = fourth root of 3527·63.

6. *Required the first six figures of the sixth root of* 3856700.

$20^5 = 3200000.$

```
                    3856700
                   --------
 5 times
1600000|0          32|00|00|0 .  1
48000..|  ⌣ 3       4|80|00| . . 15          = A
                      33|60| . . 14 × A ÷ 2 = C
                        1|46| . . 13 × C ÷ 3 = D
                           4| . . 12 × D ÷ 4 = E
 5 times           --------
 1857|550          371|510     1
 13003|    ⌣ 7       13|003   35          = A
                        221   34 × A ÷ 2 = B
                          2   33 × B ÷ 3 = C
 5 times           --------
 19236|80          3847|36 . .  1
 769..|   ⌣ 4         7|69 . . 20
                        1 . . 19 × A ÷ 2
 5 times           --------
 193...|           385506 . . . .
154....| ⌣ 8          15|4| . . . . . .
 5 times                |
193....|                |
9......| ⌣ 5          10| . . . . . .
                   --------
                   385670
```

∴ 20 ↓0,3,7,4,8,5, expresses the required fifth root.

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
20|00|00 & \\
\quad|60|00 & \downarrow 0,3, \\
\quad\quad|60 & \\
\hline
206|060 & \\
\quad 1|442 & \downarrow 0,3,7, \\
\quad\quad 4 & \\
\hline
2075|06\ldots & \\
\quad\quad|8\,3\ldots\ldots & 4, \\
\quad\quad 1|7\ldots\ldots & 8, \\
\quad\quad\quad 1|\ldots\ldots & 5, \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

$\therefore$ 20·7607 = the fifth root of 3856700.

7. *Required the cube root of* ·5236 $= \sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi}{6}}$, *the side of a cube equal the solidity of a sphere whose diameter* = 1.

$$(\cdot 8)^3 = \cdot 512$$

3 times
1536|00
1075.| ⌣7

3 times
157..|
63...|⌣4

3 times
157...|
11.....|⌣7

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
\cdot 52360 & \\
\hline
512|00\ldots\smile 1 & \\
\quad 10|75\ldots\smile 21 & = A \\
\quad\quad|11\ldots\smile 20\times A\div 2 & \\
\hline
5228|6\ldots & \\
\quad\quad 6|3\ldots & \\
\hline
52349|\ldots\ldots & \\
\quad\quad 11|\ldots\ldots & \\
\hline
52360 &
\end{array}$$

$\therefore$ (·8) $\downarrow$ **0,0,7,4,7,** expresses the required number;

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
800|00\ldots & \\
\quad 5|60\ldots & \downarrow 0,0,7, \\
\quad 0|\ 2\ldots & \\
\hline
8056|2\ldots & \\
\quad\quad 3|2\ldots\ldots & 4, \\
\quad\quad\quad 6|\ldots\ldots & 7, \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

$\therefore$ $(\cdot 5236)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ = ·80600 nearly.

8. *Let it be required to find the* $\frac{17}{43}$ *power of* 3·141593 *true to five places of decimals.*

$$1 \downarrow 12,0,1,0,0,8,6 = 3{\cdot}141593.$$

It is necessary to have 1, to the left of $\downarrow$, because $\frac{17}{43}$ power of 1 = 1. One or two trials show that $1 \downarrow 11$, is too small, and $1 \downarrow 13$, exceeds 3141593.

$\downarrow 12,$

1	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	
1	2	0	0	0	0	0		12	$= A$
	6	6	0	0	0	0		$11 \times A \div 2$	$= B$
	2	2	0	0	0	0		$10 \times B \div 3$	$= C$
		4	9	5	0	0		$9 \times C \div 4$	$= D$
			7	9	2	0		$8 \times D \div 5$	$= E$
				9	2	4		$7 \times E \div 6$	$= F$
					7	9		$6 \times F \div 7$	$= G$
						5		$5 \times G \div 8$	$= H$

$\downarrow 12,0,1,$

3	1	3	8	4	2	8	..
			3	1	3	8	..

3	1	4	1	5	6	6	.....
					2	5	.....
						2	.....

0,0,8,

6,

$\therefore\ 1 \downarrow 12,0,1,0,0,8,6, = 3141593$

The 17th power of $1 \downarrow 12,0,1,0,0,8,6, = 1 \downarrow 204,0,17,0,0,136,102,$ which has to be divided by 43 for the required result.

By means of expressions (B) all the indices to the right of $\downarrow$, in the last expression, may be reduced until they are divisible by 43.

43 into 204, goes 4 times and 32 over,

now, $\downarrow 32, = \downarrow 0,320,\overline{128},\overline{32},\overline{288},\overline{160},\overline{32},$

$$\therefore (B)\ 1\downarrow 204,0,17,0,0,136,102 = 1\downarrow 172,320,\overline{111},\ \overline{32},\overline{288},\ \overline{24},\ 70,$$
$$= 1\downarrow 172,301,\ 79,\ \overline{32},\overline{364},\overline{100},\ \overline{63},$$
$$= 1\downarrow 172,301,\ 43,328,\overline{364},\overline{100},\overline{207},$$
$$= 1\downarrow 172,301,\ 43,301,\ \overline{94},\overline{100},\overline{207},$$
$$= 1\downarrow 172,301,\ 43,301,\overline{106},\ 0,\ \overline{7},$$
$$= 1\downarrow 172,301,\ 43,301,\ \overline{86},\overline{172},\overline{258},$$

All the indices can, in this reduced form, be divided by 43. Consequently, the $\frac{17}{43}$ power, or root of 3·141593, is represented by

$$1\downarrow 4,7,1,7,\bar{2},\bar{4},\bar{6},$$

1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
		6	0	0	0	0
			4	0	0	0
				1	0	0
1	4	6	4	1	0	0 .
	1	0	2	4	8	7 .
			3	0	7	4 .
					5	1 .
1	5	6	9	7	1	2 . .
			1	5	7	0 . .
1	5	7	1	2	8	2 .
			1	1	0	0 .
1	5	7	2	3	8	2
					3	2 minus.
						6 minus.
1	5	7	2	3	4	4

$$\therefore\ 1{\cdot}572344 = (3{\cdot}141593)^{\frac{17}{43}}.$$

9. *Express* $\downarrow 0,1$, *in positive terms of the indices that follow in succession.*

100	000	000	000	
	900	000	000	
		3 600	000	↓0,0,9,
			8 400	
			13	
1009	0360	8413		
	9081	3247		
		3 6325		↓0,0,9,9,
			8	
10099	44579	93...		
	50497	23...		
		101...		
100999	507817			↓0,0,9,9,5,
	403998			4,
	80800			8,
	7070			7,
	303			3,
	10			1,

$$\therefore \downarrow 01, = \downarrow 0,0,9,9,5,4,8,7,3,1,$$

The following equalities, found in the same manner, may be made useful in reducing one set of indices to another:

$$\downarrow 1, = \downarrow 0,9,5,7,5,9,7,3,5,7,1,2,5,9,4,7,7,$$
$$\downarrow 0,1, = \downarrow 0,0,9,9,5,4,8,7,3,1,0,4,4,5,5,1,9,$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,1, = \downarrow 0,0,0,9,9,9,5,4,5,7,8,4,6,0,5,7,3,$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,0,1, = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,9,9,9,9,5,4,5,4,8,7,5,7,5,$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,0,0,1, = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,9,9,9,9,9,5,4,5,4,5,8,4,$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,1, = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0.9,9,9,9,9,9,5,4,5,4,5,$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,1, = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,5,4,5,$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1, = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,5,$$
$$\&c. = \&c.$$

10. *What power must* 1·251853 *be raised to, so that the result may be* 1·571653?

Or, $(1{\cdot}251853)^x = 1{\cdot}571653$, *find* x.

It is readily found that $1 \downarrow 2,3,4,1,5,6,0, = 1{\cdot}251853$,
and that $1 \downarrow 4,7,1,2,3,6,0, = 1{\cdot}571653$.

The co-efficients 1, to the left of $\downarrow$, in future operations will be omitted, $1 \downarrow 2,3,4,1,5,6,0,$ is the same as $\downarrow 2,3,4,1,5,6,0,$

In the succeeding reduction, the following equalities, before given, are employed:—

$$\downarrow 1, \quad = \downarrow 0, \; 10, \; \bar{4}, \; \bar{1}, \; \bar{9}, \; \bar{5}, \; \bar{1},$$
$$\downarrow 0,1, \quad = \downarrow 0, \; 0, \; 10, \; 0, \; \bar{4}, \; \bar{4}, \; \bar{7}, \quad \text{(K)}.$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,1, = \downarrow 0, \; 0, \; 0, \; 10, \; 0, \; 0, \; \bar{4},$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \downarrow 2,3,4,1,5,6,0, &= \downarrow 0, \; 23, \; \bar{4}, \; \bar{1}, \; \bar{13}, \; \bar{4}, \; \bar{2}, \\ &= \downarrow 0, \; 0, \; 226, \; \bar{1}, \; \bar{105}, \; \bar{96}, \; \bar{163}, \\ &= \downarrow 0, \; 0, \; 0, \; 2259, \; \bar{105}, \; \bar{96}, \; \bar{1067}, \end{aligned}\right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 22590 \\ 105 \\ \hline 224850 \\ 96 \\ \hline 2247540 \\ 1067 \\ \hline 2246473 \end{array}$$

With (K) this reduction requires no mental labour, for when $\downarrow 2,$ is taken away, and 0, put in its place, $\downarrow 0,20,\bar{8},\bar{2},\bar{18},\bar{10},\bar{2},$ is added.

$$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrl} 0, & 3, & 4, & 1, & 5, & 6, & 0, & \\ 0, & 20, & \bar{8}, & \bar{2}, & \bar{18}, & \bar{10}, & \bar{2}, & \\ \hline \downarrow 0, & 23, & \bar{4}, & \bar{1}, & \bar{13}, & \bar{4}, & \bar{2}, & \\ 0, & 0, & 230, & 0, & \bar{92}, & \bar{92}, & \bar{161}, & = 23 \text{ times } 0,0,10,0,4,4,7, \\ \hline 0, & 0, & 226, & \bar{1}, & \bar{105}, & \bar{96}, & \bar{163}, & \end{array}$$

It will be found unnecessary to set down these figures to effect this continued reduction.

$$
\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}
 & \downarrow 4, & 7, & 1, & 2, & 3, & 6, & 0, \\
= & \downarrow 0, & 47, & \overline{15}, & \overline{2}, & \overline{33}, & \overline{14}, & \overline{4}, \\
 & \downarrow 0, & 0, & 455, & \overline{2}, & \overline{221}, & \overline{202}, & \overline{333}, \\
 & \downarrow 0, & 0, & 0, & 4548, & \overline{221}, & \overline{202}, & \overline{2153},
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
45480 \\
\quad 221 \\
\hline
452590 \\
\quad 202 \\
\hline
4523880 \\
\quad 2153 \\
\hline
4521727
\end{array}
$$

$\therefore$ 4521727 divided by 2246473 gives 2·012812 the value of x. Consequently 1·251853 raised to the 2·012812 power produces 1·571653.

11. *What power must* 10 *be raised to, so that the result may be* 7? *Or in other terms, given* $10^x = 7$, *find* x.

It is easily shown that $1 \downarrow 24,1,5,1,9,2,5,9, = 10$,
and that $1 \downarrow 20,3,9,8,6,0,1,2, = 7$.

The following reduction is readily made by employing the equalities (K):—

$$
\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}
10 = & \downarrow 24, & 1, & 5, & 1, & 9, & 2, & 9, \\
= & 0, & 241, & \overline{91}, & \overline{23}, & \overline{207}, & \overline{118}, & \overline{15}, \\
= & 0, & 0, & 2319, & \overline{23}, & \overline{1171}, & \overline{1082}, & \overline{1702}, \\
= & 0, & 0, & 0, & 23167, & \overline{1171}, & \overline{1082}, & \overline{10978},
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
231670 \\
\quad 1171 \\
\hline
2304990 \\
\quad 1082 \\
\hline
23039080 \\
\quad 10978 \\
\hline
23028102
\end{array}
$$

$7 =$ ↓20, 3, 9, 8, 6, 0, 1,
0, 203, $\overline{71}$, $\overline{12}$, $\overline{174}$, $\overline{100}$, $\overline{19}$,
0, 0, 1959, $\overline{12}$, $\overline{986}$, $\overline{912}$, $\overline{1440}$,
0, 0, 0, 19578, $\overline{986}$, $\overline{912}$, $\overline{9276}$,

195780
986
1947940
912
19470280
9276
19461004

∴ 19461004 divided by 23028102 gives ·8450980, the logarithm of 7 true to the last figure.

If the logarithm be only required to five places of figures, but five factors are necessary.

10 = ↓24, 1, 5, 1, 9,
0, 241, $\overline{91}$, $\overline{23}$, $\overline{207}$,
0, 0, 2319, $\overline{23}$, $\overline{1171}$,

23190
23
231670
1171
230499

$7 =$ ↓20, 3, 9, 8, 6,
0, 203, $\overline{71}$, $\overline{12}$, $\overline{174}$,
0, 0, $\overline{1959}$, $\overline{12}$, $\overline{986}$,

19590
12
195780
986
194794

194794 divided by 230499 gives ·845099, the logarithm of 7, to six decimal places, and differs but a unit from the truth; the logarithm of 7 taken from a table is ·845098.

12. *Find in a direct manner the logarithm of* 8.

$$\frac{10}{8} = 1{\cdot}25 \text{ and } 1 \downarrow \mathbf{2,3,2,6,7,3,2,} = 1{\cdot}25.$$

But $\downarrow \mathbf{2,3,2,6,7,3,2,}$ by (K) may be reduced to 2231653. In the last problem it was found that $10 = \downarrow \mathbf{24,1,5,1,9,2,9,} = 23028102$, then 2231653 divided by 23028080, by common division, gives ·09690999, the logarithm of 1·25.

$$\begin{aligned} \log 10 &= 1{\cdot}0000000 \\ \log 1{\cdot}25 &= \underline{\cdot 0969100} \\ \log \text{ of } 8 &= \cdot 9030900 \end{aligned}$$

true to seven places of decimals. To seven places of decimals ·09690999 is represented by ·0969100.

The cube root of 8 = 2,

$$\therefore \log 2 = \cdot 3010300.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1{\cdot}1 = 1 \downarrow & \mathbf{1,} \quad \mathbf{0,} \quad \mathbf{0,} \quad \mathbf{0,} \quad \mathbf{0,} \quad \mathbf{0,} \quad \mathbf{0,} \\ (\text{K}) \quad = \downarrow & \mathbf{0,} \quad \mathbf{10,} \quad \overline{\mathbf{4}}, \quad \overline{\mathbf{1}}, \quad \overline{\mathbf{9}}, \quad \overline{\mathbf{5}}, \quad \overline{\mathbf{1}}, \\ = \downarrow & \mathbf{0,} \quad \mathbf{0,} \quad \mathbf{96,} \quad \overline{\mathbf{1}}, \quad \overline{\mathbf{49}}, \quad \overline{\mathbf{45}}, \quad \overline{\mathbf{71}}, \\ = \downarrow & \mathbf{0,} \quad \mathbf{0,} \quad \mathbf{0,} \quad \mathbf{959,} \quad \overline{\mathbf{49}}, \quad \overline{\mathbf{45}}, \quad \overline{\mathbf{455}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9590 \\ 49 \\ \hline 95410 \\ 45 \\ \hline 953650 \\ 455 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

953195 divided by 23028102 gives ·0413927, the logarithm of 1·1; and therefore the logarithm of 11 = 1·0413927.

The reason of this rule is evident, for ↓2,3,5,4,8,2,4, from the properties (K), may be reduced to the form ↓0,0,0,0,0,0, N,; and any other expression, as ↓1,3,6,2,5,7,2, may, in the same way, be represented by ↓0,0,0,0,0,0, M,:

N is an index of the factor 10000001, and M is an index of the same factor; any other factor may be employed.

Let a = the extreme factor; in the case before us $a = 10000001$. Let it be required to find the power ↓2,3,5,4,8,2,4, must be raised to, to produce ↓1,3,6,2,5,7,2,; if x = the required power, then

$$(\downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0, \mathrm{N},)^x = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0, \mathrm{M},$$

$$\therefore (a^{\mathrm{N}})^x = a^{\mathrm{M}}$$

$$\therefore x \log (a^{\mathrm{N}}) = \mathrm{M} \log a,$$

$$\therefore \mathrm{N}\, x \log a = \mathrm{M} \log a,$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{\mathrm{M}}{\mathrm{N}}$$

13. *The reciprocal of* ·743383 *is* 1·3452, *what are the logarithms of both these numbers?*

$$1{\cdot}34520 = \downarrow 3,\quad 1,\quad 0,\quad 6,\quad 6,\quad 0,$$
$$= \downarrow 0,\quad 31,\quad \overline{12},\quad \overline{3},\quad \overline{21},\quad \overline{15},$$
$$= \downarrow 0,\quad 0,\quad 298,\quad 3,\quad \overline{145},\quad \overline{170},$$

The equalities (K) are only employed to six figures.

$$\downarrow 1, = \downarrow 0,\ 10,\ \overline{4},\ \overline{1},\ \overline{9},\ \overline{5},$$
$$\downarrow 0,1, = \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 10,\ 0,\ \overline{4},\ \overline{5},$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,1, = \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 10,\ 0,\ 0,$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 29830 \\ 145 \\ \hline 296850 \\ 170 \\ \hline 296680 \end{array}$$

296680 divided by 2302810, the constant before used, gives ·128786, the logarithm of 1·3452.

$$\begin{array}{rl} \log 10 = & 1{\cdot}000000 \\ \log 1{\cdot}3452 = & \cdot 128786 \\ \hline & \cdot 871214 = \log \text{ of } 743383. \end{array}$$

10, is the base of the common system of logarithms, and 2·718281828459, is the base of the hyperbolic system, which is by most writers represented by ϵ.

14. *Required the hyperbolic logarithm of* $\pi = 3{\cdot}14159265359$, *true to seven places of decimals.*

$$\epsilon^x = \pi$$

is the equation to be solved.

π is found $= \downarrow 12,0,1,0,0,8,2,3,$

ϵ „ $= \downarrow 10,4,7,1,0,0,3,8,$

$$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr} \downarrow 12, & 0, & 1, & 0, & 0, & 8, & 2, \\ = \downarrow 0, & 120, & \overline{47}, & \overline{12}, & \overline{108}, & \overline{52}, & \overline{10}, \\ = \downarrow 0, & 0, & 1153, & \overline{12}, & \overline{588}, & \overline{532}, & \overline{850}, \\ = \downarrow 0, & 0, & 0, & 11518, & \overline{588}, & \overline{532}, & \overline{5462}, \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 115180 \\ 588 \\ \hline 1145920 \\ 532 \\ \hline 11453880 \\ 5462 \\ \hline 11448418 \end{array}$$

$$
\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}
\downarrow 10, & 4, & 7, & 1, & 0, & 0, & 4, \\
= \downarrow 0, & 104, & \overline{33}, & \overline{9}, & \overline{90}, & \overline{50}, & \overline{6}, \\
\downarrow 0, & 0, & 1007, & \overline{9}, & \overline{506}, & \overline{466}, & \overline{734}, \\
\downarrow 0, & 0, & 0, & 10061, & \overline{506}, & \overline{466}, & \overline{4762},
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
100610 \\
506 \\
\hline
1001040 \\
466 \\
\hline
10005740 \\
4762 \\
\hline
10000978
\end{array}
$$

Then 11448418 divided by 10000978 by common division gives 1·1447297, the hyperbolic logarithm of π. This example may be more readily solved by taking the square roots of π and ϵ, for the determination of $\downarrow 12$, and $\downarrow 10$, requires more skill than the finding of $\downarrow 6$, and $\downarrow 5$, : the fourth, eighth, or any other convenient roots of π and ϵ, may be operated with in the same manner.

$$\sqrt{\epsilon} = 1{\cdot}6487213 = \downarrow 5,2,3,5,5,0,0,$$

$$\sqrt{\pi} = 1{\cdot}77245385 = \downarrow 6,0,0,5,0,3,9,$$

$$
\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}
\downarrow 5, & 2, & 3, & 5, & 5, & 0, & 0, \\
= \downarrow 0, & 52, & \overline{17}, & 0, & \overline{40}, & \overline{25}, & \overline{5}, \\
= \downarrow 0, & 0, & 503, & 0, & \overline{248}, & \overline{233}, & \overline{369}, \\
= \downarrow 0, & 0, & 0, & 5030, & \overline{248}, & \overline{233}, & \overline{2884},
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
50300 \\
248 \\
\hline
500520 \\
233 \\
\hline
5002870 \\
2381 \\
\hline
5000489
\end{array}
$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\downarrow 6, \quad 0, \quad 0, \quad 5, \quad 0, \quad 3, \quad 9,\\
&=\downarrow 0, \quad 60, \quad \overline{24}, \quad \overline{1}, \quad \overline{54}, \quad \overline{27}, \quad \overline{3},\\
&=\downarrow 0, \quad 0, \quad 576, \quad \overline{1}, \quad \overline{294}, \quad \overline{267}, \quad \overline{417},\\
&=\downarrow 0, \quad 0, \quad 0, \quad 5759, \quad \overline{294}, \quad \overline{267}, \quad \overline{2721},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
57590\\
294\\
\hline
572960\\
267\\
\hline
5726930\\
2721\\
\hline
5724209
\end{array}$$

Divide 5000489 into 5724209 by common division, the quotient = 1·1447298, the hyperbolic logarithm of π, true to the last figure: the equalities used in this latter method are,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\downarrow 1, \quad =\downarrow 0, \quad 10, \quad \overline{4}, \quad \overline{1}, \quad \overline{9}, \quad \overline{5}, \quad \overline{1},\\
&\downarrow 0,1, \quad =\downarrow 0, \quad 0, \quad 10, \quad 0, \quad \overline{4}, \quad \overline{4}, \quad \overline{7},\\
&\downarrow 0,0,1, \quad =\downarrow 0, \quad 0, \quad 0, \quad 10, \quad 0, \quad 0, \quad \overline{5}, \quad \text{(K)}.\\
&\downarrow 0,0,0,1, =\downarrow 0, \quad 0, \quad 0, \quad 0, \quad 10, \quad 0, \quad 0,
\end{aligned}$$

The following equations of condition are composed of positive number, and may be often employed with advantage, when only seven decimal places are required:—

$$\begin{aligned}
&\downarrow 1, \quad =\downarrow 0, \quad 9, \quad 5, \quad 7, \quad 5, \quad 9, \quad 7,\\
&\downarrow 0,1, \quad =\downarrow 0, \quad 0, \quad 9, \quad 9, \quad 5, \quad 4, \quad 9,\\
&\downarrow 0,0,1, \quad =\downarrow 0, \quad 0, \quad 0, \quad 9, \quad 9, \quad 9, \quad 5, \quad \text{(L)}.\\
&\downarrow 0,0,0,1, =\downarrow 0, \quad 0, \quad 0, \quad 0, \quad 10, \quad 0, \quad 0,
\end{aligned}$$

Example.

Reduce $\epsilon = \downarrow 10,4,7,1,0,0,4,$ to a representative number, standing in the seventh position by the equations (L).

$$\downarrow 10, = \downarrow 0,90,50,70,50,90,70,$$

subtract the left-hand member of this equation, and add the right-hand member, the result will be—

$$\epsilon = \downarrow 0,94,57,71,50,90,74,$$

Again, $$\downarrow 0,94 = \downarrow 0,0,846,846,470,376,846,$$

take the left-hand member away, and add the right-hand member;

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Then} \quad \epsilon &= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 903,\ 917,\ 520,\ 466,\ 920,\\
\downarrow 0,0,903, &= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 8127,\ 8127,\ 8127,\ 4515,\\
\therefore\ \epsilon &= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 9044,\ 8647,\ 8593,\ 5435,\\
\therefore\ \epsilon &= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 10000065,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
90440\\
8647\\
\hline
990870\\
8593\\
\hline
9994630\\
5435\\
\hline
10000065
\end{array}$$

The values of (K) may be found reduced to the seventh position, as follows:—

$$\begin{aligned}
\downarrow 1, \quad &= \downarrow 0,10,\ \bar{4},\ \bar{1},\ \bar{9},\bar{5},\bar{1}, = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,953195, \ (a)\\
\downarrow 0,1, \quad &= \downarrow 0,\ 0,10,\ 0,\ \bar{4},\bar{4},\bar{7}, = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,\ 99513, \ (b)\\
(\text{K}),\ \downarrow 0,0,1, \quad &= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,10,\ 0,0,\bar{4}, = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,\ 9996, \ (c)\\
\downarrow 0,0,0,1, &= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,10,0,0, = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,\ 1000, \ (d)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\downarrow 0,0,0,\ 1, = 1000, (d)$$

Then, $\downarrow 0,0,0,10, = (d) \times 10 = 10000,$

and, $\downarrow 0,0,0,\ 0,0,0,\bar{4}, \quad = \quad -4,$

$\therefore \downarrow 0,0,\ 1, = \downarrow 0,0,0,10,0,0,\bar{4}, \quad = 9996, (c).$

Then, $\downarrow 0,0,10, = (c) \times 10 = 99960,$

and, $\downarrow 0,0,\ 0,0,\bar{4},\bar{4},\bar{7}, \quad = -447,$

$\downarrow 0,\ 1, = \downarrow 0,0,10,0,\bar{4},\bar{4},\bar{7}, \quad = 99513, (b).$

Then, $\downarrow 0,10, = (b) \times 10 = 995130,$

and, $\downarrow 0,\ 0,\bar{4}, = (c) \times -4 = -39984,$

$\downarrow 0,\ 0,0,\bar{1},\bar{9},\bar{5},\bar{1}, \quad = -1951,$

$\downarrow 1, = \downarrow 0,10,\bar{4},\bar{1},\bar{9},\bar{5},\bar{1}, \quad = 953195, (a).$

The final values of $\downarrow 1$, $\downarrow 0,1$, $\downarrow 0,0,1$, &c. are also readily found from their positive equalities.

$$\downarrow 1, \quad = \downarrow 0,9,5,7,5,9,8, = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,953195, (a).$$

$$\text{(K)}, \ \downarrow 0,1, \quad = \downarrow 0,0,9,9,5,4,9, = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0, \ 99513, (b).$$

$$\downarrow 0,0,1, = \downarrow 0,0,0,9,9,9,6, = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0, \quad 9996, (c).$$

$\downarrow 0,0,1, = 9996, (c).$

Then, $\downarrow 0,0,9, = c \times 9 = 89964,$

and, $\downarrow 0,0,0,9,5,4,9, \quad = 9549,$

$\therefore \downarrow 0,1, \quad = \downarrow 0,0,9,9,5,4,9, \quad = 99513, (b).$

Then, $\downarrow 0,9, \quad = (b) \times 9 = 895617,$

and, $\downarrow 0,0,5, = (c) \times 5 = 49980,$

and, $\downarrow 0,0,0,7,5,9,8, \quad = 7598,$

$\therefore \downarrow 1, = \downarrow 0,9,5,7,5,9,8, \quad = 953195, (a).$

By a similar process, the values of $\downarrow 1$, $\downarrow 0,1$, $\downarrow 0,0,1$, &c. are readily reduced to the eight, or any other position.

$\downarrow 1, = \downarrow 0,9,5,7,5,9,7,4, = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,9531497,$ (A).

$\downarrow 0,1, = \downarrow 0,0,9,9,5,4,8,8, = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, \; 995083,$ (B).

$\downarrow 0,0,1, = \downarrow 0,0,0,9,9,9,5,5, = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, \; 99955,$ (C).

$\downarrow 0,0,1, = 99955,$ (C).

Then, $\downarrow 0,0,9, = (C) \times 9 = 899595$

and $\downarrow 0,0,0,9,5,4,8,8, = 95488$

$\therefore \downarrow 0,1, = \downarrow 0,0,9,9,5,4,8,8, = 995083,$ (B).

Then, $\downarrow 0,9, = (B) \times 9 = 8955747,$

and $\downarrow 0,0,5, = (C) \times 5 = 499775,$

and $\downarrow 0,0,0,7,5,9,7,4, = 75974,$

$\therefore \downarrow 1, = \downarrow 0,9,5,7,5,9,7,4, = 9531496,$ (A).

It will be found convenient to register from 1 to 9 times the values of (A), (B), and (C).

	A.	B.	C.
1	9531497	995083	99955
2	19062994	1990166	199910
3	28594491	2985249	299865
4	38125988	3980332	399820
5	47657485	4975415	499775
6	57188982	5970498	599730
7	66720479	6965581	699685
8	76251976	7960664	799640
9	85783473	8955747	899595

While operating on magnitudes, developed as far as the eight position, the succeeding collection of simple equalities will also be found useful.

$2 = \downarrow$ 7,2,6,0,7,8,2,6, = 69318201, in the eight position.
$3 = \downarrow$ 11,5,0,4,4,8,6,8, = 109866750, „ „
$4 = \downarrow$ 14,5,2,2,0,1,1,9, = 138636402, „ „
$5 = \downarrow$ 16,8,4,8,7,4,4,3, = 160951879, „ „
$6 = \downarrow$ 18,7,6,5,2,6,9,4, = 179184951, „ „
$7 = \downarrow$ 20,3,9,8,6,0,1,0, = 194600794, „ „
$8 = \downarrow$ 21,7,8,2,7,9,4,6, = 207954604, „ „
$9 = \downarrow$ 23,0,5,0,9,2,9,4, = 219733500, „ „
$10 = \downarrow$ 24,1,5,1,9,2,9,5, = 230270081, „ „

It may be observed, that the whole number 69318201, to which 2 is reduced, is half the number 138636402, to which 4 is reduced, and one third the number 207954604, to which 8 is reduced, because $2^2 = 4$, and $2^3 = 8$. Again, the number 109866750, to which 3 is reduced, is half 219733500, the number to which 9 is reduced, because $3^2 = 9$. Further, since $2 \times 3 = 6$, the numbers representing 2 and 3 added together = the number to which 6 is reduced; and because $2 \times 5 = 10$, the numbers representing 2 and 5 added together = the number to which 10 is reduced, and so on with other numbers. Hence, the only numbers to be calculated, before forming the last collection, are the representatives of 2, 3, 5, and 7.

From what has been previously explained, it is easily found that

$$2 = \downarrow 7,2,6,0,7,8,2,6,$$

Then, 7 (A) = 66720479
2 (B) = 1990166
6 (C) = 599730
To which add 0,7,8,2,6, = 7826
$\therefore \quad 2 =$ 69318201,

Again, $\frac{3}{2} = 1{\cdot}50000000 = \downarrow 4,2,4,3,2,5,7,4,$

Then, 4 (A) = 38125988,
2 (B) = 1990166,
4 (C) = 399820,
To which add 3,2,5,7,4, = 32574,
$\frac{3}{2}$ = 40548548,
2 = 69318201,

$\therefore$ 3 = 109866749 $= \downarrow 11,5,0,4,4,6,7,$
95314970 ⌣ 10 (A),

14551779
9531497 ⌣ 1 (A),

5020282
4975415 ⌣ 5 (B),

0,4,4,8,6,7,

$\frac{5}{4} = 1{\cdot}25000000 = \downarrow 2,3,2,6,7,3,2,4,$

Then, 2 (A) = 19062994,
3 (B) = 2985249,
2 (C) = 199910,
and 6,7,3,2,4, = 67324,
$\frac{5}{4}$ = 22315477
4 = 13863640 2

$\therefore$ 5 = 16095187 9, $= \downarrow 16,8,4,8,7,4,4,3,$
95314970

65636909
57188982

8447927
7960664

487263
399820

8,7,4,4,3,

$$\frac{7}{6} = 1{\cdot}16666667 = \downarrow 1,5,9,0,9,3,3,4,$$

Then 1 (A) = 9531497,
5 (B) = 4975415,
9 (C) = 8995 95,
and 09335,
add 6. = 179184951,

194600793, $= \downarrow 20,3,9,8,6,0,0,9,$
190629940 ⌣ 20 (A),

3970853
2985249 ⌣ 3 (B),

985604
899595 ⌣ 9 (C),

8,6,0,0,9, and.

Examples in Reduction.

1. *Express* 88888·8888 *in the eight position,*

$$88888{\cdot}8888 = 10^4 \times 8 \times 1{\cdot}11111111$$
$$= 10^4 \times 8 \downarrow 1,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,$$

10 = 230270081
4

10^4 = 921080324
8 = 207954604
9531497 ⌣ 1 (A),
995083 ⌣ 1 (B),
10001 and.

$\therefore$ 88888·8888 = $\downarrow$ 1139571509,

This notation will be explained hereafter.

2. *Reduce* ·0066666666 *to the eight position.*

$$\cdot 0066666666 = \frac{1}{10^3} \times 6 \times 1{\cdot}1111111,$$

$$= \frac{1}{10^3} \times 6 \downarrow 1,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,$$

$6 = 179184951$ $\quad$ $10 = 230270081$

9531497 1 (A) $\quad$ 3

995083 1 (B) $\quad$ $10^3 = 690810243$

10000

$+ 189721531$

$\frac{1}{10^8} = -690810243$

$\therefore \cdot 0066666666 = \downarrow -501088712,$

3. *What number answers to* 1139571509, *written* $\downarrow \overline{1139571509,}$ *standing in the eight position?*

Four times 230270081 = 921080324, is a multiple of the value of 10, nearest the given number, but not exceeding the given number.

$$\begin{array}{rr} & 1139571509 \\ 10^4 = & 921080324 \\ \hline & 218491185 \\ 8 = & 207954604 \\ \hline & 10536581 \\ 1\,(A) = & 9531497 \\ \hline & 1005084 \\ 1\,(B) = & 995083 \\ \hline & 10001 \end{array}$$

$\therefore 10^4 \times 8 \times \downarrow 1,1,0,1,0,0,0,1, = 88888{\cdot}8888.$

4. *What is the corresponding number of* − 501088712, *written* $\downarrow \overline{-501088712,}$?

Three times 230270081 = 690810243 is the nearest multiple of the value of 10 exceeding the given number.

$10^8 = +\ 690810243,$
$\quad -\ 501088712,$ given number.

$\quad\quad 189721531$
$6 = 179184951$

$\quad\quad 10536580$
$1\,(A) = \quad 9531497$

$\quad\quad 1005083$
$1\,(B) = \quad 995083$

$\quad\quad 0,1,0,0,0,0,$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{10^8} \times 6 \downarrow 1,1,0,1,0,0,0,0, = \cdot 0066666666.$$

5. *What is the* $\frac{17}{43}$ *root of* π, *to nine places of figures?*

$\pi = 3 \downarrow 0,4,6,3,1,9,2,9,5, = 114478742$ reduced to the eight position,

$\quad\quad 3 = 109866750$
$4\,(B) = \quad 3980332$
$6\,(C) = \quad 599730$
And $\quad\quad 31930$

$\quad\quad 114478742 =$
Multiply by $\quad\quad 17$

$43\ ) 1946138614$

$\quad\quad 45259038 = \downarrow 4,7,16,7,5,1,4, = 1{\cdot}57234422.$

PART IV.

OF ANGULAR MAGNITUDES AND TRIGONOMETRICAL LINES.

To seven places of decimals, $\pi = 3{\cdot}1415927$; π is generally put for the length of an arc of a circle of 180°, radius = 1.

312	000	00	.	
1	872	00	.	↓0,0,6,9,
	4	68	.	
		1	.	
313	876	69		
	282	49		
		11		
314	159	29		

When the radius is not equal to 1, its length will be mentioned; when the length of the radius is not specified, it is assumed = 1.

Arc of 180° may be represented by 3·12↓0,0,6,9,
" 45° " " ·78↓0,0,6,9,
" 60° " " 1·04↓0,0,6,9,
" 30° " " ·52↓0,0,6,9,
" 15° " " ·26↓0,0,6,9,
" $7\frac{1}{2}$° " " ·13↓0,0,6,9,
" $22\frac{1}{2}$° " " ·39↓0,0,6,9,
" 90° " " 1·56↓0,0,6,9,
" $37\frac{1}{2}$° " " ·65↓0,0,6,9,

The succeeding combinations are also readily established.

Length of an arc of $30° = \cdot 52 \downarrow 0,0,6,9,$
" " $3° = \cdot 052 \downarrow 0,0,6,9,$
" " $6° = \cdot 104 \downarrow 0,0,6,9,$
" " $9° = \cdot 156 \downarrow 0,0,6,9,$
" " $12° = \cdot 208 \downarrow 0,0,6,9,$
" " $15° = \cdot 26 \downarrow 0,0,6,9,$
" " $18° = \cdot 312 \downarrow 0,0,6,9,$
" " $21° = \cdot 364 \downarrow 0,0,6,9,$
&c. = &c.

The length of an arc $(a)°$ may be found by saying

$$\text{As } 180° : \pi :: (a)° : \frac{\pi(a)°}{1800}.$$

Other methods to find the length of an arc of a circle corresponding to any number of degrees, minutes, &c. will be given hereafter.

It is well known that if x be the length of an arc of a circle to radius 1, then

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{2.3} + \frac{x^5}{2.3.4.5} - \frac{x^7}{2.3.4.5.6.7} + \ldots.$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{2.4} - \frac{x^6}{2.3.4.5.6} + \ldots.$$

Examples.

1. *Find the length of the sine and cosine of an arc of* 15°, *to seven places of decimals.*

Length of $15° = \cdot 26 \downarrow 0,0,6,9,$

$(\cdot 26)^2 = \cdot 0676000$
$(\cdot 26)^3 = \cdot 0175760$
$(\cdot 26)^4 = \cdot 0045698$
$(\cdot 26)^5 = \cdot 0011881$
$(\cdot 26)^6 = \cdot 0003089$

2	3	4	5	6	↓0,0,36,54
3089	1546	515	129	26	4 .

2	3	4	↓0,0,24,36,
45698	22849	761 | 6	190 | 4 . .
		46 . . | ⌣ 6	4 | 6 . .
		7800 |	1950 | . . . .
		7 . . . . | ⌣ 9	7 | . . . .
			1957

2	↓0,0,12,18,
676 | 000	338 | 000
4056 | ⌣ 6	4 | 056 which call A
	22 = 11 × A ÷ 2
6841 | 56	3426 | 78 . .
616 . . | ⌣ 9	6 | 16 . . call A
	1 . . = 17 × A ÷ 2
	342695

1·0000000 +
1957 +
342695 −
4 −
·9659258 = cosine of 15°.

In finding the cosine, the length of the arc is not required except under the form

·26↓0,0,6,9,

2	3	4	5		↓0,0,30,45,
11881	5940	1980	495 .		99 . | ...
			3	⌣ 6	3 . | ...
					102

2	3		↓0,0,18,27,
175760	878 | 80		292 | 93 .
	527 . |	⌣ 6	5 | 27 . = A
			4 . = 17 × A ÷ 2
	8947 | 2		298 2 | 4 . . .
	80 . . . |	⌣ 9	8 | 0 . . .
			29904

Length of arc = ·2617994 +
102 +

·2618096
29904 −

·2588192, sine of 15°.

Radius = 1.

	Length of an arc of 1°, 2°, 3°, 4°, &c.	Length of an Arc of 1′, 2′, 3′, 4′, &c.	Length of an Arc of 1″, 2″, 3″, &c.
1	·017453293	·000290888	·000004848
2	·034906585	·000581776	·000009696
3	·052359878	·000872664	·000014544
4	·069813170	·001163552	·000019393
5	·087266463	·001454440	·000024241
6	·104719755	·001745329	·000029089
7	·122173048	·002036216	·000033937
8	·139626340	·002327105	·000038785
9	·157079633	·002617993	·000043633

Examples.

2. *Required the length of an arc of a circle to radius* 1, *of* 8° 26′ 13″ *and its cosine.*

·13962634
·00581776
·00174533
·00004848
·00001454

True to seven places of decimals, ·1472525 · = arc of 8° 26′ 13″.

1472525 = 147 ↓0,0,1,7,1,7,
(·147)² = ·0216090
(·147)⁴ = ·0004669

2	3	4	↓0,0,4,28,4,28,
4669	2335	778 | ⌣ 1	195 | . . .
		1 . . . |	1 | . . .
		784 . |	196 . | . . . .
		6 . . . . | ⌣ 7	1 . | . . . .
			197

2	↓0,0,2,14,2,14,
216 | 0 90	108 | 0 4 5
216 | ⌣ 1	| 2 1 6
216 5 | 22	108 2 | 6 1 . .
152 . . | ⌣ 7	1 | 5 2 . . . .
	|2| . . . . .
	|2| . . . . .
	108 4 1 7

1·0000000
108417 −
·9891583
197 +
·9891780 = cosine 8° 26′ 13″, exact to the last figure.

Examples of Transformations of the Equations of condition.

1. *It is required to put* $\downarrow 3,\overline{17},8,\overline{28},\overline{12},6,\overline{41}$, *in a positive convenient form to extract the seventh root of it.*

$$\downarrow 1, \quad = \downarrow 0,10,\ \overline{4},\ \overline{1},\ \overline{9},\overline{5},\overline{1}, = \downarrow 0,10,\ \overline{4},\ 0,\ 0,0,\overline{1951},$$
$$\downarrow 0,1, \quad = \downarrow 0,\ 0,10,\ 0,\ \overline{4},\overline{4},\overline{7}, = \downarrow 0,\ 0,10,\ 0,\ 0,0,\ \overline{447},$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,1, \quad = \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,10,\ 0,0,\overline{4}, = \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,10,\ 0,0,\ \overline{4},$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,0,1, = \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,10,0,0, = \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,10,0,\ 0,$$

$$\downarrow 0,10,\ \overline{4},\ 0,0,0,\overline{1951}, \quad +4470$$
$$= \downarrow 0,\ 0,96,\ 0,0,0,\overline{6421}, \quad +384$$
$$= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,960,0,0,\overline{6805},$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 960000 \\ 6805 \\ \hline 953195 \end{array}$$

$$\downarrow 0,0,10,\ 0,0,0,\overline{447},$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,\ 0,100,0,0,\overline{487},$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100000 \\ 487 \\ \hline 99513 \end{array}$$

In this manner the following equalities may also be established:

$$\therefore \downarrow 1, \quad = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,953195, \ 7 \text{ times} = 6672365$$
$$\downarrow 0,1, \quad = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,\ 99513, \ 7 \text{ times} = 696591$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,1, \quad = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,\ 9996, \ 7 \text{ times} = 69972$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,0,1, = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,\ 1000, \ 7 \text{ times} = 7000$$

Given, $\downarrow 3,\overline{17},\ 8,\ \overline{27},\overline{12},\ 6,\ \overline{41},$

$= \downarrow 0,13,\ \overline{4},\ \overline{30},\overline{39},\ \overline{9},\ \overline{44},$

$= \downarrow 0,\ 0,126,\ \overline{30},\overline{91},\overline{61},\overline{135},$

$= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,1230,\overline{91},\overline{61},\overline{639},$

12300
91
122090
61
1220290
639
696591) 1219651 ($\downarrow 0,1,7,4,7,5,1,$
696591
69972) 523060
489804
7000) 33256
28000
700) 5256
4900
70) 356
350
7) 6
7 nearly.

$\therefore \downarrow 0,1,7,4,7,5,1,$ = the seventh root of $\downarrow 3,\overline{17},8,\overline{27},\overline{12},6,\overline{41},$

or, $\downarrow 0,7,49,28,49,35,7, = \downarrow 3,\overline{17},8,\overline{27},\overline{12},6,\overline{41},$

$= \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,1219651,$ which may readily be reduced to

$\downarrow 1,2,6,7,4,5,4,$

953195) 1219651 (1,
953195
266456

$$
\begin{array}{r}
99513\,)\,266456\,(2,\\
199026\\
\hline
9996\,)\,67430\,(6,\\
59976\\
\hline
7,4,5,4,
\end{array}
$$

2. *Put* $\downarrow 3,\overline{17},8,\overline{27},\overline{12},6,\overline{41}$, *in a form so that the square root of it is represented in whole numbers.*

$953195 \times 2 = 1906390$; $99513 \times 2 = 199026$; $9996 \times 2 = 19992$.

The given expression, when reduced to the seventh place, becomes

$$\downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,1219651,$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
199026\,)\,1219651\,(\downarrow 0,6,1,\\
1194156\\
\hline
19992\,)\,25495\\
19992\\
\hline
2\,)\,5503\\
\hline
2,7,5,1,
\end{array}
$$

$\downarrow 0,6,1,2,7,5,1$, represents the square root of $\downarrow 3,\overline{17},8,\overline{27},\overline{12},6,\overline{41}$

Find the cosine of 6° 26′ 23″·5.

$$
\begin{array}{l}
10471976 = 6^\circ\\
00581776 = 20'\\
00174533 = 6'\\
00009696 = 20''\\
00001454 = 3''\\
00000242 = ''\cdot 5\\
\hline
\cdot 1123968\cdot = \text{arc of } 6^\circ\ 26'\ 23''\cdot 5
\end{array}
$$

$$1123968 = 112 \downarrow 0,0,3,5,3,8,$$

$$\cdot 112^2 = \cdot 0125440$$

$$\cdot 112^4 = \cdot 0001574$$

$$
\begin{array}{cccc}
2 & 3 & 4 & \downarrow 0,0,12,20,12,32,\\
1574 & 787 & 262\,.\,|\,\smile 3 & 66\,.\,|\,\ldots\\
 & & 1\ldots.\,|\,\smile 3 & 1\,.\,|\,\ldots\\
 & & & \overline{67}
\end{array}
$$

2 divided into 1574, gives 787; 3 divided into 787, gives 262; and 4 divided into 262, gives 65·5 or 66. Then, ↓0,0,12,20,12,32, operates on 66; the extent to which the operation is carried only requires the use of one of these factors, namely ↓0,0,12,.

2	↓0,0,6,10,6,16,
1254|40	627|20 .
376 .| ⌣ 3	3|76 .
	1 .
12619|4	6309|7 . . .
63 . . .| ⌣ 5	6|3| . . . .
	4 .| . . . . .
	1 .| . . . . .
	63165

1·0000000
63165

·9936835
67

·9936902 = cos 6° 26′ 23″·5

3. *What is the length of an arc of* 9° 20′ 45″, *and its sine and cosine, radius* = 1?

1570796 − 9°
58178 − 20′
1939 − 40″
242 − 5″

163↓0,0,0,7,0,8, = 1631155

The numbers employed to find the square, cube, &c., of ·163 may be taken from the following line containing from 1 to 9 times 163. It may be observed that only 15 numbers are required to be taken this line.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
163	326	489	652	815	978	1141	1304	1467

489
978
163

·0265690 = (·163)²

1467
978
815
978
326

·004330747
·0043307 = (·163)³

1141
4890
489
652

·0007059041
0007059 = (·163)⁴

1467
815
11410

·0001150617
·0001151 = (·163)⁵

2	3	4	5	
1151	576	192	48	10

2	3	↓0,0,0,21,0,24,
43307	21654	7218 | ....
	15 .... ⌣ 7	15 | ....
		7233

Length of arc = 1631155
7233 −
10 +

1623932 = sin 9° 20′ 45″.

2	3	4	↓0,0,0,28,0,32,
7059	3530	1177 . |	294 . | ....
		8 .... | ⌣ 7	1 . | ....
			295

2	↓0,0,0,14,0,16,
2656 | 90	1328 | 45 ..
186 .. | ⌣ 7	1 | 86 ..
266062 |	133031 | .....
2 ..... | ⌣ 8	2 | .....
	133033

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\cdot0000000 \\ 133033 - \\ \hline \cdot9866967 \\ 295 + \\ \hline \cdot9867262 = \cos 9^\circ\ 20'\ 45''. \end{array}$$

4. *The length of an arc of* $35^\circ\ 40'' = \cdot6225008$; *find the cosine.*

$62 \downarrow 0,0,4,0,2,7,5, = 6225008.$

	62
	62
	124
	372
Square	3844 ⌣ 1
	7688 ⌣ 2
	11532 ⌣ 3
	15376 ⌣ 4
	19220 ⌣ 5
	23064 ⌣ 6
	26908 ⌣ 7
	30752 ⌣ 8
	34596 ⌣ 9

The following are taken from the above column:—

1537	6	1	5376	1	1532
15376		11	532	3075	200
30752		230	64	23064	
11532		2690	8	19220	
		26908			
		15376			
		3844			

$\cdot1477634$ fourth. $\cdot0568003$ sixth. 0218340 eighth.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
218340	109170	36390	9098	1820	304	43	5

The 5 in the seventh decimal place, here produced by dividing 218340 continually by $1 \smile 8$ when operated upon by $\downarrow 0,0,32, \ldots$. is not increased a unit, so the operation is omitted.

2	3	4	5	6	↓0,0,24,0,12,
568003	284002	94667	23667	4733 |	789 | ...
				19... | ⌣ 4	19 | ...
					808

2	3	4	↓0,0,16,0,8,28,20,
1477634	738817	2462 | 72	615 | 68 .
		985 . | ⌣ 4	9 | 85 .
			7 .
			625 60 | .....
			5 | .....
	250260 . |		625 65 . | .....
	2..... | ⌣ 7		2 . | .....
			625 67

2	↓0,0,8,0,4,14,10,
384400 | 0 ..	192 | 200 | 0 ..
15376 .. | ⌣ 4	1 | 537 | 6 ..
	5 | 4 ..
	193 74 | 30 | ...
	7 | 8 .....
	2 | 5 .....
	2 | .....
	193 75 35

1·0000000 +
1937535 −
·8062465
62567 +
·8125032
808 −
·8124224
5 +
·8124229 = cos 35° 40′.

5. *It is readily found that the length of an arc of* 35° 38′ 49″ = 6221566, *find the cosine.*

$$62 \downarrow 0,0,3,4,7,4, = 6221566.$$

Many of the results, and the column of the last example may be employed here, as 62 are the two first figures.

6	$\downarrow 0,0,18,24,42,$
4734 |	789 | . . .
14 . . . | ⌣ 3	14 | . . .
4818 . |	803 . | . . . .
2 . . . . . | ⌣ 4	2 . | . . . .
	805 . . | . . . . .

4	$\downarrow 0,0,12,16,28,16,$
2462 | 72	615 | 68 .
739 . | ⌣ 3	7 | 39 .
	4 .
24924 | 4	6231 | 1 . . .
100 . . . | ⌣ 4	10 | 0 . . . . .
	17 . | . . . . .
	1 . | . . . . .
	62429

	$\downarrow 0,0,6,8,14,8,$
	192 | 200 | 0 . .
	1 | 153 | 2 . .
	2 | 9 . .
	1933 | 561 .
	1 | 547 .
	1 .
38702 | 26	1935 1 | 09 . . .
271 . . . | ⌣ 7	2 | 7 | 1 . . . . .
	1 | 5 . . . . .
	1935395

1·0000000 +
1935395 −
·8064605
62429 +
·8127034
805 −
·8126229
5 +
·8126234 = cos 35° 38′ 49″.

6. *What is the cosine* 37° 39′ 49″·5, *the length of the arc being* = ·6573565?

To calculate the length of an arc of any number of degrees, minutes, the following table is easily constructed, and readily applied;

·0000048481368 being the length of an arc of 1″, to radius unity:

·0000048481368 ⌣ **1**
·0000096962736 ⌣ **2**
·0000145444104 ⌣ **3**
·0000193925472 ⌣ **4**
·0000242406840 ⌣ **5**
·0000290888208 ⌣ **6**
·0000339369576 ⌣ **7**
·0000387850944 ⌣ **8**
·0000436332312 ⌣ **9**

37° 39′ 49″·5 = 135589″·5.

·4848137 = 100000″
·1454441 = 30000
242407 = 5000
24241 = 500
3879 = 80
436 = 9
24 = ·5

657↓ **0,0,0,5,4,2,4,** = ·6573565

The numbers whose sums give the square, cube, &c. of ·657, may be found by inspection, when the following line is formed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
657	1314	1971	2628	3285	3942	4599	5256	5913

4599
3285
3942

·4316490 square.

59 | 13
262 | 8
3942
657
1971
2628

·2835934 | cube

2 | 628
19 | 71
591 | 3
3285
1971
5256
1314

·1863209 | fourth.

5 | 913
131 | 40
1971
3942
5256
657

.1224128 | fifth.

5 | 256
13 | 14
65 | 7
2628
1314
1314
657

·0804252 | sixth.

1 | 314
32 | 85
131 | 4
2628
52560

·0528394 | seventh.

2 | 628
59 | 13
197 | 1
5256
1314
3285

·0347155 | eight.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
347155	173578	·57859	14465	2893	482	69	9.

2	3	4	5	6	↓0,0,0,5,4,2,4,
804252	402126	134042	33510	6702	1117 | ....
				3....	3 | ....
					1120

2	3	4	↓0,0,0,20,16,8,16,
1863209	931605	31053 | 5	7763 | 4 ...
		155 ... | ⌣5	15 | 5 ...
		311156 |	77789 | .....
		12 ..... | ⌣4	12 | .....
		311204. |	77801. | .....
		6 ..... |	1. | .....
			77802

2	↓0,0 0,10,8,4,8,
4316 | 490	2158 | 245.
2158. | ⌣5	2 | 158.
	1.
	216041 | 04..
	17 | 3 .....
	| 9 | .....
	1 | .....
	| 2160587

1·0000000 +
2160587 −

·7839412
77802 +

·7917214
1120 −

·7916094
9 +

·7916103 = cos 37° 39′ 49″·5.

PROBLEM.

7. Given the apparent altitude of the moon's centre 8° 26′ 13″ (a), *the true altitude,* 9° 20′ 45″ (A), *the apparent altitude of a star* 35° 40′ ($a_{,}$), *the true altitude,* 35° 38′ 49″ ($A_{,}$), *and the apparent distance* 31° 13′ 26″ (d); *required the true distance, so as to find the longitude at sea.*

Put D = the true distance.
A, $A_{,}$ = the true altitudes
d = the apparent distance.
a, $a_{,}$ = apparent altitudes.

It is established by writers on Spherical Trigonometry, that,

$$\cos D = [\cos d + \cos (a + a_{,})] \frac{\cos A \cos A_{,}}{\cos a \cos a_{,}} - \cos (A + A_{,}).$$

d	31°	13′	26″	cos =	·8551482
$(a + a_{,})$	44	6	13	cos =	·7180824
					1·5732306

(A)	9°	20′	45″	cos =	·9867261
(a)	8	26	13	cos =	·9891779

9867261 | 1 .. ↓0,0,2,4,8,2,8,
1973 | 5 ..
1 | 0 ..

9887 | 006 .
39 | 55 ...
7 | 91 .....
19 | .....
8 | .....

9891779

$(A_{,})$ 35° 38′ 49″ cos = ·8126236
$(a_{,})$ 35 40 0 cos = ·8124229

8124229.
1 6 2 5 ... ↓0,0,0,2,4,7,0,
3 2 5 .....
5 7 .....
8126236

$$\therefore \frac{\downarrow 0,0,0,2,4,7,0,}{\downarrow 0,0,2,4,8,2,8} = 0,0,\bar{2},\bar{2},\bar{4},5,\bar{8},$$

Then,

15732306 ↓0,0,$\bar{2}$,$\bar{2}$,$\bar{4}$,5,$\bar{8}$, = 1·5697186
·7071959 cos (A + A,) 44° 59′ 34″.
·8625227 cos (D) 31° 23′ 56″·3.

8. *The apparent distance of the moon's centre from the star Regulus was* 63° 35′ 14″ (*d*), *the apparent altitude of the moon's centre,* 24° 29′ 44″ (*a*), *the apparent altitude of the star,* 45° 9′ 12″ ($a_{,}$), *the true altitude of the moon's centre,* 25° 17′ 45″ (A), *and the true altitude of the star,* 45° 8′ 15″ ($A_{,}$); *required the true distance* (D), *so as to find the longitude at sea.*

$$\cos D = [\cos d + \cos (a + a_{,})] \frac{\cos A \cos A_{,}}{\cos a \cos a_{,}} - \cos (A + A_{,}).$$

(*d*) 63° 35′ 14″ cos = ·4448349
(*a* + $a_{,}$) 69 38 56 cos = ·3477722
·7926071

(A) 25° 17′ 45″ cos = ·9041135
(*a*) 24° 29′ 44″ cos = ·9099935
$(A_{,})$ 45° 8′ 15″ cos = ·7054078
$(a_{,})$ 45 9 12 cos = ·7052119

∴ cos A ↓0,0,6,4,8,5,6, = cos *a*, and cos $a_{,}$ ↓0,0,0,2,7,7,9, = cos $A_{,}$;

$$\frac{\downarrow 0,0,0,2,7,7,9,}{\downarrow 0,0,6,4,8,5,6,} = 0,0,\bar{6},\bar{2},\bar{1},2,3,$$

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
 & \cdot 792607 \,|\, 1 \;\ldots\ldots \\
 & \qquad\quad 1 \,|\, 6 \;\ldots\ldots\ldots \\
 & \qquad\quad\;\; 2 \;\ldots\ldots\ldots \\
\hline
\downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,2,3, = & 792 \,|\, 608 \,|\, 9 \;\ldots + 1 \\
 & \qquad 4 \,|\, 755 \,|\, 6 \;\ldots - 6 = \beta \\
 & \qquad\quad\; 16 \,|\, 6 \;\ldots + 7 \times \beta \div 2 \\
\hline
\downarrow 0,0,\bar{6},0,0,2,3, = & 7878 \,|\, 699 \;. \\
 & \qquad\quad 1 \,|\, 5 \,|\, 76 \;\ldots - 2 \\
 & \qquad\quad\;\; |\, 78 \;\ldots - 1 \\
\hline
\downarrow 0,0,\bar{6},\bar{2},\bar{1},2,3, = & \cdot 7877045 = \cos 63^\circ\, 4'\, 35'', \text{ (D)}.
\end{array}
$$

When half the indices to the right of ↓ are found, the remainder may be determined by common division.

From 7054078
take 7052119

$$
\begin{array}{rll}
705 \,|\, 2 & 1959 & \\
 & 1410 & (2 \\
\hline
70 \,|\, 5 & 549 & (7 \\
 & 494 & \\
\hline
7 \,|\, 1 & 56 & (7 \\
 & 50 & \\
\hline
 & 6 & (9 \\
 & 6 & \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

9. *Suppose the apparent distance between the centres of the sun and moon to be* 83° 57′ 33″ (*d*), *the apparent altitude of the moon's centre,* 27° 34′ 5″ (*a*), *the apparent altitude of the sun's centre,* 48° 27′ 32″ ($a_{,}$), *the true altitude of the moon's centre,* 28° 20′ 48″ (A), *and the true altitude of the sun's centre,* 48° 26′ 49″ ($A_{,}$); *find the true distance* (D), *so as to determine the longitude at sea.*

$$\cos D + [\cos d + \cos (a + a_{,})] \frac{\cos A \;\; \cos A_{,}}{\cos a \;\; \cos a_{,}} - \cos (A + A_{,}).$$

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
(d)\; 83^\circ\, 57'\, 33'' \cos = & \cdot 1052372 \\
(a + a_{,})\; 76 \;\; 1 \;\; 37 \;\; \cos = & \cdot 2414656 \\
\hline
 & \cdot 3467028
\end{array}
$$

(A) 28° 20′ 48″ cos = ·8800909
(a) 27 34 5 cos = ·8864618

880|090|9 .. ↓0,0,7,2,1,6,3,
6|160|6 ..
|18|5 ..

8862|700 .
1|7|73 ...
|8|9 .....
5|3| .....
3| .....

884618

(A,) 48° 26′ 49″ cos = ·6633133 ↓0,0,0,2,3,5,3,
(a,) 48 27 32 cos = ·6631|573 .
1|3|26 ...
1|9|9 .....
3|3| .....
2| .....

·6633133 *

$$\frac{\downarrow 0,0,0,2,3,5,3,}{\downarrow 0,0,7,2,1,6,3,} = \downarrow 0,0,\bar{7},0,2,\bar{1},0,$$

346|702|8 .. +
2|426|9 .. −
|97 .. +

34428|56 ...
|6|9 ..... +
|3 ..... −

344292 2
(A + A,) 76° 47′ 37″ cos = 2284592
True distance, (D) 83 20 53·98 cos = ·1158330

This is one of the model examples given by writers on the Longitude.

10. *The natural cosine of an angle is given equal* ·1158330; *how many degrees, minutes, and seconds are contained in the arc?*

It is well known, if c be the length of a circular arc to radius 1, and s its sine, then

$$c = s + \frac{1}{2}\frac{s^3}{3} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}\frac{s^5}{5} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}\frac{5}{6}\frac{s^7}{7} + \&c.$$

$$1158330 = 115 \downarrow 0,0,7,2,2,$$

The square of ·115 = ·013225; once, twice, three times, &c. of 13225, or of any other number, may be found without much mental exertion, as follows:

1 ⌣	13225	
2 ⌣	26450	⌣ 39675 ⌣ 3
4 ⌣	52900	79350 ⌣ 6
8 ⌣	105800	119025 ⌣ 9
	13225	52900
7 ⌣	92575	66125 ⌣ 5

Twice one = 2, twice 2 = 4, twice 4 = 8; take 1 from 8, and 7 remains; 1 and 2 make 3, twice 3 = 6; 6 plus 3 = 9; and finally, 9 minus 4 = 5; or, 5 times 13225 = half 132250 = 66125.

$$\cdot 013225 \times \cdot 115 = (\cdot 115)^3$$

661	25
1322	5
13225	

·0015209 . . = $(\cdot 115)^3$, true to seven places of decimals.

The numbers added together are taken from the multiples of 13225, so easily found above.

$$\cdot 0015209 \times (\cdot 013225) = (\cdot 115)^5$$

	119025
2	64500
66	125
132	25

$$\cdot 0000201 \ldots\ldots = (\cdot 115)^2$$

$\frac{1}{2}$	3	↓0,0,21,6,6,
15209	760 | 5	253 | 5 ..
	53 .. | ∽ 7	5 | 3 ..
		2588 | ....
		2 | ....
		2590

Operating with ↓0,0,0,0,6, would not increase the result 2590 by a unit, so it was only necessary to employ ↓0,0,21,6,

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	↓0,0,35,10,10,
201	101	75 |	15 . | ...
		5 ... | ∽ 7	1 | ...
			16

·1158330
2590
16

·1160936 arc of 6° 39′ 6″

From 90° 0′ 0″
take 6 39 6

83 20 54, true distance.

The degrees, &c. corresponding to the length of an arc, may be found by any of the given rules or by the small tables, pages 62, 72, or by direct calculation, thus :—

As 3·1415927 : 180° :: ·1160936 : 6° 39′ 6″.

Because 3·12 $\downarrow$0,0,6,9, = 3·1415927, nearly.

$\therefore \frac{180}{3\cdot12} \times \cdot1160936 \downarrow 0,0,\bar{6},\bar{9},$ = degrees, and decimal parts of a degree, in the arc. This expression may be reduced to

$$\frac{18000}{312} \times \cdot1160936 \downarrow 0,0,\bar{6},\bar{9},$$

$$= \frac{750}{13} \times \cdot1160036 \downarrow 0,0,\bar{6},\bar{9},$$

In general terms, if L be the length of an arc to radius 1, the degrees, and decimal parts of a degree, in this arc will be expressed by

$$\frac{750}{13} \times L \downarrow 0,0,\bar{6},\bar{9},$$

4) 116·0936 1000 times
29·0234 250 times
13) 87·0702 750 times
6·69|77 . +
4|02 . − 6 = A
1 . + 7 × A ÷ 2
6·657|6 . . . +
5|9 . . . − 9
6·6517
60
39·1020
60
6° 39′ 6″ 6·1200, as before found.

This method will be found useful when tables are not convenient.

11. *The length of a circular arc is* ·165433; *how many degrees, &c. does it contain?*

4) 165·433
41·358
13) 124·075
9·54|4 . .
5|7| . . . . ⌣6
8| . . . . ⌣9
9°·479
60
28′·740
60
44″·400

9° 28′ 44″ nearly in an arc whose length is ·165433. The most lengthy and accurate calculation makes the degrees in this arc 9° 28′ 43″. It is easily observed, that the simple method here introduced gives the degrees, &c. in an arc with considerable accuracy, even when only three places of decimals are employed, as in the last example.

12. *The sine of an arc is given* = ·342025; *find the degrees, &c. contained in the arc.*

342 ↓ 0,0,0,0,6, = ·342025.

By the help of the following line, which may be computed in the usual manner before explained, the cube, fifth, seventh, and ninth powers of ·342 are readily determined.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
342	684	1026	1368	1710	2052	2394	2736	3078

·0400017 cube.
·0046788 fifth.
·0005472 seventh.
·0000640 ninth.

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	9	↓0,0,0,0,54,
640	320	240	200	175	19 . . . | . . . . .
					. . | . . . . .

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	7	↓0,0,0,0,42,
5472	2736	2052	1710	244 . . | . . . . .
				. . | . . . . .

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	↓0,0,0,0,30,
46788	23394	17546	3509 . | . . . . .
			1 . | . . . . .
			3510

$\frac{1}{2}$	3	↓0,0,0,0,18,
400017	200009 |	66670 | . . . . .
	12 . . . . . | ⌣ 6	12 | . . . . .
		66682

3420205
66682
3510
244
19

Length of arc = ·3490660
·3490658 arc of 20°.

When the sine of the required arc is greater than ·3, perhaps it is better to find the sine of half the arc by the well-known formula of verification.

$$2 \sin \theta = \sqrt{1 + \sin 2\theta} - \sqrt{1 - \sin 2\theta}, \qquad \text{(I.)}$$

suppose $\sin 2\theta$ = ·3420205

$\sqrt{1 \cdot 3420205}$ = 1·1584561

$\sqrt{\ \cdot 6579795}$ = ·8111594

2) ·3472967

$\sin \theta$ = ·1736484

$$\cdot 1736484 = 173 \downarrow 0,0,3,7,5,$$

$$\cdot 173 \times \cdot 173 = \cdot 0299290.$$

$$(\cdot 173)^3 = \cdot 0051777$$

$$(\cdot 173)^5 = \cdot 0001550$$

$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\downarrow 0,0,9,21,15,$
51777	2588 | 8	862 | 9 . .
	78 . . | $\smile 3$	7 | 8 . .
	26121 |	8707 | . . . .
	18 . . . . | $\smile 7$	18 | . . . .
	26175 . |	8725 . | . . . . .
	1 . . . . . | $\smile 5$	1 . | . . . . .
		8726

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	$\downarrow 0,0,15,35,25,$
1550	775	581 |	116 | . . .
		2 . . . | $\smile 3$	2 | . . .
			118

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot 1736484 \\ 8726 \\ 118 \\ \hline \cdot 1745328 \end{array} = \text{an arc of } 10^\circ \text{ very nearly.}$$

The seventh power of $(\cdot 173)$ would give $\cdot 0000002$, which may be added. If the sine of 2θ be given to find the cosine of θ, then the formula is

$$2\cos\theta = \sqrt{1 + \sin 2\theta} + \sqrt{1 - \sin 2\theta}, \quad \text{(II.)}$$

In the last example,

$$\begin{array}{r} \sqrt{1 \cdot 3420205} = 1 \cdot 1584561 \\ \sqrt{\cdot 6579795} = \cdot 8111594 \\ \hline 2 \,) \; 1 \cdot 9696155 \\ \hline \cdot 9848078 \end{array} = \cos 10^\circ = \sin 80^\circ.$$

To these formulæ may be added the following well-known expressions, namely,

$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin\theta \cos\theta; \qquad \text{(III.)}$$

$$\cos 2\theta = 2\cos^2\theta - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2\theta, \qquad \text{(IV.)}$$

$$\cos\theta = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}}, \qquad \text{(V.)}$$

$$\sin\theta = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}}, \qquad \text{(VI.)}$$

13. *Given the cosine of an angle* = ·88888, *find the degrees and minutes contained in the arc, working to five places of decimals by* (VI.).

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\cdot00000 \\ \cdot88888 \\ \hline 2)\ \cdot11112 \\ \hline \sqrt{\cdot05556} = \cdot23571 \end{array} \qquad = 23 \downarrow 0,2,4,6,3,$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 23 & 00\,|\,0\,. \\ 46 & 0\,. \\ & 2\,. \\ \hline 234 & 62\,. \\ 9 & 4\,. \ldots \\ 1 & 4\,|\,. \ldots \\ & 1\,|\,. \ldots \end{array}$$

$$(\cdot23)^2 = \cdot05290$$

$$(\cdot23)^3 = \cdot01217$$

$$(\cdot23)^5 = \cdot00064$$

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
64	32	24	5

$\frac{1}{2}$ of 64 = 32; $\frac{3}{4}$ of 32 = 24, &c.; 5 operated upon by $\downarrow 0,10, \ldots$ is not increased a unit.

$\frac{1}{2}$
1217

3
60|9
12.| ⌣ 2

645|
3...| ⌣ 4

↓0,6,12,18, &c.
20|3.
1|2.

215|...
3|...

218

·23571
218
5

4) ·237·94 length of arc.
59·48

13) 178·46

13·7|3..
8|....⌣6
1|....⌣9

13·64
60

38·40

13° 38′ doubled = 27° 16′, the angle whose cosine = ·88888.

If S be the seconds in an arc whose length is L, radius = 1,

Then, $S = L\,200000 \times \downarrow 0,3,1,0,0,\bar{7},0,\bar{5},$

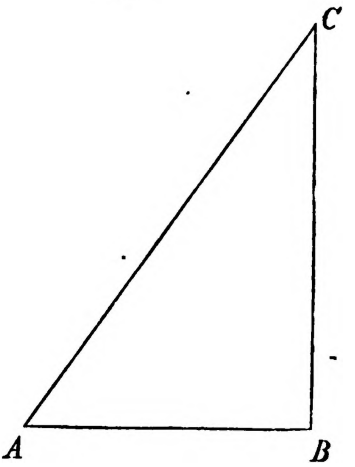
and $L = \frac{4S}{1000000} \downarrow 2,0,2,\bar{3},\bar{2},0,7,.$

PART V.

FORMULÆ AND RULES FOR THE SOLUTION OF PLANE TRIANGLES, WITHOUT THE USE OF TABLES.

Examples.

Fig. 1.



1. *In a right-angled plane triangle* ABC *given the angle* $CAB = 53° 8'$, *and the base* $AB = 288$; *find the perpendicular* CB *and the hypothenuse* AC.

Since the angle CAB + angle $ACB = 90°$,

$$\therefore \quad \begin{array}{rll} & 90° & 0' \text{ from} \\ CAB = & 53 & 8 \text{ take} \\ \hline ACB = & 36 & 52 \\ & & 60 \\ \hline = & 2212 & \text{minutes.} \end{array}$$

Length of an arc of 1000′ = ·29089
" " 2000 = ·58178
" " 3000 = ·87267
" " 4000 = 1·16355
" " 5000 = 1·45444
" " 6000 = 1·74533
" " 7000 = 2·03622
" " 8000 = 2·32711
" " 9000 = 2·61799

2000′ = ·58178
200 = ·05818
10 = ·00291
2 = ·00058

·64345 Length of an arc of 36° 52′.

·640 ↓ 0,0,5,3,7, = ·64345

$(·64)^2$ = ·40960
$(·64)^3$ = ·26214
$(·64)^4$ = ·16777
$(·64)^5$ = ·10737
$(·64)^6$ = ·06872
$(·64)^7$ = ·04398

The results are easily found by means of the following line of multipliers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
64	128	192	256	320	384	448	512	576

2	3	4	5	6	7		
4398	2199	733	184	37	6	1	

2	3	4	5	6		
6872	3436	1145	286	57	10	

2	3	4	5	↓ 0,0,25,15,35,	
10737	5369	1789	447 .	89 .	. . .
			2	2 .	. . .
			∪ 5	91	

2	3	4	↓0,0,20,12,28,
16777	8389	2796 |	699 | . . .
		14 . . . | ⌣ 5	14 | . . .
			713 . | . . . .
			1 . | . . . .
			714

2	3	↓0,0,15,9,21,
26214	1310 | 7	436 | 9 . .
	66 . . | ⌣ 5	6 | 6 | . . . .
		4 | . . . .
		4439

2	↓0,0,10,6,14,
40960	204 | 80 .
	2 | 05 . = A
	1 . = A × 9 ÷ 2
	2068 | 6 . . .
	1 | 2 | . . . . .
	3 | . . . . .
	20701

1·00000 +	·64345 +
·20701 −	4439 −
714 +	91 +
10 −	1 −
·80013 = sine of 53° 8′.	·59996 = sine of 36° 52′.

The value of any term, as $+\frac{x^9}{1\cdot2\cdot3\cdot4\cdot5\cdot6\cdot7\cdot8\cdot9}$ may be found independently; for example, the length of an arc of 36° 52′ $= \cdot643444724 = \frac{6}{10}\downarrow 0,7,0,2,5,4,1,6, = \frac{6}{10}\downarrow\overline{6990997,}$. Then,

6990997+	− 396847197
6=17918495 1+	−1280247082=1·2·3·4·5·6·7·8·9
186175948+	−1677094279
10=23027008 1−	−1842160648=10⁸
44094133−	165066369=5↓0,4,1,3,4,2,0,3,=5·2100046.
9	
396847197−	

$$\therefore \frac{x^9}{1\cdot2\cdot3\cdot4\cdot5\cdot6\cdot7\cdot8\cdot9} = (\cdot643444724)^9 \div 362880 = \cdot0000000\,52100046.$$

As sin 36° 52 : 288 :: sin 90° : AC.

$\therefore$ ·59996 : 288 :: 1·00000 : 480·036 = AC.

Again, as sin 36° 52′ : 288 :: sin 53° 8′ : CB.

$\therefore$ ·59996 : 288 :: ·80003 : 384·045 = CB.

2. *Given the two perpendicular sides to find the hypothenuse and angles, that is to say,* $AB = 472$; $BC = 765$; *find* AC *and the angles* CAB, ACB.

$$\sqrt{472^2 + 765^2} = 898{\cdot}8933;$$

$$\frac{472}{898{\cdot}8933} = \sin ABC = {\cdot}52498,$$

$$\sqrt{1{\cdot}5249789} = 1{\cdot}234901$$

$$\sqrt{{\cdot}475021\,1} = {\cdot}689218$$

$$2\,)\ {\cdot}545683$$

$${\cdot}272842$$

·272 ↓0,0,3,0,9, = ·272842

Square of	·272 = ·073984
Cube of	·272 = ·020124
Fifth power of	·272 = ·001489
Seventh power of	·272 = ·000110

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	7	
110	55	42	35	5

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$		
1489	745	5	↓0,0,15,0,45,
		559 |	112 | . . .
		2 . . . | ⌣ 3	2 | . . .
			114

$\frac{1}{2}$			
20124	3		↓0,0,9,0,27,
	10062		335 | 4 . .
			3 | 0 . .
		10152. |	3384. | . . . . .
		1 . . . . . | ⌣ 9	1. | . . . . .
			3385

·272842
3385
114
5

·276346 length of arc.

900′ = ·261799

·014547

50′ = ·014544

950′ = 15° 50′

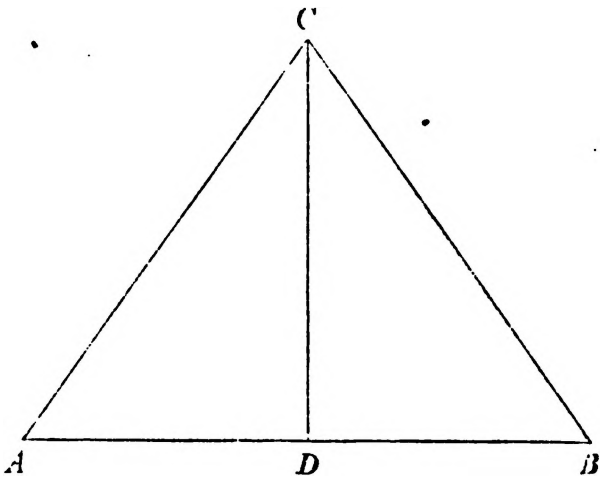
∴ 31 40 = angle ACB.

From 90° 0′
take 31 40

58° 20′ = angle CAB.

If the angles be required to seconds, the decimals must extend to seven places.

Fig. 2.



3. *Given two sides and the included angle of an isosceles triangle* ACB, *to find the other parts.* $AC = CB = 288$, $ACB = 78° 12′$.

Draw CD perpendicular to AB, then

$$ADC = 90^\circ\ 0'$$
$$ACD = 39\ \ 6$$
$$CAD = 50^\circ\ 54' = CBD.$$

The work of this example is only extended to four decimal places.

$39^\circ\ 6' = 2346'$, length of arc = ·6824.

$6 \downarrow 1,3,3,6, = ·6824$

$(·6)^3 = ·2160$

$(·6)^5 = ·0778$

2	3	4	5	↓5,15,15,30
778	389	130	33	7 | .
				4 | .
				11 | . . | . .
				2 | . . | . .
				13

2	3	↓3,9,9,18,
2160	1080	3 | 6 | 0 .
		1 | 0 | 8 .
		1 | 1 .
		47 | 9 .
		4 | 3 .
		2 .
		524 | . . .
		5 | . . .
	1587 . |	529 . | . . . .
	1 . . . . . | ⌣ 6	1 . | . . . .
		530

6824 +
530 −
6294
13 +
·6307 = sin 39° 6′.

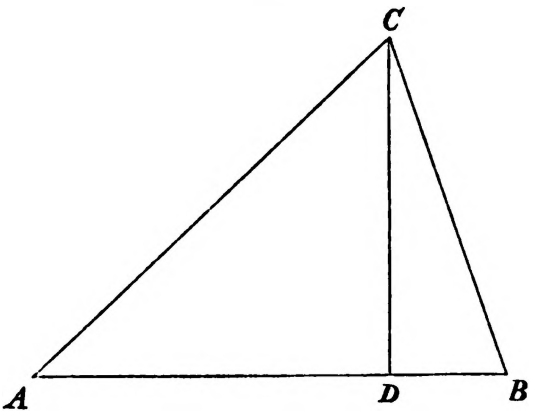
$$\sin ADC : AC :: \sin ACD : AD,$$
$$\text{or as } \sin 90° : 288 :: \cdot6307 : AD,$$
$$\therefore 1 : 288 :: \cdot6307 : 181\cdot64.$$

$$AD = 181\cdot64 \qquad \therefore AB = 363\cdot28.$$

4. *In the triangle ABC are given $AB = 137$, $AC = 153$, and angle $CBA = 78° 13'$, to find the other parts.*

Draw CD perpendicular to AB, then $DCB = 11° 47' = 707'$; arc of $707' = \cdot205658$.

Fig. 3.



205 ↓0,0,3,2, = 205658.

$(\cdot205)^2 = \cdot042025$

$(\cdot205)^3 = \cdot008615$

$(\cdot205)^4 = \cdot001766$

$(\cdot205)^5 = \cdot000362$

2 3 4 5
362 181 60 15 3

2 3 4 ↓0,0,12,8,
1766 883 294 | 74 | . . .
8 . . . | ⌣ 3 1 | . . .
75

2 3 ↓0,0,9,6,
8615 430|8 143|6 . .
13 . . | ⌣ 3 1|3 . .
1449 . . . .
1 . . . .
1450

2	↓0,0,6,4,
420|25	210|13.
126.| ⌣3	1|26.
	211 3|9...
	|8...
	21147

1·000000	·205658
·021147 −	1450 −
·978853	·204208
75 +	3 +
·978928	·204211

$\therefore$ sine 11° 47′ = ·204211, which put = n,
sine 78 13 = ·978928, ,, = m.

Let $CB = x$, then
$nx = BD$, and $mx = CD$.

Put $AB = b$ and $AC = h$. $AD = b - nx$.

$\therefore \quad b^2 - 2bnx + x^2n^2 + x^2m^2 = h^2$.

Because $m^2 + n^2 = 1$,

$x = nb \pm \sqrt{(h + mb)\,(h - mb)}$, = 101·616.

153 : ·978928 :: 101·616 : sin CAB = ·650161.

Again, sin ABC : AC :: sin ACB : AB,

$\therefore \quad \frac{137 \times ·978928}{153}$ = sin ACB = ·876556.

To find the sine of half this angle:

$\sqrt{1·876556} = 1·369875$
$\sqrt{·123446} = \underline{·351336}$
$2)\ 1·018529$
sine of half ACB = ·509265

$\sqrt{1{\cdot}509265} = 1{\cdot}228522$

$\sqrt{\cdot 490735} = \cdot 700525$

$2) \cdot 527997$

sin of $\frac{1}{4}$ of $ACB = \cdot 263998$

$263 \downarrow 0,0,3,7,6, = 263998$

$(\cdot 263)^3 = \cdot 018191$

$(\cdot 263)^5 = \cdot 001258$

$(\cdot 263)^7 = \cdot 000087$

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	7	
87	44	33	28	4

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	$\downarrow 0,0,15,35,30,$
1258	629	472 . |	94 . | . . .
		1 . . . . | $\smile 3$	1 . | . . .
			95

$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\downarrow 0,0,9,21,18,$
18191	909 | 6	303 | 2 . .
	27 . . | $\smile 3$	2 | 7 . .
	9177 |	3059 | . . . .
	6 . . . . | $\smile 7$	6 | . . . .
	9195 . |	3065 . | . . . . .
	5 . . . . . | $\smile 6$	1 . | . . . . .
		3066

263998
3066
95
4

Length of arc = ·267163, and will be found to correspond to 918′ 27″ = 15° 18′ 27″, which, when multiplied by 4, gives 61° 13′ 48″ for the angle ACB.

61° 13′ 48″
78 13 0

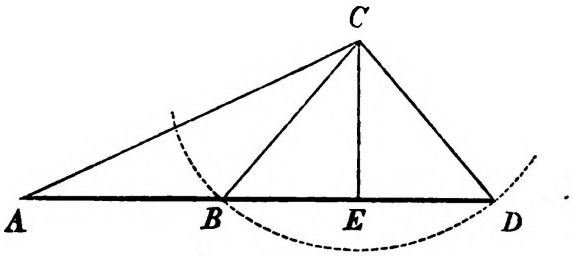
Take 139° 26′ 48″
from 180 0 0

40° 33′ 12″ = angle CAB.

5. *In the plane triangle ABC or ACD, are given $AC = 216$, CB or CD 117, angle $CAB = 22° 37'$, to find the remaining parts.*

Let $AC = b$, CB or $CD = a$, $AB = n$, $AD = m$, and angle $CAB = \theta$.

Fig. 4.



Then, $CE = b \sin \theta$

$$AE = b \cos \theta$$

$$BE^2 = ED^2 = a^2 - b^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\therefore \quad AB = n = b \cos \theta - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$AD = m = b \cos \theta + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$(a + b \sin \theta)(a - b \sin \theta) = a - b^2 \sin^2 \theta.$$

$22° 37' = 1357'$, length of this arc = ·394734

$$394 \downarrow 0,0,1,8,6, = 394734$$

$$(·394)^2 = ·155236$$

$$(·394)^3 = ·061163$$

$$(·394)^4 = ·024098$$

$$(·394)^5 = ·009495$$

$$(·394)^6 = ·003741$$

2	3	4	5	
9495	4748	1583	396	79

2	3	↓0,0,3,24,18,
61163	30582	101 | 94 .
		31 .
	3067 | 5	1022 | 5 . . .
	25 . . . | ⌣8	25 . . .
	30750 |	10250 | . . . . .
	2 . . . . . | ⌣6	2 | . . . . .
		10252

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot 394734 + \\ 10252 - \\ \hline \cdot 384482 \\ 79 + \\ \hline \cdot 384561 = \sin 22^\circ\ 37'. \end{array}$$

$$216 \times \cdot 384561 = 83 \cdot 065.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 117 \cdot 000 \\ 83 \cdot 065 \\ \hline 33 \cdot 935 \text{ diff.} \\ \hline 200 \cdot 065 \text{ sum.} \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{200 \cdot 065 \times 33 \cdot 935} = 82 \cdot 396.$$

To find the cosine of $22^\circ\ 37'$.

2	3	4	5	6	
3741	1872	624	156	31	5

2	3	4	↓0,0,4,32,24,
24098	12049	4016	100 | 4 . .
			4 . .
		4032 |	1008 | . . . .
		3 . . . . | ⌣8	3 | . . . .
			1011

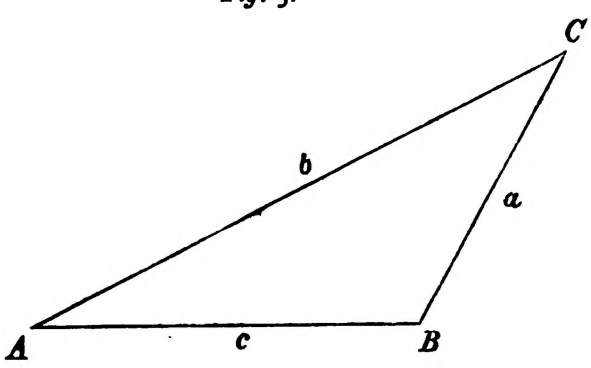
0

$$\begin{array}{rl} 2 & \downarrow 0,0,2,16,12, \\ 155236 & \quad 776\,|\,18. \\ & \quad\quad 1\,|\,55. \\ \hline 15554\,|\,6 & \quad 7777\,|\,3\ldots \\ 124\ldots\,|\,\smile 8 & \quad\quad 12\,|\,4\ldots \\ \hline 155794\,| & \quad 77897\,|\,\ldots\ldots \\ 9\ldots\ldots\,|\,\smile 6 & \quad\quad\quad 9\,|\,\ldots\ldots \\ & \quad 77906 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1{\cdot}000000 + \\ 77906 - \\ \hline {\cdot}922094 \\ 1011 + \\ \hline {\cdot}923105 \\ 5 - \\ \hline {\cdot}923100 = \cos 22^\circ\ 37'. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} 216 \times {\cdot}9231 = & 199{\cdot}3896 \\ & 82{\cdot}396 \\ \hline & 281{\cdot}7856 \text{ sum} = AD, \\ & 116{\cdot}9936 \text{ diff.} = AB. \end{array}$$

Fig. 5.



Let ABC be any plane triangle, and denote the angles by the letters A, B, C, at their vertices, and the sides opposite to them by the small letters a, b, c; represent $a+b+c$ by $2s$.

Then

$$\sin\frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)\,(s-c)}{bc}};$$

$$\sin\frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)\,(s-c)}{ac}};$$

$$\sin\frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)\,(s-b)}{ab}};$$

116·994
216·000
117·000

2) 449·994

224·997 = s

224·997
117·000

107·997 = $s - a$

224·997
216·000

8·997 = $s - b$.

$$\sqrt{\frac{107{\cdot}997 \times 8{\cdot}997}{117 \times 216}} = {\cdot}196081{\cdot}$$

196 ↓ 0,0,0,4,2, = 196081

$({\cdot}196)^3 = {\cdot}007530$

$({\cdot}196)^5 = {\cdot}000289$

$\frac{1}{2}$ 289 — $\frac{3}{4}$ 144 — 5 108 — 22

$\frac{1}{2}$ 7530

3 | 3765 | 2 .... | ∽ 4

↓ 0,0,0,12,6, | 1255 | .... | 2 | .... | 1257

·196081
1257
22

·197360 = arc of 678′ 28″·6 = 11° 18′ 28″·6,

the double of which is 22° 36′ 57″·2 = ACB.

22° 36′ 57″
22 37 0

Take 45° 13′ 57″ = CDE (fig. 4.)
from 180 0 0

134° 46′ 3″ = ABC

45° 13′ 57″
22 37 0

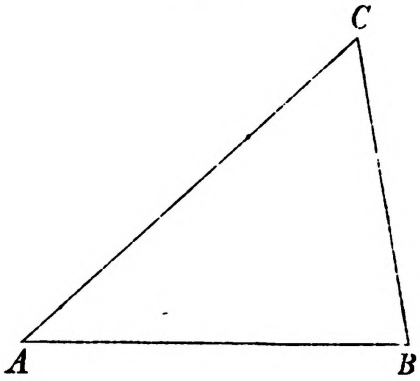
Take 67° 50′ 57″
from 180 0 0

112° 9′ 3″ = ACD (fig. 4.)

2265468

6. *In the plane triangle ABC, are given $AB = 408$ yards, $B = 74° 14'$, $A = 49° 23'$; to find the other sides.*

Fig. 6.



As the three angles taken together make 180°,

$$\therefore\ C = 56° 23'.$$

Sin 56° 23′ = cosine 33° 37′.

Length of arc of 33° 37′ = ·586721.

586 ↓0,0,1,2,3, = 586721.

$(\cdot 586)^2 = \cdot 343396$

$(\cdot 586)^4 = \cdot 117921$

$(\cdot 586)^6 = \cdot 040494$

2	3	4	5	6	
40494	20247	6749	1687	337	56

2	3	4
117921	58960	19653

↓0,0,4,8,12,

491 | 3 . .
2 | 0 . .

493 3 | . . . .
4 | . . . .

493 7 . | . . . . .
1 . . . . .

4938

19748 . |
6 . . . . | ∪ 3

2
343396

↓0,0,2,4,8,

171 | 698 . . .
343 . . .

1720 | 41 . .
69 . .

17211 | 0 . . . .
1 | 0 . . . .

172120

1·000000 +
172120 −
827880
4938 +
832818
56 −
sin 56° 23′ = ·832762 = cos 33° 37′.

Length of arc of 15° 46′ = ·275180.

275 ↓ 0,0,0,6,6, = 275180
(·275)² = ·075625
(·275)⁴ = ·005719

2	3	4	↓ 0,0,0,24,24,
5719	2860	953 . | ⌣ 6 −	238 . | . . . .
		6 . . . . |	1 . | . . . .
			239

2	↓ 0,0,0,12,12,
7562 | 5	3781 | 3 . . .
45 . . . | ⌣ 6 −	4 | 5 . . .
75716 |	3785 8 | . . . . .
45 . . . . | ⌣ 6 −	5 | . . . . .
	37863

1·000000 +
37863 −
962137
239 +
sin 74° 14′ = ·962376 = cos 15° 46′.

90° 0′
49 13
Length of arc of 40° 47′ = ·711803

711 ↓ 0,0,1,1,3, = ·711803
(·711)² = ·505521
(·711)⁴ = ·255551
(·711)⁶ = ·129186
(·711)⁸ = ·065306

2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	8)	
65306	32653	10884	2721	544	91	13	2

2)	3)	4)	5)	6)
129186	64593	21531	5383	1077

↓0,0,6,6,18,

179 | . . .
1 | . . .

180

2)	3)	4)
255551	127776	42592

↓0,0,4,4,12,

106|48 .
|43 .

1069|1 . . .
|4 . . .

10695 | . . . . .
1 | . . . . .

10696

2)
505521

↓0,0,2,2,6,

252|762 | . . .
|506 | . . .

2532|68 . . . .
|5|1 . . . .
1|5 . . . .

253334

1·000000 +
253334 −

·746666
10696 +

·757362
180 −

·757182
2 +

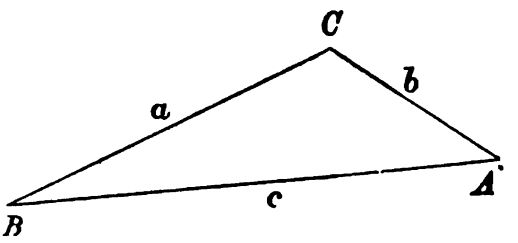
sin 49° 13′ = ·757184 = cos 40° 47′ :

sin 56° 23′ : 408 :: sin 74° 14′ : *A C*.

$$\therefore \quad \cdot 832762 : 408 :: \cdot 962376 : 471\cdot 5 = AC$$

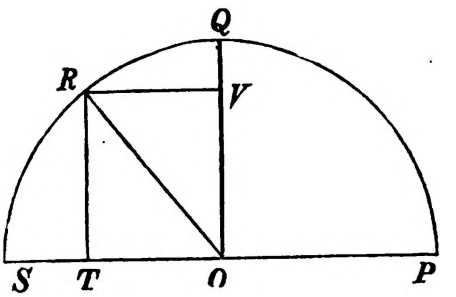
$$\therefore \quad \cdot 832762 : 408 :: \cdot 757184 : 371\cdot 9 = BC.$$

Fig. 7.



7. Given the two sides ($a = 562$, $b = 320$) *and the included angle* ($C = 128° 4'$), *to find the third side* (c), *and the remaining angles* (B, A).

Fig. 8.



Let OP (fig. 8) be radius = 1, and the arc PQR one of 128° 4′, the cosine of this arc is = $TO = VR$, and is negative. But VR is the sine of the arc $QR = 128° 4' - 90° 0' = 38° 4'$ = 2284′; the length of this arc = ·664389.

The well-known formula,

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2\,ab \cos C \text{ (fig. 7)},$$

in this example becomes

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2\,ab \cos C.$$

$$\therefore \quad c^2 = (562)^2 + (320)^2 + 2 \times 320 \times 562 \times \cos C.$$

Now c is readily found when cos C becomes known; the length of the arc QR is given = ·664389 to find RV.

$$664 \downarrow 0,0,0,5,8,6, = 664389$$
$$(664)^3 = \cdot 292755$$
$$(664)^5 = \cdot 129075$$
$$(664)^7 = \cdot 037787$$

2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	
37787	18894	6298	1575	315	53	8

2)	3)	4)	5)	↓0,0,0,25,40,30,
129075	64538	21513	5378 | ⌣ 5 −	1076 | . . . .
			27 . . . |	3 | . . . .
				1079

2)	3)	↓0,0,0,15,24,18,
292755	14637 | 8	4879 | 3 . . .
	73 . . . | ⌣ 5 −	7 | 3 . . .
	146598 |	48866 | . . . . .
	12 . . . . . | ⌣ 8 −	12 | . . . . .
	146634 .	48878 . | . . . . .
	8 . . . . . | ⌣ 6 −	1 . | . . . . .
		48879

664389 +
48879 −
615510
1079 +
·616589
8 −

$\sin 38° 4' = ·616581$

$\therefore$ cos 128° 4′ = negative ·616581.

$\therefore \quad c^2 = 562^2 + 320^2 + 2 \times 320 \times 562 \times ·616581$

$\therefore \quad c = 800·009 = AB.$

To find B, the lesser of the remaining angles:

$$\sin \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-c)}{ac}}$$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{279 \times 41}{562 \times 800}} = ·15908$$

To find the arc and angle corresponding to this sine:

159 ↓0,0,3,2, = ·159508
$(·159)^2 = ·025281$
$(·159)^3 = ·004020$
$(·159)^5 = ·000102$

½	¾	5)	
102	51	38	8

	3)		↓0,0,9,6,
½	2010		670 | . . .
4020	6 . . .	⌣ 3 ⌣	6 | . . .
			676

159508
676
8

160192
9°⌣ 157080

003112
10⌣ 002909

000203
40″⌣ 000194

9° 10′ 40″ doubled gives 18° 21′ 20″ = angle B.

∴ Angle A = 33° 34′ 40″.

8. *In a plane triangle, ABC, given the side (a), opposite the angle A = 7891·23456; the side (b), opposite the angle B, = 12345·67891; and the side (c), opposite the angle C, = 8912·34567, to find the area and also the angle A.*

Put $2s = a + b + c$. It is well known that the area $= \sqrt{s\,(s-a)\,(s-b)\,(s-c)}$.

s = 14574·62957 = $10^4 \times$ ↓3,9,1,2,1,4,2,2, = ↓958751939,|.

$s-a$ = 6683·39501 = $10^3 \times 6$ ↓1,1,2,6,0,7,1,5, = ↓880782399,|.

$s-b$ = 2228·95066 = $10^3 \times 2$ ↓1,1,3,1,2,4,7,4, = ↓770967363,|.

$s-c$ = 5662·28390 = $10^3 \times 5$ ↓1,2,9,1,8,3,0,8, = ↓864201688,|.

2) 3474703389

1737351695

$+\ 173735\,1695 = 10^7 \times 3 \downarrow 1,6,0,9,2,3,8,3, = 35062539{\cdot}6$, area.
$-\ 161189\,0567 \smile 10^7$

12546 1128
10986 7503
1559 4378
953 1497 (1,
606 2881
597 0498 (6,
9,2,3,8,3,

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c}{bc}}$$

$b = 12345{\cdot}67891 = 10^4 \times \downarrow 2,2,0,2,0,0,0,2, = \downarrow \overline{942153486,}$

$c = 8912{\cdot}34567 = 10^3 \times 8 \downarrow 1,1,2,7,3,6,4,5, = \downarrow \overline{909564982,}$

1851718468

$s - b =$ 770967363
$s - c =$ 864201688

$+$ 1635169051
$bc = -$ 1851718468

$2) -$ 216549417

$-$ 108274709 $= \downarrow \overline{z,}$ to be referred to presently.
$10 \smile +$ 230270081

$+$ 121995372 $= 3 \downarrow 1,2,6,0,7,2,2,9, = 3{\cdot}38682336$
$3 \smile$ 109867503

12128622
953 1497 (1,
2597 1255
1990 1662 (2,
606 9593
599 7306 (6,
0,7,2,2,9,

$\therefore \cdot 338682336 = \sin \frac{A}{2}$.

If x be the length of a circular arc, and z its sine, to radius 1 (it may be repeated here), then

$$x = z + \frac{1}{2.3} z^3 + \frac{1.3}{2.4.5} z^5 + \frac{1.3.5}{2.4.6.7} z^7 + \frac{1.3.5.7}{2.4.6.8.9} z^9 + \ldots.$$

By adding the corresponding values of 1,3,5,7, ... reduced to the eight position, and subtracting the values of 2,4,6, ... reduced to the same position, the following arrangement is readily formed, and may be applied in similar cases.

$$\frac{1}{2.3} = -\ 179184951$$

$$\frac{1.3}{2.4.5} = -\ 259039733$$

$$\frac{1.3.5}{2.4.6.7} = -\ 310921720$$

$$\frac{1.3.5.7}{2.4.6.8.9} = -\ 349408234$$

$$\frac{1.3\ 5.7.9}{2.4.6.8.10.11} = -\ 380012893$$

$$\downarrow\overline{z,} = -\ 108274709$$
$$3$$
$$-\ 324824127$$
$$\frac{1}{2.3} = -\ 179184951$$
$$-\ 504009078 = \frac{6}{10^3} \downarrow 0,7,6,5,0,9,0,3, = \cdot 00647480.$$

$$\downarrow\overline{z,} = -\ 108274709$$
$$5$$
$$-\ 541373545$$
$$\frac{1.3}{2.4.5} = -\ 259039733$$
$$-\ 800413278 = \frac{3}{10^4} \downarrow 1,1,2,7,3,8,0,6, = \cdot 00033421.$$

$$\downarrow\overline{z,} = -\ 108274709$$
$$7$$
$$-\ 757922963$$
$$\frac{1.3.5}{2.4.6.7} = -\ 310921720$$
$$-\ 1068844683 = \frac{2}{10^5} \downarrow 1,3,6,7,1,0,4,5, = \cdot 00002282.$$

$$\downarrow\overline{z,} = -\ 108274709$$
$$\qquad\qquad\qquad\quad 9$$
$$\qquad\qquad -\ 974472381$$
$$\frac{1.3.5.7}{2.4.6.8.9.} = -\ 349408234$$
$$\qquad\qquad -\ 1323880615 = \frac{1}{10^6}\downarrow 6,0,5,5,1,1,1,4. = \cdot 00000178.$$

$$\downarrow\overline{z,} = -\ 108274709$$
$$\qquad\qquad\qquad\quad 11$$
$$\qquad\qquad -\ 1191021799$$
$$\frac{1.3.5.7.9}{2.4.6.8.10.11} = -\ 380012893$$
$$\qquad\qquad -\ 1571034692 = \frac{1}{10^7}\downarrow 4,2,7,4,0,0,3,6, = \cdot 00000015.$$

Approximate value of next step $= \dfrac{15 \times 11 \times 11 \times (\cdot 33)^2}{12 \cdot 13} = 1.$

Sine = ·33868234
647480
33421
2282
178
15
1

Arc = ·34551611 of 19° 47′ 47″·8122

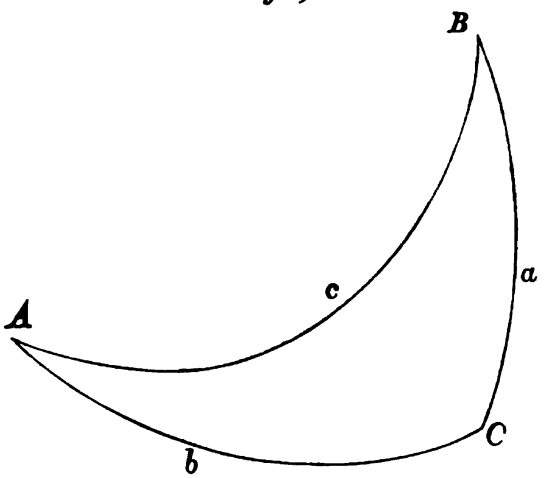
∴ Angle A = 39° 35′ 35″·6244

PART VI.

DUAL ARITHMETIC APPLIED TO THE SOLUTION OF THE DIFFERENT CASES OF SPHERICAL TRIANGLES.

RIGHT-ANGLED SPHERICAL TRIANGLES.

Fig. 9.



The angles of the spherical triangle may be represented by the letters at their vertices A, B, C; and the sides opposite to them by the small letters a, b, c.

In any right-angled triangle ABC,

$$\sin a = \sin c \sin A,$$
$$\sin b = \sin c \sin B,$$
$$\cos c = \cos a \cos b,$$
$$\cos A = \cos a \sin B,$$
$$\cos B = \cos b \sin A.$$

1. *In the right-angled spherical triangle ABC are given,* $a = 48^\circ\ 24'\ 16''$; $b = 59^\circ\ 38'\ 27''$; *to find the hypothenuse c.*

It is a question for the operator to decide, whether the sine or cosine of an arc ought to be found at once, or by employing two operations; if a table of the squares and cubes of numbers be convenient, perhaps one operation is more easily managed. It is easily observed, when the three first figures of the length of an arc are raised to a power sufficiently high, from the following continued products,

$$2 = 2$$
$$2 \times 3 = 6$$
$$2 \times 3 \times 4 = 24$$
$$2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 = 120$$
$$2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 = 720$$
$$2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 7 = 5040$$
$$2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 7 \times 8 = 40320$$
$$2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 7 \times 8 \times 9 = 362880.$$

The decimal should be very great, when the ninth power of the first three figures has to be taken.

$90^\circ\ 0'\ 0''$
$48\ 24\ 16$

$41^\circ\ 35'\ 44'' = 2495'\ 44''$, length of arc $= \cdot 725979 = \cdot 725\downarrow 0,0,1,3,5,$

$90^\circ\ 0'\ 0''$
$59\ 38\ 27$

$30^\circ\ 21'\ 33'' = 1821'\ 33''$, length of arc $= \cdot 529868 = \cdot 529\downarrow 0,0,1,6,4,$

$$(\cdot 725)^3 = \cdot 381078 \div 6 = 63513$$
$$(\cdot 725)^5 = \cdot 200304 \div 120 = 1669$$
$$(\cdot 725)^7 = \cdot 105285 \div 5040 = 21$$

2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	
$\cdot 105285$	52643	17548	4387	877	149	21

The nearest whole number to the quotient of 105285 divided by $2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 7 = 5040 = 21$.

2)	3)	4)	5)	↓0,0,5,15,25,
200304	100152	33384	834 | 6	166 | 9 . .
			8 . . | ⌣ 1	| 8 . .
			8385 |	1677 | . . . .
			3 . . . . | ⌣ 3	3 | . . . .
				1680

2)	3)	↓0,0,3,9,15,
381078	1905 | 39	635 | 13 .
	191 . | ⌣ 1 ⌣	1 | 91 .
	19111 | 2	6370 | 4 . . .
	57 . . . | ⌣ 3 ⌣	5 | 7 . . .
	191283 |	63761 | . . . . .
	10 . . . . . | ⌣ 5 ⌣	10 | . . . . .
		63771

Length of arc = ·725979
63771 minus
·662208
1680 plus
·663888
21 minus
sin 41° 35′ 44″ = ·663867 = cos 48° 24′ 16″.

Again, ·529↓0,0,1,6,4, = ·529868

$(\cdot 529)^3 = \cdot 148036 \div 6 = 24673$

$(\cdot 529)^5 = \cdot 041427 \div 120 = 345$

$(\cdot 529)^7 = \cdot 011593 \div 5040 = .2$

345↓0,0,5,30,20, = 348
24673↓0,0,3,18,12, = 24795.

Length of arc = ·529868
24795 minus
·505073
348 plus
·505421
2 minus
cos 59° 38′ 27″ = ·505419 = sin 30° 21′ 33′.

$\therefore$ ·663867 × ·505419 = ·335532 = ·335 ↓0,0,1,5,9, = cosine of c, the required side; from which the degrees, minutes, &c. in c has to be found.

$$(\cdot 335)^3 = \cdot 037595$$
$$(\cdot 335)^5 = \cdot 004219$$
$$(\cdot 335)^7 = \cdot 000473$$

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	7	
473	237	178	148	21

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	↓0,0,5,25,45,
4219	2109	1582 | ⌣ 1 ⌣	316 | . . .
		2 . . . |	2 | . . .
		1590 . |	318 . | . . . .
		1 . . . . . | ⌣ 5 ⌣	1 . | . . . .
			319

$\frac{1}{2}$	3	↓0,0,3,15,27,
37595	1879 | 8	626 | 6 . .
	19 . . | ⌣ 1 ⌣	1 | 9 . .
	18855 |	628 5 | . . . .
	9 . . . . | ⌣ 5 ⌣	9 | . . . .
	18882 . |	6294 . | . . . . .
	2 . . . . . | ⌣ 9 ⌣	2 . | . . . . .
		6296

Length of sine = ·335532
6296
319
21

Length of arc = ·342168 = 1176′ 18″ = 19° 36′ 18″

$\therefore$ $c = 70° 23' 42''$.

2. *In a spherical triangle ABC, right-angled at C, are given $b = 46° 18' 23''$, $A = 34° 27' 39''$, to find the other angle B.*

$$\cos B = \cos b \sin A.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 90^\circ\ 0'\ 0'' \\ 46\ 18\ 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$43^\circ\ 41'\ 37'' = 2621'\ 37''$, length of arc $= \cdot 762597 = 762 \downarrow 0,0,0,7,8,4,$

$(\cdot 762)^3 = \cdot 442451 \div 6 \quad = 73742\ ; \downarrow 0,0,0,21,24,12, = 73916$
$(\cdot 762)^5 = \cdot 256907 \div 120 \ = \ 2141\ ; \downarrow 0,0,0,35,40,20, = \ 2149$
$(\cdot 762)^7 = \cdot 149171 \div 5040 = \ \ 30\ ; \downarrow 0,0,0,49,56,28, = \ \ 30$

As a matter of form, $\downarrow 0,0,0,49,56,28,$ is affixed to 30, the nearest whole number to the quotient of 149171 divided by $2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 7 = 5040$. It is evident that 30 multiplied by $\downarrow 0,0,0,49,56,28,$ will not amount to 31, which is easily shown:

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 7) & \\ 210\ldots & \\ 14\ldots. & \smile 7 \smile \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r|l} \downarrow 0,0,0,49,56,28, & \\ 30\ldots & \ldots. \\ \ldots & \ldots. \\ \hline 30 & \end{array}$$

Length of arc $= \cdot 762597$
73916 minus
$\cdot 688681$
2149 plus
$\cdot 690830$
30 minus
$\sin 43^\circ\ 41'\ 37'' = \cdot 690800 = \cos 46^\circ\ 18'\ 23''$

$34^\circ\ 27'\ 39''$, arc of which $= \cdot 601454 = \cdot 600 \downarrow 0,0,2,4,2,$

$(\cdot 6)^3 = \cdot 216000 \div \ \ 6 = 36000$, mult. by $\downarrow 0,0,6,12,6,$ gives 36262.
$(\cdot 6)^5 = \cdot 077760 \div \ 120 = \ \ 648$, mult. by $\downarrow 0,0,10,20,10,$ gives 655.
$(\cdot 6)^7 = \cdot 027994 \div 5040 = \ \ \ 6$, which has not to be multiplied;

$\therefore$ Length of arc $= \cdot 601454$
36262 minus
$\cdot 565192$
655 plus
$\cdot 565847$
6 minus

sine of $34^\circ\ 27'\ 39'' = \cdot 565841$

$\therefore$ ·565841 × ·6908 = ·390883 = cos B = 39↓0,0,2,2,6,5,

$(\cdot 39)^3 = \cdot 059319$
$(\cdot 39)^5 = \cdot 009022$
$(\cdot 39)^7 = \cdot 001372$
$(\cdot 39)^9 = \cdot 000209$

½	¾	⅚	⅞	9)	
209	105	79	66	58	6;

½	¾	⅚	7)	
1372	686	515	429	61;

61↓0,0,14,14,42,35, = 62.

All the factors except the first may be neglected, as the employment of the other factors will not increase 62 a single unit in the sixth decimal place. This is easily shown.

7)	
427 · |	
8 . . . |	⌣ 2

↓0,0,14,	
61 . |	. . .
1 . |	. . .
62	

½	¾	5)	↓0,0,10,10,30,25,
9022	4511	3383	677

$\therefore$ 677↓0,0,10,10, = 685.

½	3	↓0,0,6,6,18,15,
59319	29660	9887

$\therefore$ 9889↓0,0,6,6,18, = 9954.

·390883
9954
685
62
6

·401590 = arc of 1380′ 34 = 23° 0′ 34″,
which taken from 90° gives 69° 59′ 26″ = the angle B.

3. *In an oblique spherical triangle the three sides are*

$$a = 68^\circ\ 46'\ 2''$$
$$b = 43\ 37\ 38$$
$$c = 37\ 10\ 0$$

required the angle A.

It is well known that, if s be half the sum of the three sides, then:

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin (s-b) \sin (s-c)}{\sin b \sin c}}$$

$$\cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin s \sin (s-a)}{\sin b \sin c}}.$$

In this example, $s = 74^\circ\ 46'\ 50''$ sin = ·964938.

$\sin a$ = ·932117, $\sin b$ = ·689964, $\sin c$ = ·604136.

$s - b = 31^\circ\ 9'\ 12''$ sin = ·517330;
$s - c = 37\ 36\ 50$ sin = ·610337;
$s - a = 6\ 0\ 48$ sin = ·104760.

$$\therefore \cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{·964938 \times ·104760}{689964 \times ·604136}}.$$

The object of working out this example, is to dispense altogether with the common and laborious operations of multiplication, division, and of the square root. From a table of the squares of numbers, or otherwise, it is readily found that

·964938 stands between $(·982)^2$ and $(·983)^2$,
·104760 „ $(·323)^2$ and $(·324)^2$,
·689964 „ $(·830)^2$ and $(·831)^2$,
·604136 „ $(·777)^2$ and $(·778)^2$.

It is also evident that

·77 is contained in ·924 exactly 1·2 times
·805 „ ·322 „ ·4 „

Now let P, Q, R, S, be factors with the following properties, namely :—

$$(\cdot 924)^2 \downarrow P^2 = \cdot 964938$$
$$(\cdot 322)^2 \downarrow Q^2 = \cdot 104760$$
$$(\cdot 77)^2 \downarrow R^2 = \cdot 604136$$
$$(\cdot 805)^2 \downarrow S^2 = \cdot 689964$$

$$\therefore \quad \cos \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\cdot 924 \downarrow P \times \cdot 322 \downarrow Q}{\cdot 77 \downarrow R \times \cdot 805 \downarrow S} = \frac{\cdot 48 \downarrow P \downarrow Q}{\downarrow R \downarrow S}$$

When the factors P, Q, R, S, are found, $\cos \frac{A}{2}$ becomes known without extracting the square root, and without multiplying and dividing the given cosines.

The work necessary to find P may be arranged as follows :—

2	964938 = $(\cdot 924)^2 \downarrow$ 0, 12, 2, 8, 18, 12,
17075 52	85 37 76 = $(924)^2$
102453 ⌣ 6 ⌣	10 24 53 = 12
	56 35 = $\frac{11}{2}$
	1 88 = $\frac{10}{3}$
	4 = $\frac{9}{4}$
1924 112	962 056
1924 ⌣ 1 ⌣	1 924 = 2
	1 = $\frac{1}{2}$
19279 62	963 981 . .
771 . . ⌣ 4 ⌣	7 71 . .
192950 4	96475 2 . . . .
174 . . . . ⌣ 9 ⌣	17 4 . . . .
1929852	964926 . . . . .
12 . . . . . ⌣ 6 ⌣	12 . . . . .
	964938, the number required.

$$\therefore \quad P = \downarrow 0,\ 6,\ 1,\ 4,\ 9,\ 6, +$$
$$Q = \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 5,\ 1,\ 6,\ 0, + \text{ found in the same way.}$$
$$R = \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 9,\ 3,\ 9,\ 0, -$$
$$S = \downarrow 0,\ 3,\ 1,\ 5,\ 0,\ 4, -$$

$$\downarrow 0,\ 3,\ \bar{4},\ \bar{3},\ 6,\ 2, \quad = \frac{\downarrow P \downarrow Q}{\downarrow R \downarrow S}$$

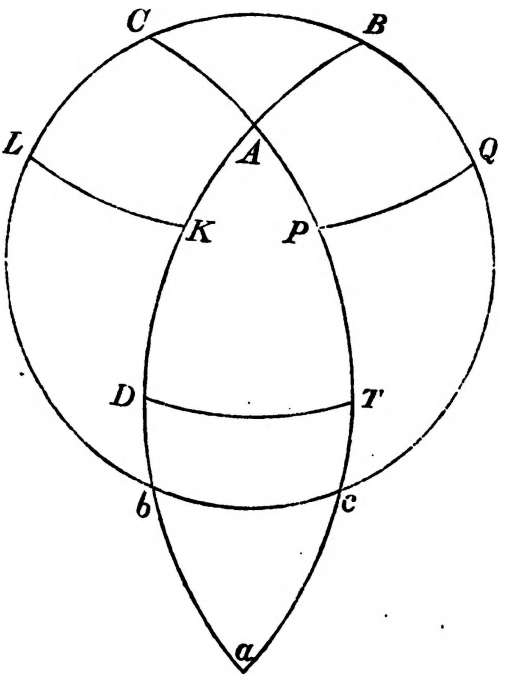
$$\cdot 48 \downarrow 0,3,\bar{4},\bar{3},6,2, = \cdot 492454 = \cos \frac{A}{2};$$

$$\therefore \frac{A}{2} = 60^\circ\ 29'\ 53''.$$

THE AREA OF SPHERICAL TRIANGLES AND THE SPHERICAL EXCESS.

Let $BQcbLC$ represent the earth, a sphere, radius $= r$, and ABC a spherical triangle, formed by the three great circles BAb, CAc, CBc; and let $BL, BK; CQ, CP; AD, AT$, quadrants. The spherical angle A may be measured by the arc DT, the spherical angle B by the arc LK, and the spherical angle C by the arc PQ, being all arcs of great circles. The spherical triangle abc, part of the lune Aa, is supposed to be unwrapped from the obverse hemisphere.

Fig. 10.



The triangle abc is equal to the triangle ABC, because the spherical angle A is equal to the spherical angle a, and

$$Ab + AB = \text{semicircle} = Ab + bc,$$
$$Ac + AC = \text{semicircle} = Ac + ac,$$

$$\therefore \quad AB = ab$$
$$AC = ac.$$

Then it is evident that the area of the lune $AbacA$, that is, the lune Aa, is equal to the area of ABC + area of Abc; and the sum of the areas of the lunes Aa, Bb, Cc, is equal to the area of the hemisphere $BcbC$. On these considerations the following calculations depend. It is well known and easily proved, that the surface of a sphere is equal to four times the area of any one of its great circles;

$$\therefore \quad 2\pi r^2 = \text{area of the hemisphere } BCL\dot{b}\dot{c}Q.$$

Let A° represent the degrees, &c. in the spherical angle A, and put $A_{,}$ = the length of the arc that measures this angle, radius = unity; and let the same notation be applied to the spherical angles B, C; hence,

$$\left.\begin{array}{lllll} \text{length of arc } A_{,} & \text{to radius } r = rA_{,} = DT, \\ \text{,,} \quad B_{,} & \text{,,} \quad r = rB_{,} = LK, \\ \text{,,} \quad C_{,} & \text{,,} \quad r = rC_{,} = PQ, \end{array}\right\} (\textit{see} \text{ fig. 10.})$$

It is easily perceived, that the circumference of the sphere ($2r\pi$) is to the length of the arc $LK = rB$; so is the area of the surface of the whole sphere ($4\pi r^2$), to the area of the lune Bb, or

$$2\pi r : rB_{,} :: 4\pi r^2 : 2B_{,}r^2 = \text{area of } BLbKB;$$
$$2\pi r : rC_{,} :: 4\pi r^2 : 2C_{,}r^2 = \text{area of } CQcPC;$$
$$2\pi r : rA_{,} :: 4\pi r^2 : 2A_{,}r^2 = \text{area of } ADaTA.$$

Hence, $2r^2B_{,} + 2r^2C_{,} + 2r^2A_{,}$ = half the surface of the sphere + twice the area of the triangle ABC, fig. 10.

Putting E for the area of the spherical triangle, then,

$$2\pi r^2 + 2E = 2r^2B_{,} + 2r^2C_{,} + 2r^2A_{,};$$
$$\therefore \quad E = (A_{,} + B_{,} + C_{,} - \pi)\, r^2, \quad (1.)$$

Let E be represented by e, when $r = 1$, and suppose the angles to be measured in degrees, then (1) becomes

$$e = (A^\circ + B^\circ + C^\circ - 180^\circ), \quad (2.)$$

(2) is Girard's Theorem, and shows that the area of a spherical triangle may be represented by e, the excess of the sum of its three angles above two right angles. e is technically termed the *Spherical Excess.*

$$\text{From (1)}, \quad A_{,} + B_{,} + C_{,} - \pi = \frac{E}{r^2}, \quad (3.)$$

(3) expresses the spherical excess, in the lengths of arcs to radius unity; $A_{,}\, B_{,}\, C_{,}$ being the lengths of the arcs that measure the angles $A\ B\ C$ to radius unity.

$\pi : 180 \times 60 \times 60 :: A_{,} + B_{,} + C_{,} - \pi$: the seconds in the spherical excess

$$\therefore \quad \pi : 180 \times 60 \times 60 :: \frac{E}{r^2} : \frac{180 \times 60 \times 60 \times E}{\pi r^2} = \text{the}$$

seconds in the spherical excess. If the area E be expressed in square feet, the radius r must be given in feet also. If l be the length of a degree on the surface of the earth, supposing it to be a sphere, then $r = \frac{180\, l}{\pi}$ for,

$\pi : 180^\circ :: 1 : \frac{180}{\pi}$ = length of radius 1, in degrees and decimal parts of a degree; hence the length of radius r, in degrees, $= \frac{180}{\pi}$ also, but these degrees are measured on a great circle of the earth, the length of each being = 365154·6 feet, which put = l.

$$\therefore\ r = \frac{180l}{\pi},\ \text{and}\ r^2 = \frac{180^2 l^2}{\pi^2}.$$

$\therefore$ The spherical excess in seconds

$$= \frac{180 \times 60 \times 60 \times E}{\pi r^2} = \frac{60 \times 60 \times \pi E}{180 l^2}.$$

$\therefore$ The spherical excess in seconds, $= \frac{20\pi E}{l^2}$, (4.)

If (4) be put in a logarithmic form it gives Dalby's rule.

E, the area of the spherical triangle ABC, being in square feet.

4. *Given* E = 124797955000, *square feet, the area of the spherical triangle* ABC, *fig.* 10, *to find the spherical excess.*

$$l = 365154{\cdot}6 = 10^5 \times 3\downarrow 2,0,5,9,2,0,5,5,$$
$$E = 12479795500 = 10^{11}\downarrow 2,3,1,0,5,5,0,3,$$
$$\pi = 3\downarrow 0,4,6,3,1,9,3,0,$$

(4), may be written

$$\frac{10^{11} \times 20 \times 3\downarrow\overline{\pi',}\downarrow\overline{E',}}{10^{10} \times 9\downarrow\overline{2l',}} = \frac{2}{3}\ \frac{10^2\downarrow\overline{\pi',}\downarrow\overline{E',}}{\downarrow\overline{2l',}}$$

$E' = \downarrow 2,3,1,0,5,5,0,3, =$ 22153701 reduced to the eight position.
$\pi' = \downarrow 0,4,6,3,1,9,3,0, =$ 46119 92 „ „ „
$10^2 =$ 46054016 2 „ „ „

$l' = \downarrow 2,0,5,9,2,0,5,5,$
$= \downarrow\overline{19654824,}$; $2l'$

48730585 5
$= 39309648$

$44799620 7 = 10 \times 8\downarrow 1,0,2,4,0,1,1,5,$
$23027008 1 \smile 10$

$21772612 6$
$20795460 4 \smile 8$

$977152 2$
$953149 7 \smile \downarrow 1,$

$24002 5$
$19991 0 \smile (0,2,$

$4,0,1,1,5$

$$\downarrow 1,0,2,4,0,1,1,5, = 1{\cdot}10264332$$
$$80$$
$$88{\cdot}21146560$$
$$2$$
$$3\ )\ 176{\cdot}42293120$$
$$58{\cdot}80764373$$

$\therefore$ The spherical excess $= 58''{\cdot}80764373$.

The same result may be found in the following manner, by continued reductions :—

$$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrr}
E' = & \downarrow 2, & 3, & 1, & 0, & 5, & 5, & 0, & 3, & \\
\pi' = & \downarrow 0, & 4, & 6, & 3, & 1, & 9, & 3, & 0, & \\
\hline
 & \downarrow 2, & 7, & 7, & 3, & 6, & 14, & 3, & 3, & \\
2l' = & \downarrow 4, & 0, & 10, & 18, & 4, & 0, & 10, & 10, & \\
\hline
 & \downarrow \bar{2}, & 7, & \bar{3}, & \bar{15}, & 2, & 14, & \bar{7}, & \bar{7}, & (5.) \\
= & \downarrow \bar{2}, & 0, & 67, & \bar{15}, & \bar{26}, & \bar{14}, & \overline{49}, & \overline{56}, & \\
= & \downarrow \bar{2}, & 0, & 0, & 655, & \bar{26}, & \bar{14}, & \overline{317}, & \overline{391}, &
\end{array}$$

$\therefore$ (5) is reduced to $\downarrow \bar{2},6,5,4,8,7,6,6,$

$$6550$$
$$26$$
$$65240$$
$$14$$
$$652260$$
$$317$$
$$6519430$$
$$391$$
$$6519039 = \downarrow 0,6,5,4,8,7,6,6,$$

WORK UNABRIDGED.

1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	0
2 0 4 0 6 0 8 0	10	0 minus
7 9 5 9 3 9 1 9	0	0
3 0 5 0 7 0 9	0	11 plus

$\downarrow\bar{2}$, =

8 2 6 4 4 6 2 8	1	1 ⌣ 1
4 9 5 8 6 7 7 7	.	⌣ 6
1 2 3 9 6 6 9	.	⌣ 15
1 6 5 2 9	.	⌣ 20
1 2 4	.	⌣ 15

8 7 7 2 8 9 3 8 0	⌣	1
4 3 8 6 4 4 7	⌣	5
8 7 7 3	⌣	10
9	⌣	10

8 8 1 6 8 4 6 0 9	. . . ⌣	1
3 5 2 6 7 4	. . . ⌣	4
5 3	. . . ⌣	6

8 8 2 0 3 7 3 3 6	
7 0 5 6 3 ⌣	8
6 1 7 4 ⌣	7
5 2 9 ⌣	6
5 3 ⌣	6

8 8 2 1 1 4 6 5 5

8·82114655

200

3) 176·42293 1000

58·8076437

The spherical excess the same as before found.

IMPORTANT MISCELLANEOUS PROBLEMS,

SOLVED BY

DUAL ARITHMETIC.

1. *Find the hyperbolic logarithm of* 1·95 *to seven places of decimals.*

$$
\begin{aligned}
\epsilon = \downarrow 10,\ & 4,\ & 7,\ & 1,\ & 0,\ & 0,\ & 3,\ & 8,\\
= \downarrow 0,\ & 104,\ & \overline{33},\ & \overline{9},\ & \overline{90},\ & \overline{50},\ & \overline{7},\ & \overline{22},\\
= \downarrow 0,\ & 0,\ & 1007,\ & \overline{9},\ & \overline{506},\ & \overline{466},\ & \overline{631},\ & \overline{750},\\
= \downarrow 0,\ & 0,\ & 0,\ & 10061,\ & \overline{506},\ & \overline{466},\ & \overline{4659},\ & \overline{5785},
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
100610\\
506\\
\hline
1001040\\
466\\
\hline
10005740\\
4659\\
\hline
100010810\\
5785\\
\hline
100005025
\end{array}
$$

This reduction is made by employing the property:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\downarrow 1, &= \downarrow 0,\ 10,\ \overline{4},\ \overline{1},\ \overline{9},\ \overline{5},\ \overline{1},\ \overline{3},\\
\downarrow 0,1, &= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 10,\ 0,\ \overline{4},\ \overline{4},\ \overline{6},\ \overline{7},\\
\downarrow 0,0,1, &= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 10,\ 0,\ 0,\ \overline{4},\ \overline{5},\\
\downarrow 0,0,0,1, &= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 10,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\\
\&c. &= \qquad\qquad \&c.
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}
1{\cdot}95 = \downarrow 7, & 0, & 0, & 6, & 5, & 8, & 1, & 4, \\
\downarrow 0, & 70, & \overline{28}, & \overline{1}, & \overline{58}, & \overline{27}, & \overline{6}, & \overline{17}, \\
\downarrow 0, & 0, & 672, & \overline{1}, & \overline{338}, & \overline{307}, & \overline{426}, & \overline{507}, \\
\downarrow 0, & 0, & 0, & 6719, & \overline{338}, & \overline{307}, & \overline{3114}, & \overline{3867},
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
67190 \\
\quad 338 \\
\hline
668520 \\
\quad 307 \\
\hline
6682130 \\
\quad 3114 \\
\hline
66790160 \\
\quad 3867 \\
\hline
66786293
\end{array}
$$

If 66786293 be divided by 100005025, the quotient is ·6678293, the hyperbolic log. of 1·95, as required.

2. *Required the hyperbolic logarithm of* 1·95 *to five places of decimals.*

$$
\begin{array}{rrrrrrr}
1{\cdot}95 = \downarrow 7, & 0, & 0, & 6, & 5, & 8, \\
= \downarrow 0, & 70, & \overline{28}, & \overline{1}, & \overline{58}, & \overline{27}, \\
= \downarrow 0, & 0, & 672, & \overline{1}, & \overline{338}, & \overline{307},
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
6720 \\
\quad 1 \\
\hline
67190 \\
\quad 338 \\
\hline
668520 \\
\quad 307 \\
\hline
668213
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{rrrrrrr}
\epsilon = \downarrow 10, & 4, & 7, & 1, & 0, & 0, \\
= \downarrow\ 0, & 104, & \overline{33}, & \overline{9}, & \overline{90}, & \overline{50}, \\
= \downarrow\ 0, & 0, & 1007, & \overline{9}, & \overline{506}, & \overline{466}, \\
= \downarrow\ 0, & 0, & 0, & 10061, & \overline{506}, & 466,
\end{array}
$$

$\therefore$ ϵ in the sixth position = 1000574.

Then 668213 divided by 1000574 gives ·66783, the hyperbolic logarithm of 1·95, true to five places of decimals as required.

3. *Required the hyperbolic logarithm of* 2 *to seven places of decimals.*

$$
\begin{aligned}
2 &= \downarrow 7,\ 2,\ 6,\ 0,\ 7,\ 8,\ 2,\ 8,\\
&= \downarrow 0,\ 72,\ \overline{22},\ \overline{7},\ \overline{56},\ \overline{27},\ \overline{5},\ \overline{13},\\
&= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 698,\ \overline{7},\ \overline{344},\ \overline{315},\ \overline{437},\ \overline{517},\\
&= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 6973,\ \overline{344},\ \overline{315},\ \overline{3229},\ \overline{4007},
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
69730\\
\quad 344\\
\hline
693860\\
\quad 315\\
\hline
6935450\\
\quad 3229\\
\hline
69322210\\
\quad 4007\\
\hline
69318203
\end{array}
$$

69318203 divided by 100005025 gives ·6931472 the hyperbolic logarithm of 2 to seven places of decimals.

Because $100005025 = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,5,0,2,5$, the quotient may be found by a simple subtraction, without the use of common division.

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
 & 69318\,|\,203\ldots\\
\text{half} & \quad 3\,|\,46\,|\,6\ldots\smile\ 5\\
\text{half} & \quad\ \ 1\,|\,7\ldots\smile\ 25\\
\hline
 & \quad\ 3483\\
\hline
\text{Hyp. log. } 2 = & \cdot 69314720
\end{array}
$$

It must be observed, that this rule only applies, when reductions are carried to the eight position.

4. *Required the hyperbolic logarithm of* 10.

Since $e = 2{\cdot}7182818284590\ldots$ and it was before shown that the value of x may be found in a direct way, from the equation

$$e^x = 10;$$

then x is the hyperbolic logarithm of 10; $2x$ will be the hyperbolic logarithm of 100; $3x$ the hyperbolic logarithm of 1000,

and so on. The square roots, fourth roots, eight roots, &c. of ϵ and 10, may be found by common arithmetic; the bases will then be reduced nearer and nearer to 1, and the operation simplified.

Let $v^8 = \epsilon$, and $a^8 = 10$,
then $v^{8x} = a^8$;
$\therefore\ v^x = a.$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{But } v &= \downarrow 1,\ 2,\ 9,\ 7,\ 9,\ 3,\ 6,\ 9,\\
&= \downarrow 0,\ 12,\ 5,\ 6,\ 0,\ \overline{2},\ 5,\ 6,\\
&= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 125,\ 6,\ \overline{48},\ \overline{50},\ \overline{67},\ \overline{78},\\
&= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 1256,\ \overline{48},\ \overline{50},\ \overline{567},\ \overline{703},
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
12560\\
48\\
\hline
125120\\
50\\
\hline
1250700\\
567\\
\hline
12501330\\
703\\
\hline
12500627
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
a &= \downarrow 3,\ 0,\ 1,\ 8,\ 9,\ 3,\ 1,\ 4,\\
&= \downarrow 0,\ 30,\ \overline{11},\ 5,\ \overline{18},\ \overline{12},\ \overline{2},\ \overline{5},\\
&= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 289,\ 5,\ \overline{138},\ \overline{132},\ \overline{182},\ \overline{215},\\
&= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 2895,\ \overline{138},\ \overline{132},\ \overline{1338},\ \overline{1660},
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
28950\\
138\\
\hline
288120\\
132\\
\hline
2879880\\
1338\\
\hline
28785420\\
1660\\
\hline
28783760
\end{array}
$$

Then 28783760 divided by 12500627 gives 2·302585093, the hyperbolic logarithm of 10.

$$\therefore\ 2x = \text{hyp. log. } 100 = 4{\cdot}6051702$$
$$3x = \text{„ „ } 1000 = 6{\cdot}9077553$$
$$4x = \text{„ „ } 10000 = 9{\cdot}2103404, \text{ &c. &c.}$$

5. *Required the hyperbolic log. of* 3, 4, 5, ... *the log. of* 2 *being given* = ·693147, *to five places of decimals.*

2) 3·000000

1·500000

$= \downarrow 4,\ 2,\ 4{,}3,\ 3,\ 2,$ $\quad \epsilon \doteq \downarrow 10,\ 4,\ 7{,}1,\ 0,\ 0,$

$= \downarrow 0{,}42,\ \overline{12}{,}\overline{1},\ \overline{33},\ \overline{18},$ $\quad = \downarrow\ 0{,}104,\ \overline{33}{,}9,\ \overline{90},\ \overline{50},$

$= \downarrow 0,\ 0{,}408{,}\overline{1}{,}\overline{201}{,}186,$ $\quad = \downarrow\ 0,\ 0{,}1007{,}9{,}\overline{506}{,}\overline{466},$

4080 $\quad = 1000574$, a result before found.
1

40790
201

405890
186

405704

405704 divided by 1000574 gives ·40547 = log. of 1·5.

·40547
·69315

hyp. log. of 3 = 1·09862 to five places of decimals.

·693147
2

hyp. log. 4 = 1·386294

To find the hyperbolic log. of 5;

4) 5·000000

1·250000

$$= \downarrow 2,\quad 3,\quad 2,\quad 6,\quad 7,\quad 5,$$
$$= \downarrow 0,\quad 23,\quad \bar{6},\quad 4,\quad \bar{11},\quad \bar{5},$$
$$= \downarrow 0,\quad 0,\quad 224,\quad 4,\quad \bar{103},\quad \bar{97},$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2240 \\ 4 \\ \hline 22440 \\ 103 \\ \hline 223370 \\ 97 \\ \hline 223273 \end{array}$$

Then $22327 \div 1000574$

gives $\cdot 22314$ log. of $1\cdot 25$;

log. $4 = 1\cdot 38629$

log. $5 = 1\cdot 60943$

In the same manner the hyperbolic logarithms of the remaining consecutive numbers 6, 7, 8, &c., may be determined.

When it is required to find the hyperbolic logarithm of a number greater than 10; suppose all the figures after the first to be decimals, then find the hyperbolic logarithm, and afterwards add $2\cdot 3025851$, for two places of figures; $4\cdot 6051702$ for three places of figures; $6\cdot 9077553$ for four places of figures, and so on. The following example illustrates this matter.

6. *Required the hyperbolic log. of* $345\cdot 678$.

First find the hyperbolic log. of $3\cdot 45678$.

$$3\,)\,3\cdot 45678$$
$$1\cdot 15226$$

$$= \downarrow 1,\quad 4,\quad 6,\quad 6,\quad 1,\quad 7,$$
$$= \downarrow 0,\quad 14,\quad 2,\quad 5,\quad \bar{8},\quad 2,$$
$$= \downarrow 0,\quad 0,\quad 142,\quad 5,\quad \bar{64},\quad \bar{54},$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14250 \\ 64 \\ \hline 141860 \\ 54 \\ \hline 141806 \end{array}$$

141806 divided by 1000574 gives the log. of

$$\begin{array}{rl} & 1{\cdot}15226 = {\cdot}14172 \\ \text{log. of } 3 & = 1{\cdot}09861 \\ \hline \text{log. of } 3{\cdot}45678 & = 1{\cdot}24033 \\ \text{log. of } 100 & = 4{\cdot}60517 \\ \hline \text{log. of } 345{\cdot}678 & = 5{\cdot}84550 \end{array}$$

In calculating the log. of 345·678 by this method, it was supposed that the log. of 3 was known.

7. *Required the hyp. log. of* 345·678, *without knowing the log. of any number except the log. of* 10 (=2·3025851); *the base* $e = 2{\cdot}718281828$ *being also given.*

The square root of 3·45678 may be reduced to ↓**6,4,8,5,1,0,7,** which may be reduced to 6202297, in the seventh position.

Again the square root of 2·718281828 may be reduced to ↓**5,2,3,5,4,9,9,** which may be reduced to 5000488, in the seventh position.

Then 6202297 ÷ 5000488 gives 1·240338, hyp. log. of 3·45678.

$$\begin{array}{rl} & 1{\cdot}240338 \\ \text{twice log. } 10 \ldots & 4{\cdot}605170 \\ \hline \text{hyp. log. } 345{\cdot}678 \ldots & 5{\cdot}845508 \end{array}$$

8. *Required the hyperbolic logarithm of* 7635·214 *by direct calculation to seven places of decimals, having only given the base and the hyperbolic logarithm of* 10.

$$10000 \div 7365{\cdot}214 = 1{\cdot}30972098$$

```
10000000000
 2000000000
  100000000
-----------------------------------
12|10|00|00|00 . + 1
  |96|80|00|00 . + 8
    3|38|80|00 . + 28
       6|77|0 . + 56
          8|5 . + 70
           |1 . + 56
-----------------------------------
13 10|25 66|2 . . . + 1
     |52 41|0 . . . − 4
           1|3 . . . + 10
-----------------------------------
13 09 73|26 5 . . .
        1|1 79 . . . − 9
-----------------------------------
13 09 72 0|86
          |13     + 1
```

$\therefore$ 1·30972098 = $\downarrow$ **2,8,0,$\bar{4}$,0,$\bar{9}$,1**, which is easily reduced to 2698405 = $\downarrow$ **0,0,0,0,0,0,2698405,**

ϵ = $\downarrow$ **10,4,7,1,0,0,4**, when reduced in the same manner becomes 10000978.

$\therefore$ 2698405 ÷ 10000978 gives :2698141, the hyperbolic log. of 1·30972098;

log. of 10000	= 9·2103404
log. of 1·30972098	= ·2698141
log. of 7365·214	= 8·9405263

9. *Required the number corresponding to the hyperbolic logarithm* 8·9405263, *by a direct calculation, the log. of* 10, = 2·3025851, *being given.*

Four times is the first multiple of the log. of 10, that exceeds the given logarithm,

4 times 2·3025851	= 9·2103404
given log.	8·9405263
	·2698141

$$e = \downarrow 10,\ 4,\ 7,\ 1,\ 0,\ 0,\ 4,$$
$$= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 10000978,$$

·2698141 × 10000978 = 2698405, the decimal part being rejected.

$$\text{Then } \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 2698405,$$
$$= \downarrow 2,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 792015,$$
$$= \downarrow 2,\ 7,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 95424,$$
$$= \downarrow 2,\ 7,\ 9,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 5460,$$
$$= \downarrow 2,\ 7,\ 9,\ 5,\ 4,\ 6,\ 0,$$

This reducing is simple enough, since

$$\downarrow 1, = \downarrow 0,\ 10,\ \bar{4},\ \bar{1},\ \bar{9},\ \bar{5},\ \bar{1},$$
$$= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 953195,$$

$$\downarrow 0,1, = \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 10,\ 0,\ \bar{4},\ \bar{4},\ \bar{7},$$
$$= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 99513,$$

$$\downarrow 0,0,1, = \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 10,\ 0,\ 0,\ \bar{4},$$
$$= \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 9996,$$

953195) 2698405 (2
1906390

99513) 792015 (7
696591

9996) 95424 (9
89964

5460

In this way the resulting numbers are found, and afterwards arranged in the usual form.

$$\downarrow 2,7,9,5,4,6,0,$$

It is evident that $\downarrow 2,0,0,0,0,0,0$, must be added when $\downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,190639$, is subtracted; that $\downarrow 0,7,0,0,0,0,0$, must

be added when ↓0,0,0,0,0,0,**696591**, is subtracted; and that 0,0,**9**,0,0,0,0, must be added when ↓0,0,0,0,0,0,**89964**, is subtracted.

```
100000000
 20000000
  1000000
--------------------
12|10|00|00|0.    ⌣ 1
  |84|70|00|0.    ⌣ 7
    2|54|10|0.    ⌣ 21
       4|23|5.    ⌣ 35
          4|2.    ⌣ 35
--------------------
129|728|377        ⌣ 1
  1|167|555        ⌣ 9
       4|670       ⌣ 36
          11       ⌣ 84
--------------------
1309|006|1|3..     ⌣ 1
    |644|5|0..     ⌣ 5
          1|3..     ⌣ 10
--------------------
130966076.
       |5|238...  ⌣ 4
         |786...  ⌣ 6
--------------------
130972100
```

∴ 10000 divided by 1·309721 gives 7365·214, the number required.

10. *Required the number corresponding to the hyperbolic logarithm of* 2·1972245.

It is evident that the required number must be less than 10.

From 2·3025851
take 2·1972245

·1053606 = log $\frac{10}{x}$,

x being the required number.

·1053606 × 10000978 = 1053709, neglecting decimals.

953195) 1053709 ↓1,
953195

99513) 100514 (1,
99513

9996) 1001 (0,

Find the number corresponding to

↓1,1,0,1,0,0,1,

10000000
1000000

11|00|00|00|0 .
11|00|00|0 .

11|11000|0 . . .
11|1|0 . . .

1111111|10 . . . . .
1|1111111

1111112

∴ 10 divided by 1·1111112 gives 9 very nearly.

∴ 2·1972245 is the hyp. log. of 9.

the reciprocal with respect to 10.

4) 2·1972245

·5493061 log. of fourth root of the required number.

5493061 × 10000978· = 5493598.

953195) 5493598 ↓5,
4765975

99513) 727623 (7,
696591

9996) 31032 (3
29988

1044

$\therefore$ $\downarrow$5,7,3,1,0,4,4, represents the fourth root of the required number.

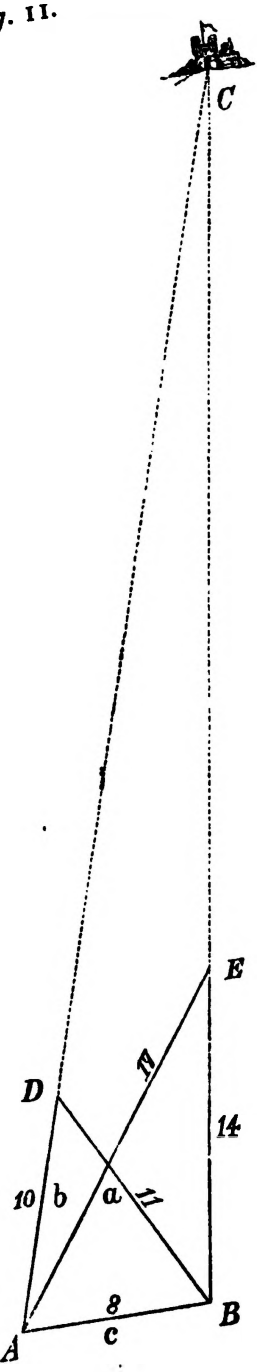
1|0|0|0|0|0|0|0	$\smile$ 1
5|0|0|0|0|0|0	$\smile$ 5
1|0|0|0|0|0|0	$\smile$ 10
1|0|0|0|0|0|0	$\smile$ 10
5|0|0|0	$\smile$ 5
1|0|0	$\smile$ 1
16|10|51|00	$\smile$ 1
1|12|73|57	$\smile$ 7
3|38|21	$\smile$ 21
5|64	$\smile$ 35
6	$\smile$ 35
172|668|48.	
5|18|01.	
52.	
1731|8701	
17|32....	
6|9.....	
7.....	
17320509	

$\therefore$ 1·7320509 is the fourth root of the required number, but 1·7320509 is the square root of 3, hence 9 is the required number.

In works on geometry, methods are sometimes given to find distances of inaccessible objects without the aid of instruments to measure angles; but such rules and directions can seldom be applied for want of sufficient suitable space to operate upon. It mostly happens that the distance required is great compared with the convenient base from which observations have to be made, besides the angles at the base approach right angles, one of them often greater than a right angle. The next problem shows how to find inaccessible distances with great accuracy from confined bases, the means of measuring a straight line being only required.

11. *An observer at A wishes to find the inaccessible distance AC: the base AB measures 8 chains; AD in a direct line to C measures 10 chains, and BE 14; then DB is found by measurement to be 11 chains, and AE 17; required all the angles of the triangle ACB and the distance AC.*

Fig. 11.



$$\cos DAB = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$= \frac{100 + 64 - 121}{160} = \cdot 26875000$$

$$\cos ABE = \frac{196 + 64 - 289}{224}$$

$$= - \cdot 13660714$$

The cosine of the angle ABE being negative, indicates the angle to be greater than a right angle.

$\cdot 26875000 = \cdot 26 \downarrow 0,3,3,2,5,0,0,5,$

$\cdot 13660714 = \cdot 13 \downarrow 0,5,0,\bar{2},2,3,1,$

$$(\cdot 26)^2 = \cdot 0676$$

$1 \smile 676$	$3380 \smile 5$
$2 \smile 1352$	$2028 \smile 3$
$4 \smile 2704$	$4056 \smile 6$
$8 \smile 5408$	$6084 \smile 9$
676	
$7 \smile 4732$	

It is easy to find 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 times 676; then the required powers of (·26) are obtained by mere inspection.

4056
1352

$\cdot 26^3 = \cdot 017576$

4	056
47	32
338	0
4732	
676	
.0011881	fifth.

	676
5	408
54	08
67	6
676	
·0000803	seventh.

	2028
54	080
·0000054	ninth.

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	9)	
54	27	20	17	15	2

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	7)	↓0,21,21,
803	402	302	252 |	36 | . . ⌣ 1
			8 . . | ⌣ 3 ⌣	8 | . . ⌣ 21 = A
				1 | . . ⌣ A × 20 ÷ 2
			315 . |	45 . | . . .
			9 . . . | ⌣ 3 ⌣	1 . | . . .
				46

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	5)	↓0,15,15,10, &c.
11881	5940	445 | 5	89 | 1 . ⌣ 1
		134 . | ⌣ 3 ⌣	13 | 4 . ⌣ 15 = A
			9 . ⌣ A × 14 ÷ 2 = B
			. ⌣ B × 13 ÷ 3
		517 | 0	103 | 4 . .
		16 . . | ⌣ 3 ⌣	1 | 6 . .
			105 0 | . . . .
			1 | . . . .
			105 1

$\frac{1}{2}$	3)	↓0,9,9,6,15,0,
175760	87880	29|29|3 . ⌣ 1
		2|63|6 . ⌣ 9
		10|5 . ⌣ 36
		2 . ⌣ 84
		320|36 . ⌣ 1
		2|88 . ⌣ 9
		1 . ⌣ 36
		3232|5 . . .
		1|9| . . . . .
		5| . . . . .
		32349

·2687500
32349
1051
46
2

·2720948, length of arc whose sine is

·2687500 ∴ arc = 15° 35′ 23″·6

∴ the angle CAB = 74° 24′ 36″·4.

$(\cdot 13)^2 = \cdot 0169$

1 ⌣ 169	845 ⌣ 5
2 ⌣ 338	507 ⌣ 3
4 ⌣ 676	1014 ⌣ 6
8 ⌣ 1352	1521 ⌣ 9
169	
7 ⌣ 1183	

507	1|183
169	15|21
	16|9
	338|
·0021970 cube;	·0000371|fifth;

	169
1	183
5	07
·0000006	seventh;

which may be neglected, as it will not, when reduced, give a unit in the seventh decimal place.

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	5)	$\downarrow 0,25,0,\overline{10}$, &c.
371	186	140	28 | . . ⌣ 1
		7 . . | ⌣ 5 ⌣	7 | . . ⌣ 25 = A
			1 | . . ⌣ A × 24 ÷ 2
			36

	3)	$\downarrow 0,15,0,\overline{6},6$, &c.
21970	10985 |	36 | 62 | . . ⌣ 1
	549 . . | ⌣ 5 ⌣	5 | 49 | . . ⌣ 15 = A
		38 | . . ⌣ A × 14 × 2 = B
		2 | . . ⌣ B × 13 ÷ 3
		42 51 | . . . .
		3 | . . . . negative 6 times.
		42 48

1366071
4248
36

·1370355, length of arc whose sine is ·1366071.

$\therefore$ arc = 7° 51′ 5″·6

$\therefore$ angle ABC = 97° 51′ 5″·6, since its cosine is negative.

$\therefore$ The angle ACB = 7° 44′ 18″.

From ·2720948
take ·1370355

·13 $\downarrow 0,4,\overline{2},3,$ = ·1350593 length of arc of 7° 44′ 18″.

$(\cdot 13)^3 = \cdot 0021970$
$(\cdot 13)^6 = \cdot 0000371$

2)	3)	4)	5)	↓0,20, &c.
371	186	62	15 · |	3 · | · ·
			6 · · | ⌣4⌣	1 : | · ·
				4

2	3	↓0,12,6̄,9,
21970	109|85	36|62 ⌣ 1
	⌣4⌣	4|40 ⌣ 12 = A
		24 ⌣ A × 11 ÷ 2
		412|6 . . .
		2|5 . . . ⌣ 6 minus
		4101|. . . .
		4|. . . .
		4105

1350593 +
4105 −
1346488
4 +
1346492 sine of 7° 44′ 18″.

∴ sin 7° 44′ 18″ : 8 :: sin 97° 51′ 5″·6 : AC, the distance required.

$$\{1 - (\cdot 13660714)^2\}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \cdot 9906244 = \sin 97^\circ\ 51'\ 5''\cdot 6.$$

∴ ·1346492 : 8 :: ·9906244 : 58·864 the required distance.

In solving this example, lengthened details are entered into, to prevent obscurity; the results are carried to a degree of accuracy seldom required in practice, to show the delicacy and powers of the method. It may also be observed, that, to find the distance it was not necessary to find the degrees, minutes, &c. contained in the arcs.

The work of this example, without superfluities, carried out to five places of decimals, may be arranged as follows:

$$\frac{100+64-121}{160} = \cdot 26875 = \cos CAB = \cdot 26\downarrow 0,3,3,2,5,$$

$$\frac{196+64-289}{224} = -\cdot 13661 = \cos CBA = -\cdot 13\downarrow 0,5,0,\bar{2},2,$$

$$(\cdot 26)^3 = \cdot 01758$$
$$(\cdot 26)^5 = \cdot 00119$$

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	5)	$\downarrow 0,15,15$
119	60	45	9. | . .
		14. | ⌣ 3 ⌣	1. | . .
			10

$\frac{1}{2}$	3)	$\downarrow 0,9,9,$
1758	879	29 | 3 .
		2 | 6 .
		1 .
		320 | . . .
		3 | . . .
		323

·26875
·323
10

arc = ·27208 to sin 26875; cos CAB.

$$(\cdot 13)^3 = \cdot 00220$$

$\frac{1}{2}$	3)	$\downarrow 0,15,0,$
220	110	37 | . .
	6 . . ⌣ 5 ⌣	6 | .
		43

·13661
43

arc = ·13704 to sin ·13661; cos CBA

·27208
·13704

$\cdot 13\downarrow 0,4,\bar{2},$ = ·13504 = arc of angle ABC.

$$(\cdot 13)^3 = \cdot 00220$$

2)	3	↓0,12,$\bar{6}$,
220	110	37 | . .
		4 | . .
		41

·13504
41
·13463 sine of arc ·13504.

∴ ·13463 : 8 :: 99062 : 58·864 as before.

The length of an arc (·13704) to radius 1, and its sine (·13661) being known, and the cosine required: it is a question whether it is easier to find the cosine from the sine by the well known expression,

$$\sqrt{1 - \sin^2} = \cos,$$

or to find the cosine, by Dual Arithmetic, in a direct manner from the length of the arc. To square five or six figures, and afterwards to extract the square root of twice as many, appear to involve more mental labour than the following direct method:

·13704 = ·13 ↓0,5,3,
$(\cdot 13)^2$ = ·01690 to five decimal places
$(\cdot 13)^4$ = ·00029.

2)	3)	4)	
29	15	5	1

2)	↓0,10,6,	1·00000
1690	84 | 5 .	939 −
	8 | 5 . ∪ 10 = A	·99061
	4 . ∪ A × 9 ÷ 2	1 +
	934 | . . .	·99062 = cosine.
	5 | . . .	
	939	

12. *Find the meridional parts answering to any given latitude* (35° 0′) *by a direct calculation.*

The meridional parts y for any latitude x, is given by the formula

$$y = 3437{\cdot}74679 \log. \tan (45° + \tfrac{1}{2} x).$$

Hyperbolic logarithms are employed, and 3437·74679 are the nautical miles or minutes that in every circle is equal to its radius.

$$\begin{array}{r} 90° \; 0' \\ 35 \; 0 \\ \hline 2 \;)\; 125 \; 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\cos 27° \; 30' = \sin \; 62° \; 30'$$

Length of arc of 27° 30′ = ·4799655.

$$\cdot 4799655 = \cdot 48 \downarrow 0,0,0,0,\overline{7},\overline{2},$$

$(\cdot 48)^2 = \cdot 2304000.$ When necessary, the seven places.
$(\cdot 48)^3 = \cdot 1105920$
$(\cdot 48)^4 = \cdot 0530842$
$(\cdot 48)^5 = \cdot 0254804$
$(\cdot 48)^6 = \cdot 0122306$
$(\cdot 48)^7 = \cdot 0058707$

2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	
58707	29354	9785	2446	489	82	12.

2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	
122306	61153	20384	5096	1019	170.

2)	3)	4)	5		$\downarrow 0,0,0,0,\overline{35},$	
254804	127402	42467	10617.		2124.	.....
			7	⌣7⌣	1.	..... minus
					2123	

2)	3)	4		$\downarrow 0,0,0,0,\overline{35},8,$	
530842	265421	88474		22119	.....
		6	⌣7⌣	6	.....
				22113	

2) 1105920

3
55296|0
39....| ⌣7⌣

↓0,0,0,0,$\overline{21}$,$\overline{6}$,
18432|0....
3|9.... minus
18428 1|.....
1|..... minus
18428 0

2
23040|00
161...| ⌣7⌣

↓0,0,0,0,$\overline{14}$,$\overline{4}$,
11520|00...
1|61... minus
11518 3|9.....
|5..... minus
11518 34

1·0000000
·1151834 −
·8848166
22113 +
·8870279
170 −
·8870109 = cosine 27° 30′

·4799655
184280 −
·4615375
2123 +
·4617498
12
·4617486 = sin 27° 30′.

Now ·8870109 is the sine of 62° 30′, and ·4617486 is the cosine, and since the sine divided by the cosine gives the tangent we may proceed as follows to find the hyperbolic log. of the tangent.

·8870109 multiplied by ↓1,2,4,6,8,9,1, = 1
·4617486 multiplied by ↓8,1,0,3,0,3,0, = 1

∴ ·8870109 divided by ·461748, will be represented by

↓8, 1, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0,
Divided by ↓1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 1,

↓7, $\overline{1}$, $\overline{4}$, 3, $\overline{8}$, $\overline{6}$, $\overline{1}$, represents the quotient,

which is readily reduced to 6529007, which, when divided by 10000978, gives ·6528368, the hyperbolic logarithm of the tangent of 62° 30′. Then 3437·74679 × ·6528368 = 2244·287, the meridional parts required.

The multiplication of any given number by 3437·74679, is a matter of mere inspection when 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, times 3437·74679 are first set down.

WORK WITHOUT CONTRACTION.

1 ⌣ 3437·74679	17188·73395 ⌣ 5
2 ⌣ 6875·49358	10313·24037 ⌣ 3
4 ⌣ 13750·98716	20626·48074 ⌣ 6
8 ⌣ 27501·96432	30939·72111 ⌣ 9
3437·74679	
7 ⌣ 24064·22753	

2	750197432
20	62648074
103	1324037
2 750	197432
6 875	49358
171 887	3395
2062 648	074
2244·287	

This example is carried to an extent seldom required in practice. The whole theory of Mercator's sailing depends upon the accuracy of these meridional parts.

Since $\frac{10000}{3}\downarrow 0,3,1$, represents 3437·74679 nearly, then $\frac{10000}{3} \times$ ·6528368$\downarrow 0,3,1$, gives the meridional part nearly.

WORK.

·65	28	36	8	.
1	95	85	1	.
	1	95	9	.
			7	.
·67	26	18	5	. .
		67	26	. .
3)	67	32	911	
	22	44	3	

meridional parts, lat. 35°, and near enough the truth for practice.

13. *Find without the use of tables of logarithms, or of sines and tangents, the true meridional parts corresponding to 80° of latitude, not the approximate meridional parts given by Mr. Wright.*

	90° 0′
	80 0
2)	170 0
	85° 0′

The cosine of 5° = sine of 85°.

The length of arc of 5° = ·087266.

By the method of calculation so fully explained and illustrated, the cosine of this arc is found to be ·996195, and the sine = ·0871557. The process is so simple for an angle so small, that it is unnecessary to insert the work.

8	7	1	5	5	7	↓1,4,2,3,6,3,				↓0,0,3,8,1,3,
	8	7	1	5	6		996	195	. . .	
95	87	13	. .				2	989	. . .	
3	83	49	. .					3	. . .	
	5	75	. .				999	187	. .	
		4	. .					800	. .	
997	641	. . .					999	987	. . . .	

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 997641 & \ldots \\ 1995 & \ldots \\ 1 & \ldots \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r|l} 99998 & 7 \ \ldots \\ 10 & \ldots\ldots \\ 3 & \ldots\ldots \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l|l} 9996 & 3 & 7 \ \ldots \\ 30 & 0 & \ldots \\ & 60 & \ldots\ldots \\ & 3 & \ldots\ldots \end{array}$$

$\therefore$ $\cdot 996195 \times \downarrow 0,0,3,8,1,3, = 1.$

and $\cdot 0871557 \times \downarrow 1,4,2,3,6,3, = \frac{1}{10}.$

$\therefore$ $\cdot 996195$ is represented by $\frac{1}{\downarrow 0,0,3,8,1,3,}$

and $\cdot 0871557$ by $\frac{1}{10\downarrow 1,4,2,3,6,3,}$

$$\frac{\cdot 996195}{\cdot 0871557} = \frac{10\downarrow 1,4,2,3,6,3,}{\downarrow 0,0,3,8,1,3,} = 10\downarrow 1,4,\bar{1},5,5,0,$$

To render this method clear, every step is set down, figure by figure.

$$\begin{array}{rcccccc} \downarrow 1, & 4, & \bar{1}, & \bar{5}, & 5, & 0, \\ = \downarrow 0, & 14, & \bar{5}, & \bar{6}, & \bar{4}, & \bar{5}, \\ = \downarrow 0, & 0, & 135, & \bar{6}, & \bar{60}, & \bar{75}, \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1350 \\ 6 \\ \hline 13440 \\ 60 \\ \hline 133800 \\ 75 \\ \hline 133725 \end{array}$$

1000470) (quotient $\cdot 13366$

$2\cdot 30259$ hyp. log. 10.

Hyp. log. tan (45° + half lat.) = $2\cdot 43625$

This result must be multiplied by

$$\frac{10000}{3}\downarrow 0,3,1,$$

WORK.

$$
\begin{array}{r|l|l}
24 & 36 & 25 \\
 & 73 & 09 \\
 & & 73 \\
\hline
251 & 007 & \\
 & 251 & \\
\hline
3) & 2512 & 5{\cdot}8 \\
\hline
 & 8375 & {\cdot}2
\end{array}
$$

meridional parts for latitude 80°. The number $3437{\cdot}74679 = \frac{180 \times 60}{3{\cdot}14159265\ldots}$; because rad. of earth $\times$ 3·14159265 . . = length of an arc of 180°, = length of arc of 10800 minutes or nautical miles.

$$\therefore \text{ Rad. of earth} = \frac{10800}{3{\cdot}14159265} = 3437{\cdot}74679 \text{ nautical miles.}$$

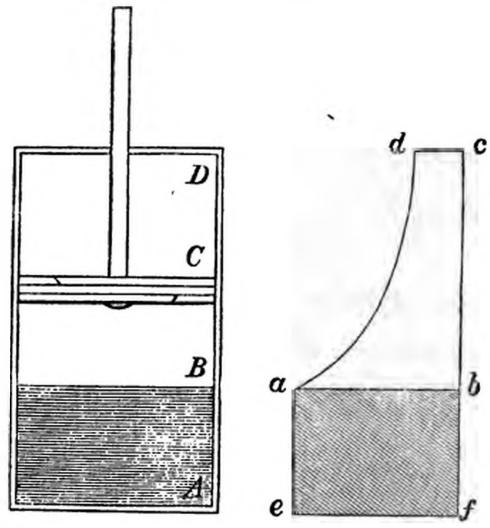
14. *The pressure of steam upon the piston is* 65 *lbs. to the square inch, the length of the stroke* = 11·6 *feet, the steam is cut off when* 2·4 *feet of the stroke is made; find the number of units of work done upon each square inch of the piston. The hyperbolic log. of* 10 = 2·3025851, *and the base of the system* (ϵ = 2·718281828) $\epsilon = \downarrow$ **10,4,7,1,0,0,** $= \downarrow$ **0,0,0,0,0,1000470,** *being given.*

RULE GIVEN BY WRITERS ON THE STEAM ENGINE.

Multiply the pressure at which the steam is admitted by the distance travelled by the piston before the steam is cut off; this gives the work done before expansion begins. Divide the whole length of the stroke by the above-mentioned distance, and find the hyperbolic logarithm of the quotient. Multiply this hyperbolic log. by the work done before expansion begins. Adding the work done after to that done before expansion, the whole work done upon one square inch of the piston in one stroke will be obtained.

Investigation.

Fig. 12.



Let $x = AC$, the number of feet described at any part of the stroke, p_2 the pressure when that part is described; $a = AB$, the number of feet described before the steam is cut off, and $l = AD$, the length of the stroke in feet; then let p_1 be the pressure at which the steam is admitted; by Boyle's law,

$$p_2 : p_1 :: a : x$$

$$\therefore p_2 x = p_1 a,$$

that is, any height AC multiplied by the pressure at C, is equal to any height AB multiplied by the pressure at B; or, $p_2 = \frac{p_1 a}{x}$; the variable work equals the integral of $p_2 dx$ taken between the limits, $x = a$ and $x = l$, or

$$\int_a^l p_2 dx = \int_a^l p_1 a \frac{dx}{x} = a p_1 (\log. l - \log. a) = a p_1 \log. \frac{l}{a}.$$

This is the work done on the square inch during expansion; the work done before expansion is evidently represented by ap_1. Hence the whole work done on the square inch

$$= a p_1 + a p_1 \log \frac{l}{a};$$

therefore the rule is established.

Calculation.

It is desirable, to solve this question in the most independent way, and to this end, first calculate the hyperbolic log. of 2.

$$2^{10} = 1024$$

$$1{\cdot}024 = \downarrow 0,2,3,8,1,7, = \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,23727$$

23727 divided by 1000470 gives ·023716, the hyp. log. of 1·024.

$$\begin{array}{r} {\cdot}023716 \\ 6{\cdot}907754 \end{array}$$ three times the log of 10,

log. of 1024 = 6·931470 divided by 10, gives ·693147, the log. of 2.

11·6 divided by 2·4, gives 4·833333, the hyp. log. of which has to be found.

$$2)\,4{\cdot}833333$$
$$2)\,2{\cdot}416666$$
$$1{\cdot}208888 = \downarrow 2,0,\bar{1},0,8,0,$$
$$= \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,189790,$$

∴ 189790 divided by 1000470, gives ·189701, the hyp. log. of 1·208888.

$$\begin{array}{r} {\cdot}189701 \\ 1{\cdot}386294 \end{array}$$ twice log. 2

log. of 4·833333 = 1·575995

$$65{\cdot} \times 2{\cdot}4 = 156{\cdot} \text{ units of work}$$
$$1{\cdot}576 \times 156 = 245{\cdot}856$$
$$401{\cdot}856 \text{ units of work required.}$$

The work done on one square inch of the piston is sometimes termed the *load;* in the present case the load will be

$$\frac{401{\cdot}856}{11{\cdot}6} = 34{\cdot}64 \text{ lbs.}$$

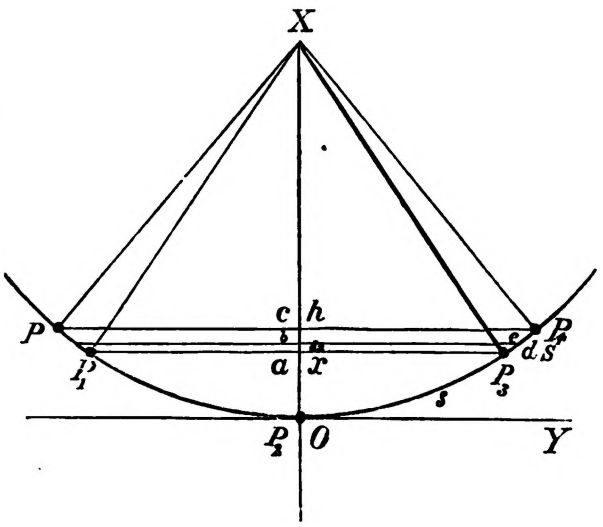
Suppose the cylinder to be 88 inches in diameter, then the area = 6082 square inches. If the piston makes 16 double strokes a minute, that is, 16 revolutions of the crank, the horse-power of the engine =

$$\frac{6082 \times 32 \times 401{\cdot}856}{33000} = 2370{\cdot} \text{ horse-power.}$$

15. *To find the time of oscillation of a circular pendulum.*

Let P, P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 fig. 12, be a material point attached to a thread or rod without weight, and oscillating in the plane of the paper, about a fixed axis at X, the other extremity of the rod.

Fig. 13.



Taking O, the origin of the vertical and horizontal axes at the lowest point of the curve, put $r = OX$, $h = Oc$, $x = Oa$, $dx = ab$, $s = OP_3$, $ds = P_3e$, and since the object is to find the time it will take the body to move from the lowest point, O to P_4 . . . or, which is the same thing, to move from P to the lowest point O—either of these branches might be investigated—the ascending one, P_2, P_3, ... is selected, then the arc s increases with the time, and $|\overline{s}$ which represents ds, n the well-known formula (A), is positive.

$$t, \text{ time employed in describing the arc } PP_2 \text{ or } P_2P_4 \Big\} = \int \frac{|\overline{s}}{(2g(h-x))^{\frac{1}{2}}} \ldots\ldots \text{(A)}.$$

It must also be borne in mind, that in plane curves referred to rectangular co-ordinates

$$|\overline{s} = \left(1 + \frac{|\overline{y^2}}{|\overline{x^2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} |\overline{x} \ldots\ldots \text{(B)}.$$

The equation of the path of P is $y^2 = 2rx - x^2$, putting $y = aP_1 = aP_3$.

$$\therefore \frac{|\overline{y^2}}{|\overline{x^2}} = \frac{(r-x)^2}{2rx - x^2}, \text{ and } |\overline{s} = \frac{r\,|\overline{x}}{(2rx - x^2)}.$$

$$\therefore \quad t = \int \frac{\lfloor\overline{s}}{\{2g(h-x)\}^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{r}{(2g)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int \frac{\lfloor\overline{x}}{\{(h-x)(2rx-x^2)\}^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{(r)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2(g)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^h \frac{\lfloor\overline{x}}{(hx-x^2)} \left(1 - \frac{x}{2r}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}};$$

if the second factor be developed by the binomial theorem, the differential in question will be reduced to a series of others of the known integral form

$$\frac{x^m \lfloor\overline{x}}{(hx-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

Consequently, the value of $2t$, or the time of a complete oscillation,

$$= \pi \left(\frac{r}{g}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \frac{h}{2r} + \left(\frac{1.3}{2.4}\right)^2 \left(\frac{h}{2r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1.3.5}{2.4.6}\right)^2 \left(\frac{h}{2r}\right)^3 \right.$$

$$\left. + \left(\frac{1.3.5.7}{2.4.6.8}\right)^2 \left(\frac{h}{2r}\right)^4 + \ldots\ldots \right\}.$$

In this expression h is the versine of the arc of half the whole path $P \ldots . P_4$, and $\frac{h}{r}$ is the versine of a similar arc to radius 1. Let the arc $POP_4 = 29^\circ\ 14'$, for the sake of example, then $OP_4 = OP = 14^\circ\ 37'$, the natural versine of $14^\circ\ 37' = \cdot 0323642 = \frac{h}{r}$.

Suppose $r = 4 \cdot 35$ feet, then $h = \cdot 1407843$ feet $= 1 \cdot 6894116$ inches.

When $g = 32 \cdot 18$ feet, it is required to find the time of one oscillation.

$$\frac{h}{2r} = \cdot 0161821 = \cdot 016\downarrow 0,1,1,3,5,$$

$(\cdot 016)^4$ does not give a unit in the seventh decimal place.

$$(\cdot 016)^3 = \cdot 0000041$$

$$\left(\frac{1.3.5}{2.4.6}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{5}{16}\right)^2 = \frac{25}{256}$$

$$41 \times \frac{25}{256} = 4$$

$$\downarrow 0,3,3,9,15,$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 4\cdot & \cdot\,\cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot\,\cdot \\ \hline 4 & \end{array}$$

So that $\left(\frac{1.3.5}{2.4.6}\right)^2 \left(\frac{h}{2r}\right)^3$ only gives ·0000004.

$$(\cdot 016)^2 = \cdot 0002560$$

$\left(\frac{1.3}{2.4}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{64}$, and $\frac{9}{64} \times 2560 = 360.$

$$\downarrow 0,2,2,6,10,$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 36 & 0\,\cdot \\ & 7\,\cdot \\ \hline 367 & \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \\ 1 & \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \\ \hline 368 & \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1.3}{2.4}\right)^2 \left(\frac{h}{2r}\right)^2 = \cdot 0000368$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \frac{h}{2r} = \cdot 0040455$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\cdot 0000000 \\ \cdot 0040455 \\ 368 \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$\downarrow 0,0,4,0,7,6,4,$ = 1·0040827 = the sum of the series, exact to seven places of decimals.

$$g = 32\cdot 18 = (5.6)^2 \downarrow 0,\ 2,\ 6,\ 0,\ \bar{8},\ \bar{4},\ \overline{16},$$
$$r = 4\cdot 35 = (2)^2 \downarrow 0,\ 8,\ 4,\ 2,\ 8,\ 0,\ 8,$$
$$\pi = 3\cdot 12 \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 6,\ 9,\ 0,\ 0,\ \bar{2},$$

$$\pi\left(\frac{r}{g}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \text{the sum of series} = \frac{3\cdot12 \times 2}{5\cdot6} \downarrow 0,3,9,10,15,8,14,$$

$$= \frac{7\cdot8}{7} \downarrow 0,4,0,2,0,4,5,$$

because $\downarrow 0, \quad 3, \quad 9, \quad 10, \quad 15, \quad 8, \quad 14,$

$= \downarrow 0, \quad 0, \quad 39, \quad 10, \quad 3, \quad \bar{4}, \quad \bar{7},$

$= \downarrow 0, \quad 0, \quad 0, \quad 400, \quad 3, \quad \bar{4}, \quad \overline{163},$

$= \downarrow 0, \quad 0, \quad 0, \quad 0, \quad 0, \quad 0, \quad 400097,$

Then by the method shown in Example 9 (page 131),

$= \downarrow 0, \quad 4, \quad 0, \quad 0, \quad 0, \quad 0, \quad 2045,$

$= \downarrow 0, \quad 4, \quad 0, \quad 2, \quad 0, \quad 4, \quad 5,$

$\frac{7\cdot8}{7} \downarrow 0,4,0,2,0,4,5,$ = 1·1597672 seconds, the time of one oscillation.

16. *By the direct application of Dual Arithmetic, and without the use of the well-known constant* π, *it is required to find the length of an arc to radius* 1, *corresponding to any number of degrees, minutes, and seconds, true to seven places of decimals, and give an example.* (*see* page 86.)

Let the arc whose length is required contain 12° 15′ 18″·2 = 44118″·2.

RULE:—The seconds multiplied by 4 and divided by 1000000, the result multiplied by $\downarrow 2,0,2,\bar{3},\bar{2},0,7,$ gives the length of the given arc.

44118·2
4

·1 7 6 4 7 2 8 seconds × 4 and divided by 1000000
3 5 2 9 4 5
1 7 6 4 7

213532 0 . .
4271 . .
2 . .

2139593·

2139	593 .	
6	42 . . .	minus
43	. . . . .	minus
1	. . . . .	plus
·2138909	length of arc.	

17. *Having given the length of an arc to radius* 1, *to find the degrees, minutes, &c. contained in it, without the direct use of the constant* π, *by Dual Arithmetic, and give an example.*

How many degrees, minutes, &c. are contained in an arc to radius 1, whose length = ·2138909?

RULE :—Multiply the length of the given arc by 200000, and then by $\downarrow 0,3,1,0,0,\overline{7},0,\overline{5}$, the result gives the number of seconds contained in the arc.

·2138909		
2		
42 77 8·1	8 .	arc multiplied by 200000.
1 28 33	5 .	
1 28	3 .	
	4 .	
440 744	0 . .	
440	7 . .	
44118 4	7	
3	1	minus
seconds 44118·16 = 12° 15′ 18″·16.		

18. *Suppose the apparent distance between the centres of the sun and moon to be* 56° 56′ 31″ (d), *the apparent altitude of the moon's centre,* 23° 3′ 4″ ($a_{,}$), *the apparent altitude of the sun's centre,* 58° 4′ 35″ (a), *the true altitude of the moon's centre,* 23° 51′ 42″ ($A_{,}$), *and the true altitude of the sun's centre,* 58° 3′ 59″ (A); *find the true distance* (D), *so as to determine the longitude at sea.*

$$\cos D = [\cos d + \cos (a + a_{,})] \frac{\cos A \cos A_{,}}{\cos a \cos a_{,}} - \cos (A + A_{,}).$$

(d) 56° 56′ 31″	cos =	·5454885
($a + a_{,}$) 81 7 39	cos =	·1542362
		·6997247

(A) 58° 3′ 59″ cos = ·5289363

(a) 58 4 35 cos = ·5287|882 . ↓0,0,0,3,$\bar{2}$,0,0,
1|586 .

5289468 . . .
1|06 . . . minus

5289362

(a_1) 23° 3′ 4″ cos = ·9201559 ↓0,0,6,1,4,1,7,

(A_1) 23 51 42 cos = ·914|524|8 . .
5|487|1 . .
13|7 . .

·9200|256 .
|920 .

·92011|76 . . .
3|68 . . .

·920154|4 . . . . .
|9 . . . . .

·9201553| . . . . . .
6| . . . . . .

·9201559

↓0,0,0,3,$\bar{2}$,0,0, / ↓0,0,6,1,4,1,7, = ↓0,0,$\bar{6}$,2,$\bar{6}$,$\bar{1}$,$\bar{7}$,

699|724|7 . . +
4|1983 . . −
147 . . +

6955|411 .
1|391 .

69568|02 . . . +
41|7 . . . . . −
|7| . . . . . −
5| . . . . . −

·6956373

$(A + A_1)$ 81° 55′ 41″ cos = ·1404164

(D) 56 16 26 ·6 cos = ·5552209

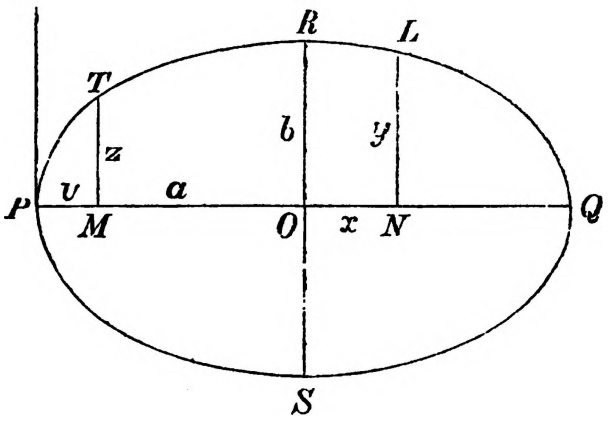
19. *To find the length of an arc of an ellipsis.*

Let $a = OP$, the semi-transverse axis,

$b = OR$, the semi-conjugate axis,

$x = ON$, and $y = NL$. s = the length of the arc RL.

Fig. 14.



Then, $a^2 : b^2 :: a^2 - x^2 : y^2 = \frac{b^2}{a^2}(a^2 - x^2)$, $y = \frac{b}{a}(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

(1) $\quad \therefore \quad a^2y^2 + b^2x^2 = a^2b^2$

In plane curves referred to rectangular co-ordinates,

(2) $$s = \int \left(1 + \frac{|\overline{y}^2}{|\overline{x}^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} |\overline{x}.$$

The differential of (1) gives $a^2y\,|\overline{y} + b^2x|\overline{x} = 0$,

$$\therefore \quad \frac{|\overline{y}^2}{|\overline{x}^2} = \frac{b^4}{a^4}\frac{x^2}{y^2} = \frac{b^2x^2}{a^4 - a^2x^2}$$

$\therefore \quad s = \int \left(1 + \frac{b^2x^2}{a^4 - a^2x^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} |\overline{x}$, which, by converting $\frac{b^2x^2}{a^4 - a^2x^2}$ into an infinite series, becomes

(3) $$s = \int \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{a^4}x^2 + \frac{b^2}{a^6}x^4 + \frac{b^2}{a^8}x^6 + \frac{b^2}{a^{10}}x^8 + \ldots\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} |\overline{x}.$$

Let the square root of the quantity enclosed in the brackets of (2) be represented by

(4) $1 + Ax^2 + Bx^4 + Cx^6 + Dx^8 + Ex^{10} + Fx^{12} + Gx^{14} + \ldots.$

The square of (4) will be represented by the sum of the following series:

$$1 + 2Ax^2 + 2Bx^4 + 2Cx^6 + 2Dx^8 + 2Ex^{10} + 2Fx^{12} + 2Gx^{14} + \ldots.$$
$$A^2x^4 + 2ABx^6 + 2ACx^8 + 2ADx^{10} + 2AEx^{12} + 2AFx^{14} + \ldots.$$
$$B^2x^8 + 2BCx^{10} + 2BDx^{12} + 2BEx^{14} + \ldots.$$
$$C^2x^{12} + 2CDx^{14} + \ldots.$$

$$\therefore \quad 2A = \frac{b^2}{a^4} \quad A = \frac{b^2}{2a^4} \qquad \therefore \int \frac{b^2}{2a^4} x^2 | \bar{x} = \frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{x^2}{2} \frac{x}{6}$$

$$A^2 + 2B = \frac{b^2}{a^6};$$

$$2B = \frac{b^2}{a^6} - \frac{b^4}{4a^8}; \quad B = \frac{b^2}{2a^6} - \frac{b^4}{8a^8};$$

$$\int \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{b^4}{4a^4}\right) \frac{x^4 | \bar{x}}{2a^4} = \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{b^4}{4a^4}\right) \frac{x^4}{4} \frac{x}{10}.$$

$$2AB + 2C = \frac{b^2}{a^8};$$

$$2C = \frac{b^2}{a^8} - \frac{b^4}{2a^{10}} + \frac{b^6}{8a^{12}}; \quad C = \frac{b^2}{2a^8} - \frac{b^4}{4a^{10}} + \frac{b^6}{16a^{12}};$$

$$\int \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{b^4}{2a^4} + \frac{b^6}{8a^6}\right) \frac{x^6 | \bar{x}}{2a^6} = \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{b^4}{2a^4} + \frac{b^6}{8a^6}\right) \frac{x^6}{6} \frac{x}{14}.$$

$$B^2 + 2AC + D = \frac{b^2}{a^{10}};$$

$$D = \frac{b^2}{2a^{10}} - \frac{3b^4}{8a^{12}} + \frac{3b^6}{16a^{14}} - \frac{5b^8}{128a^{16}};$$

$$\int \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{3b^4}{4a^4} + \frac{3b^6}{8a^6} - \frac{5b^8}{64a^8}\right) \frac{x^8 | x}{2a^8} = \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{3b^4}{4a^4} + \frac{3b^6}{8a^6} - \frac{5b^8}{64a^8}\right) \frac{x^8}{8} \frac{x}{18}.$$

&c. = &c.

$$\therefore \quad s = x + \frac{b^2}{a^2}\frac{x^2}{\overline{a^2}}\frac{x}{6}$$
$$+ \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{b^4}{4a^4}\right)\frac{x^4}{a^4}\frac{x}{10} + \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{b^4}{2a^4} + \frac{b^6}{8a^6}\right)\frac{x^6}{a^6}\frac{x}{14}$$
$$+ \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{3b^4}{4a^4} + \frac{3b^6}{8a^9} - \frac{5b^8}{64a^8}\right)\frac{x^8}{a^8}\frac{x}{18} + \ldots.$$

When the length of the arc RL is found, the length of LQ = the quadrant RQ minus RL.

Numerical Example.

Let $a = 41{\cdot}3245$; $b = 25{\cdot}1636$; $x = 12{\cdot}3456$; $x = 10{\cdot}\downarrow 2,2,0,2,0,\overline{6},$

$$\frac{b}{a} = {\cdot}6089269 = {\cdot}6 \downarrow 0,1,4,8,2,0,3,$$

$$\frac{x}{a} = {\cdot}2987477 = {\cdot}3 \downarrow 0,0,\overline{4},\overline{2},1,5,$$

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} = {\cdot}36 \downarrow 0,2,8,16,4,0,6,$$
$$= {\cdot}36 \downarrow 0,2,9,6,4,1,0,$$
$$= {\cdot}3707918$$

$$\frac{b^4}{a^4} = {\cdot}1296 \downarrow 0,4,16,32,8,0,12,$$
$$= {\cdot}1296 \downarrow 0,5,9,3,2,7,1,$$
$$= {\cdot}1374867$$

$$\frac{b^6}{a^6} = {\cdot}046656 \downarrow 0,6,24,48,12,0,18,$$
$$= {\cdot}046656 \downarrow 0,8,9,0,0,3,2,$$
$$= {\cdot}0509784$$

$$\frac{b^8}{a^8} = {\cdot}0167962 \downarrow 0,8,32,64,16,0,24,$$
$$= {\cdot}0167962 \downarrow 1,1,2,9,3,8,7,$$
$$= {\cdot}0187155$$

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} = \cdot 3707918 = k$$

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{b^4}{4a^4} = \cdot 3364201 = k \downarrow \bar{1},0,\bar{2},0,3,\bar{1}, = l$$

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{b^4}{2a^4} + \frac{b^6}{8a^6} = \cdot 3084207 = l \downarrow 0,\bar{8},\bar{7},\bar{3},0,3, = m$$

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{3b^4}{4a^4} + \frac{3b^6}{8a^6} - \frac{5b^8}{64a^8} = \cdot 2867937 = m \downarrow 0,\bar{7},\bar{3},0,\bar{5},\bar{1}, = n$$

From analogy it becomes apparent that the next terms are nearly $= n \downarrow 0,\bar{6}, \quad = p$; $= p \downarrow 0,\bar{5}, \quad = q$

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} = \cdot 36 \downarrow 0,\ 2,\ 9,\ 6,\ 4,\ 1,$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \cdot 09 \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ \bar{8},\ \bar{4},\ 3,\ 0,$$

$$x = 10 \cdot \downarrow 2,\ 2,\ 0,\ 2,\ 0,\ \bar{6},$$

$$\cdot 324 \downarrow 2,\ 4,\ 1,\ 4,\ 7,\ \bar{5}, = k\frac{x^2}{a^2}x$$

$$\therefore \frac{b^2}{a^2}\frac{x^2}{a^2}\frac{x}{6} = \cdot 054 \downarrow 2,4,1,4,7,\bar{5}, = \cdot 0680928.$$

$$k\frac{x^2}{a^2}x = \cdot 324 \downarrow 2,4,1,4,\ 7,\bar{5},$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \cdot 09 \downarrow 0,0,\bar{8},\bar{4},\ 3,0,$$

$$\downarrow \bar{1},0,\bar{2},0,\ 3,\bar{1},$$

$$l\frac{x^4}{a^4}x = \cdot 02916 \downarrow 1,4,\bar{9},0,13,\bar{6},$$

$$\left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{b^4}{4a^4}\right)\frac{x^4}{a^4}\frac{x}{10} = \cdot 002916 \downarrow 1,4,\bar{9},1,3,\bar{6}, = \cdot 0033081$$

$$l\frac{x^4}{a^4}x = \cdot02916\downarrow 1,4,\ \bar{9},0,13,\bar{6},$$
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \cdot09\downarrow 0,0,\ \bar{8},\bar{4},\ 3,0,$$
$$\downarrow 0,\bar{8},\ \bar{7},\bar{3},\ 0,3,$$
$$m\frac{x^6}{a^6}x = \cdot0026244\downarrow 1,\bar{4},\bar{24},\bar{7},16,\bar{3},$$

$$\left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{b^4}{2a^4} + \frac{b^6}{8a^6}\right)\frac{x^6}{a^6}\frac{x}{14} = \cdot0001875\downarrow 0,3,1,1,2,7, = \cdot0001933$$

$$m\frac{x^6}{a^6}x = \cdot0026244\downarrow 0,3,\ 1,1,2,7,$$
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \cdot09\downarrow 0,0,\ \bar{8},\bar{4},3,0,$$
$$\downarrow 0,\bar{7},\ \bar{3},0,\bar{5},\bar{1},$$
$$n\frac{x^8}{a^8}x = \cdot0002362\downarrow 0,\bar{4},\bar{10},\bar{3},0,6,$$

$$\left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{3b^4}{4a^4} + \frac{3b^6}{8a^6} - \frac{5b^8}{64a^8}\right)\frac{x^8}{a^8}\frac{x}{18} = \cdot0000131\downarrow 0,\bar{4},\bar{10},\bar{3},0,6,$$
$$= \cdot0000124.$$

$$n\frac{x^8}{a}x = \cdot0002362\downarrow 0,\ \bar{4},\bar{10},\bar{3},0,6,$$
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \cdot09\downarrow 0,\ 0,\ \bar{8},\bar{4},3,0,$$
$$\downarrow 0,\ \bar{6},$$
$$p\frac{x^{10}}{a^{10}}x = \cdot0000213\downarrow 0,\bar{10},\bar{18},$$

$$p\frac{x^{10}}{a^{10}}\frac{x}{22} = \cdot0000009\downarrow \bar{1},\bar{1}, = \cdot0000008$$

$x = 12{\cdot}3456000$
$\cdot 0680928$
$\cdot 0033081$
$\cdot 0001933$
$\cdot 0000124$
$\cdot 0000008$

$12{\cdot}4172074$ = length of elliptic arc RL.

To render the mode of operating clear, the work of this example is given in detail. If the axes of co-ordinates be at P, the extremity of the major axis, then, putting $PM = v$ and $MT = z$, the equation to the ellipsis will be $z^2 = \frac{b^2}{a^2}(2av - v^2)$; and the length of the arc PT may be found in a similar manner in terms of a, b, and the ordinate z. The length of an elliptic arc measured from P, is often required.

20. *To determine the numerical value of elliptic and hyperbolic functions.*

Suppose the expression (1) has to be integrated,

$$\frac{AX^2 \overline{|X}}{(BX^2 - X^4 - C)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \ldots\ldots (1)$$

Take (2) the equation to the ellipsis,

$$a^2y^2 + b^2x^2 = a^2b^2 \ldots\ldots (2)$$

the differential of the arc of the ellipse, by (2) of the last problem, is

$$\overline{|s} = \frac{[a^4 - (a^2 - b^2)\, x^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}\, \overline{|x}}{a\,(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \ldots\ldots (3)$$

$$\text{Assume } [a^4 - (a^2 - b^2)\, x^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} = av \ldots\ldots (4)$$

solve (4) for x, then

$$x = \frac{a\,(a^2 - v^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(a^2 - b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \ldots\ldots (5)$$

Put the values of x and $|\bar{x}$ from (5) into (3), then

$$|\bar{s} = \frac{v^2 |\bar{v}}{[(a^2 + b^2)\, v^2 - v^4 - a^2 b^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad \ldots\ldots (6)$$

(6) is the same form as (1). It is evident that the integral of (1) is the arc of an ellipse. To find the axes of the ellipse, equate the co-efficients of the like powers of x and v under the radicals of (6) and (1); that is, put

$$a^2 + b^2 = B \text{ and } a^2 b^2 = C,$$

from which the axes a and b may be found. The abscissa x, of the extremity of the elliptic arc (1) is given by (5). Again, suppose the integral of (7) is required:

$$\frac{A\, X}{X^2\, (BX^2 - X^4 - C)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad \ldots\ldots (7).$$

Assume the numerator of (3) $= \frac{a^2 b}{v}$, that is,

$$[a^4 - (a^2 - b^2)\, x^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{a^2 b}{v} \quad \ldots\ldots (8).$$

From (8), (9) is readily obtained:

$$x = \frac{a^2\, (v^2 - b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{v\, (a^2 - b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad \ldots\ldots (9).$$

This value of x, and its differential, substituted in (3), gives

$$|\bar{s} = \frac{-\, a^2 b^2\, |\bar{v}}{v^2\, [(a^2 + b^2)\, v^2 - v^4 - a^2 b^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad \ldots\ldots (10)$$

Hence, the integral of (7) is an elliptic arc, the abscissa of whose extremity is the value of x in (9); the axes may be found as in the last case.

Take another example, and suppose the integral of (11) to be required:

$$\frac{A X^2 |\bar{X}}{(B X^2 + X^4 - C)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad \ldots\ldots (11).$$

Take (12) as the equation of the hyperbola,

$$a y^2 - b^2 x^2 = - a^2 b^2 \ldots\ldots (12)$$

Then

$$|\bar{s} = \frac{[(a^2 + b^2) x^2 - a^4]^{\frac{1}{2}} |\bar{x}}{a^2 (x^2 - a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \ldots\ldots (13)$$

Assume $(a^2 + b^2) x^2 - a^4 = a^2 z^4 \ldots\ldots (14)$,

then (13) becomes, in terms of z, reduced to (15):

$$|\bar{s} = \frac{z^2 |\bar{z}}{[(a^4 - b^2) z^2 + z^4 - a^2 b^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \ldots\ldots (15).$$

(15) is of the same form as (11), $\therefore$ (11) is the differential of an arc of an hyperbola, whose axes and abscissa are found as in the case of the elliptic arc.

Lastly, suppose the form (16) has to be integrated:

$$\frac{A |\bar{X}}{X^2 (B X^2 - X^4 + C)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \ldots\ldots (16).$$

By assuming $(a^2 + b^2) x^2 - a^4 = \frac{a^2 b^2}{z^2} \ldots\ldots (17)$, then $|\bar{s}$ becomes of the same form as (16), which is therefore the differential of an arc of an hyperbola.

Example.

21. *Required the integral of* (18), *when* $x = 28$, *neglecting the constant.*

$$\frac{200 x^2 |\bar{x}}{(1000 x^2 - x^4 - 130000)} \ldots\ldots (18).$$

$a^2 + b^2 = 1000$, and $a^2 b^2 = 130000$, by 6.

$\therefore \quad (a^2 - b^2)^2 = 480000,$

$$a^2 - b^2 = 692{\cdot}82032.$$

$a^2 = 846{\cdot}41016$, $a = 29{\cdot}093129$; $b^2 = 153{\cdot}58984$, $b = 12{\cdot}393137$.

The integral of (18) is 200 times an arc of an ellipse whose semi-transverse axis = 29·093129, and semi-conjugate = 12·393137, and the square of the abscissa (5) of the extremity of this elliptic arc equals

$$\frac{a^2(a^2 - x^2)}{(a^2 - b^2)}, \text{ which put} = Z^2.$$

$$a^2 = 29^2 \downarrow 0,0,6,4,0,16,0, \qquad a^2 - x^2 = (7{\cdot}9)^2 \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,2,6,$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (26)^2 \downarrow 0,2,4,6,8,0,\bar{1}\bar{0},$$

$$\therefore \quad Z = \frac{29 \times 7{\cdot}9}{26} \downarrow 0,\bar{1},1,\bar{1},\bar{4},9,8, = 8{\cdot}8115385 \downarrow 0,\bar{1},1,\bar{1},\bar{4},9,8,$$

$$Z = 8{\cdot}7318828 = 8{\cdot} \downarrow 0,9,\bar{2},0,\bar{2},5,5,$$

$$\frac{Z}{a} = \left(\frac{a^2 - x^2}{a^2 - b^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{7{\cdot}9}{26} \downarrow 0,\bar{1},\bar{2},\bar{3},\bar{4},1,8 = {\cdot}3001354 = {\cdot}3 \downarrow 0,0,0,4,5,1,$$

$$\frac{Z^2}{a^2} = {\cdot}09 \downarrow 0,0,0,9,0,2,$$

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} = {\cdot}1814603 = {\cdot}18 \downarrow 0,0,8,0,8,0,4,$$

$$\text{Length of arc} = Z + \frac{b^2}{a^2}\frac{z^2}{a^2}\frac{Z}{6} + \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{b^4}{4a^4}\right)\frac{z^4}{a^4}\frac{Z}{10}$$
$$+ \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{b^4}{2a^4} + \frac{b^6}{8a^6}\right)\frac{z^6}{a^6}\frac{Z}{14}$$
$$+ \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{3b^4}{4a^4} + \frac{3b^6}{8a^6} - \frac{5b^8}{64a^8}\right)\frac{z^8}{a^8}\frac{Z}{18} + \ldots\ldots$$

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} = {\cdot}18 \downarrow 0,0,8,0,8,0,4,$$

$$= {\cdot}1814603$$

$$\frac{b^4}{a^4} = \cdot 0324 \downarrow 0,0,16,0,16,0,8,$$
$$= \cdot 0324 \downarrow 0,1,6,2,0,5,5,$$
$$= \cdot 0329271$$

$$\frac{b^6}{a^6} = \cdot 005832 \downarrow 0,0,24,0,24,0,12,$$
$$= \cdot 005832 \downarrow 0,2,4,1,1,4,6,$$
$$= \cdot 0059737$$

$$\frac{b^8}{a^8} = \cdot 0010498 \downarrow 0,0,32,0,32,0,16,$$
$$= \cdot 0010498 \downarrow 0,3,2,4,5,6,3,$$
$$= \cdot 0010843$$

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} = \cdot 1814603 \qquad = k.$$

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{b^4}{4a^4} = \cdot 1732285 = k \downarrow 0,\bar{5},3,3,2,7, = l.$$

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{b^4}{2a^4} + \frac{b^6}{8a^6} = \cdot 1657434 = l \downarrow 0,\bar{5},5,6,1,\bar{5}, = m.$$

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{3b^4}{4a^4} + \frac{3b^6}{8a^6} - \frac{5b^8}{64a^8} = \cdot 1590870 = m \downarrow 0,\bar{5},8,7,6,7, = n.$$

$$\cdots\cdots = n \downarrow 0,\bar{5},12, \qquad = p.$$

$$\cdots\cdots = p \downarrow 0,\bar{5},16, \qquad = q.$$

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} = \cdot 18 \downarrow 0,0,8,0,8,0,4,$$

$$\frac{z^2}{a^2} = \cdot 09 \downarrow 0,0,0,9,0,2,$$

$$Z = 8\cdot \downarrow 0,9,\bar{2},0,\bar{2},5,5,$$

$$\cdot 1296 \downarrow 0,9,6,9,6,7,9, = k\,\frac{z^2}{a^2}\,Z.$$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{b^2}{a^2}\frac{Z^2}{a^2}\frac{Z}{6} = \cdot 0216 \downarrow 0,9,6,9,6,7,9, = \cdot 0233040.$$

$$k\frac{z^2}{a^2}Z = \cdot 1296 \downarrow 0,9,6,\ 9,6,\ 7,9,$$

$$\frac{z^2}{a^2} = \cdot 09 \downarrow 0,0,0,\ 9,0,\ 2,$$

$$\downarrow 0,\bar{5},3,\ 3,2,\ 7,$$

$$\cdot 011664 \downarrow 0,4,9,21,8,16,9, = l\frac{z^4}{a^4}Z.$$

$$\therefore \quad \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{b^4}{4a^4}\right)\frac{Z^4}{a^4}\frac{Z}{10} = \cdot 0011664 \downarrow 0,5,1,2,4,2,4, = \cdot 0012273.$$

$$l\frac{z^4}{a^4}Z = \cdot 011664 \downarrow 0,5,1,\ 2,4,2,4,$$

$$\frac{Z^2}{a^2} = \cdot 09 \downarrow 0,0,0,\ 9,0,2,$$

$$\downarrow 0,\bar{5},5,\ 6,1,\bar{5},$$

$$\cdot 0010498 \downarrow 0,0,6,17,5,\bar{1},4, = m\frac{z^6}{a^6}Z.$$

$$\left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{b^4}{2a^4} + \frac{b^6}{8a^6}\right)\frac{Z^6}{a^6}\frac{Z}{14} = \cdot 0000750 \downarrow 0,0,7,7,5,\bar{1},8, = \cdot 0000756.$$

$$m\frac{z^6}{a^6}Z = \cdot 0010498 \downarrow 0,0,\ 7,\ 7,\ 5,$$

$$\frac{Z^2}{a^2} = \cdot 09 \downarrow 0,0,\ 0,\ 9,\ 0,$$

$$\downarrow 0,\bar{5},\ 8,\ 7,\ 6,$$

$$\cdot 0000945 \downarrow 0,\bar{5},15,23,11, = n\frac{z^8}{a^8}Z.$$

$$\left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{3b^4}{4a^4} + \frac{3b^6}{8a^6} - \frac{5b^8}{64a^8}\right)\frac{Z^8}{a^8}\frac{Z}{18} = \cdot 0000053 \downarrow 0,\bar{4},7, = \cdot 0000051.$$

$$n\frac{z^8}{a^8}Z = \cdot 0000945 \downarrow 0,\bar{4},\ 7,$$

$$\frac{z^2}{a^2} = \cdot 09 \downarrow 0,0,\ 0,$$

$$\downarrow 0,\bar{5},12,$$

$$\cdot 0000085 \downarrow 0,\bar{9},19, = p\frac{z^{10}}{a^{10}}Z$$

$$p\frac{z^{10}}{a^{10}}\frac{Z}{22} = \cdot 0000004 \downarrow 0,\bar{8},9, = \cdot 0000004$$

$Z = 8\cdot 7318828$ abscissa
$\cdot 0233040$
$\cdot 0012273$
$\cdot 0000756$
$\cdot 0000051$
$\cdot 0000004$

$8\cdot 7564952$ length of the elliptic arc.

Consequently the integral of (18) when $x = 28$, becomes 1751·29904, the constant not being taken into account.

22. *Find the true meridional parts corresponding to latitude* 83° 25′ 24″.

	90°	0′	0″
	83	25	24
2)	173	25	24
	86	42	42
	90	0	0
	3°	17′	18″

The length of an arc of 3° 17′ 18″ = ·057392242, the sine and cosine of this arc are readily calculated.

sin 3° 17′ 18″ = ·0573607 = cos 86° 42′ 42″.
cos 3 17 18 = ·9983465 = sin 86 42 42.

$$\cdot 9983465 \downarrow 0,0,1,6,5,5,5,3, = 1.$$

$$\therefore \quad \cdot 9983465 = \frac{1}{\downarrow 0,0,1,6,5,5,5,3,}$$

$$\cdot 0573607 = \frac{5}{10^3} \downarrow 1,4,2,2,2,5,9,1,$$

$$\frac{\sin}{\cos} = \tan = \frac{10^2}{5} \frac{1}{\downarrow 1,4,3,8,7,10,14,4,} = \frac{20}{\downarrow 1,4,3,8,8,1,4,4,}.$$

	9541497	230270081 ⌣ 10
	3930332	69318201 ⌣ 2
	289865	299588282
	88144	13899838
$\downarrow 1,4,3,8,8,1,4,4, = \downarrow$	13899838,	285688444

Then, 285688444 ÷ 100005025 = 2·8567409, the hyperbolic logarithm of the tangent, or

	2·8568	84	44
half	1	42	84
half			71
		1 43 55	subtract
	2·8567 40 89,		

which has to be multiplied by

$$3437\cdot74679 = \frac{10000}{3} \downarrow 0,3,1,0,0,\bar{7},0,\bar{4},$$

OPERATION UNABRIDGED.

3) 285 67·40 89

95	22	46	96	
2	85	67	41	
	2	85	67	
		(	95	
981	100	99	.	
	981	10	.	
98 2 0	82	09		
		6	87	minus ⌣ 7
			4	minus ⌣ 4

Meridional parts 98 2 0·75 18 for lat. 83° 25′ 24″.

23. *Find the value of* $\left(\frac{1.3.5.7.9.11.13}{2.4.6.8.10.12.14}\right)^2 x^7$, *a term in the series that expresses the time of oscillation of a circular pendulum, when* $x = \cdot 113574657$.

By adding the values of 1.3.5. ..... and also the values of 2.4.6. ..... reduced to the eight position, and then taking the differences, the results will be

$$\frac{1}{2} = -\,69318201\,; \qquad \frac{1.3.5.7}{2.4.6.8} = -\,129674734;$$

$$\frac{1.3}{2.4} = -\,98087853\,; \qquad \frac{1.3.5.7.9}{2.4.6.8.10} = -\,140211315\,;$$

$$\frac{1.3.5}{2.4.6} = -\,116320925\,; \qquad \frac{1.3.5.7.9.11}{2.4.6.8.10.12} = -\,148912889\,;$$

$$\frac{1.3.5.7.9.11.13}{2.4.6.8.10.12.14} = -\,156324061.$$

$x = \cdot 113574657 = \frac{1}{10} \downarrow 1,3,2,1,4,7,6,5, = \downarrow -\overline{217538660,}$

$$\begin{array}{rl} & -\ 217538660 \\ & \qquad\qquad 7 \\ \hline & -\ 1522770620 \\ -\ 156324061 \times 2 = & -\ \ 312648122 \\ \hline & -\ 1835418742 = \frac{1}{10^8} \downarrow 0,6,7,7,1,7,2,3, \\ 10^8 \smile & +\ 1842160648 \\ \hline & \qquad 6741906 \\ & \qquad 5970498 \smile \downarrow 0,6, \\ \hline & \qquad\ 771408 \\ & \qquad\ 699685 \smile 7, \\ \hline & \qquad\ \ 7,1,7,2,3, \end{array}$$

$\downarrow 0,6,7,7,1,7,2,3, = 1\cdot 06974005$

$\therefore$ The value of the term will be $\cdot 000000106974005$, true to the last figure. In this case the range of the pendulum would be a circular arc of 78° 46′ 42″·8.

24. *Let* $x = \cdot 113574657$, *the cosine of* $83^\circ\ 28'\ 42''\cdot 8$, *to find the sine, tangent, secant, versine, cotangent, cosecant, coversine, and their hyperbolic logarithms.*

$$\text{ver.} = 1 - x = \cdot 886425343 = \frac{8}{10}\downarrow 1,0,7,2,7,8,5,2, = \downarrow \overline{-12056443,}$$

$$\text{cov.} = 1 + x = 1\cdot 113574657 = \quad \downarrow 1,1,2,3,1,5,5,0, = \quad \downarrow \overline{10758040,}$$

$$\cos = x = \frac{1}{10}\downarrow 1,3,2,1,4,7,6,5, = \downarrow \overline{-217538660,}.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -12056443 \\ +10758040 \\ \hline 2)-\ 1298403 \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{(1+x)(1-x)} = \sqrt{1-x^2} = \downarrow \overline{-649202,} = \frac{9}{10}\downarrow 1,0,3,5,6,0,1,7,$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} 10\smile & +230270081 \\ & \hline & 229620879 \\ 9\smile & 219733500 \\ & \hline & 9887379 \\ & 9531497\smile \quad \downarrow 1, \\ & \hline & 355882 \\ & 299865\ (0,0,3, \\ & \hline & 5,6,0,1,7, \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \quad \sin = \frac{9}{10}\downarrow 1,0,3,5,6,0,1,7, = \cdot 993529332.$$

$$\frac{-649202}{100005025} = -\cdot 00649169 = \text{hyp. log. sin.}$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} -21753 & 8660 \\ \text{half } 1 & 08\ 77 \\ \text{half} & \quad\ 54 \\ \hline & 10931 \text{ subtract} \\ \hline -\cdot 21752772 & 9 \text{ hyp. log. cos.} \end{array}$$

$$
\begin{array}{r|l}
-\ 12056 & 443 \\
\hline
 & 60\ \ 3 \\
 & \ \ \ 3 \\
\hline
 & 606
\end{array}
$$

$-\ \cdot 12055\ 837$ hyp. log. ver.

$$
\begin{array}{r|l}
+\ 10758 & 040 \\
\hline
 & 53\ \ 8 \\
 & \ \ \ 3 \\
\hline
 & 541
\end{array}
$$

$\cdot 10757\ 499$ hyp. log. cov.

$$x : \sqrt{1 - x^2} :: 1 : \tan = \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x}$$

$-\ \ 64\ 92\ 02$ from
$-\ 2\ 1753\ 8660$ take

$$
\begin{array}{r|l}
+\ 2\ 1688 & 9458 \\
\hline
1 & 08\ \ 44 \\
 & \ \ \ 54 \\
\hline
 & 1\ 08\ 98
\end{array}
$$

$= 8 \downarrow 0,8,9,7,4,5,9,5, = 8\cdot 74765512 =$ tangent.

$2\cdot 1687\ 85\ 60$ hyp. log. tan.

$$\sqrt{1 - x^2} : x :: 1 : \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \text{cot.}$$

$-\ 2\ 1753\ 8660$ from
$-\ \ 64\ 92\ 02$ take

$$
\begin{array}{r|l}
-\ 2\ 1688 & 9458 \\
\hline
1 & 08\ \ 44 \\
 & \ \ \ 54 \\
\hline
 & 1\ 08\ 98
\end{array}
$$

$= \frac{2}{10} \downarrow 1,7,8,0,4,4,5,8, = \cdot 237773952 =$ cotangent.

$-\ 2\cdot 1687\ 85\ 60 =$ hyp. log. cot.

$$x : 1 :: 1 : \frac{1}{x} = \text{secant.}$$

0 0000 00 00 from
− 2 1753 86 60 take

+ 2 1753 | 86 60 = 8 ↓ 1,0,0,6,1,5,5,9, = 8·80541864
1 | 08 | 77
·54
1 09 21

2·1752 77 39 = hyp. log. secant.

$$\sqrt{1 - x^2} : 1 :: 1 : \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \text{cosecant.}$$

00000000 0 from
− 64920 2 take

+ 64920 | 2 = ↓ 0,0,6,4,9,4,7,2, = 1·00651282
3 | 3

·0064916 9 = hyp. log. cosecant.

$$\frac{-\ 649202'}{230270081} = -\ 002819302$$

10·000000000
002819302

9·997180698 = common log. sine of the given

arc. The com. log. cos. &c. may be determined in a similar manner.

GENERAL SOLUTION

OF

ALGEBRAICAL EQUATIONS OF ALL DEGREES.

To multiply a number by any of the factors $\downarrow 5,$; $\downarrow 0,5,$; $\downarrow 0,0,5,$; &c. is an operation so simple, that future results in such cases will only be exhibited, the work being omitted.

(*A*) 132690018825
(*B*) 133354797147 |5|

Thus the number (*A*), multiplied by $\downarrow 0,0,5$, produces the number (*B*). According to the following monogram, which is easily remembered, |5| is made to show that there are two zeros before the operating figure 5, or, which is the same thing, the number (*A*) operated upon is divided into periods of three figures each.

MONOGRAM.

one	two	three
four	five	six
seven	eight	nine

WORK WITHOUT CONTRACTION.

(*A*)	132	690	018	825	⌣	1
(*a*)		663	450	094	⌣	5
(*b*)		1	326	900	⌣	10
(*c*)			1	327	⌣	10
(*d*)				1	⌣	5
(*B*)	133	354	797	147		

(A) advanced a figure and divided by 2, gives (a), falling back a period to the right.

(b) is the same as (A), advanced a figure, and falling back two periods to the right.

(c) is the same as (A), advanced a figure, and falling back three periods to the right hand.

(d) is the same as (a), but for ·663 . . . neglected 1 is brought forward to the next period. The process becomes plain, when the nature of the multipliers 1, 5, 10, 10, 5, 1, are examined. This property of the factors $\downarrow 5$, $\downarrow 0{,}5$, $\downarrow 0{,}0{,}5$, &c. was pointed out before.

12	50	00	00	00	00	00	
13	13	76	25	62	62	50	$\underline{5}1$
	13	13	76	25	62	63	
13	26	90	01	88	25	13	$\underline{1}1 = \downarrow 0{,}6$,

Since the result at the end of each step is only required, the figures between the steps may be omitted in the general statement. Should the work require revision, the figures left out are easily made to reappear by a trifling calculation. The last example may stand thus :—

12	5·0	0	0	00	00	00	00
13	1·3	7	6	25	62	62	50 $\underline{5}1$
13	2·6	90	01	88	25	13	$\underline{1}1 = 125 \cdot \downarrow 0{,}6$,

Examples.

1. *Extract the root of the equation* $3x^2 + 4x = 21$, *to eight places of decimals.*

By substituting 2 for x, the result will approach 21 ; by this method 2 may, or not, be the first figure of the required root.

+	+
12·00000000	8·00000000

twice 12 = 24
once 8 = 8
32

12·00000000
8·00000000
20·00000000 from
21·00000000 take
32) 1·00000000 ↓0,3,

12|00|00|00|00
12|61|21|20|60 51
12|73|82|41|81 11

80|00|00|00|0 .
82|42|40|80|0 . 31

twice 2546
once 824
3370

12·73|8241 81
8·24|2408 00
20·98|0649 81 take
21·00|0000 00 from
3370) 1|9350|19 (↓0,0,0,5,

1273|8241|81 . .
1274|4612|20 . . 15
1275|0985|78 . . 15

8242|4080|0 . . .
8246|5300|2 . . . 15

25500 twice
8246 once
33746

12·750|98578
8·246|53002
20·997|51580 take
21·000|00000 from
33746) 2|48420 (↓0,0,0,0,7,3,6,1
2|36222
121980
101238
207420
202476
49440
33746

$\therefore \quad x = 2 \downarrow 0,3,0,5,7,3,6,1,$

The last four figures being found by common division.

$\therefore \quad x = 2{\cdot}06178427$, true to the last figure.

2. *Extract a root of the equation* $x^3 + 2x^2 - 23x = 70$.

Substitute 5 for x, and the result approaches 70.

+	+	minus
125·00000000	50·00000000	115·00000000

3 times 37 | 5	125·00000000
2 times 10 | 0	50·00000000
47 | 5	175·00000000
minus once 11 | 5	115·00000000
36 |	60·00000000 take
	70·00000000 from
	36) 10·00000000 (↓ 0,2,

12 | 50 | 00 | 00 | 00 |	50 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 0 .	115 | 0 | 00 | 00 | 00
13 | 13 | 76 | 25 | 63 | 51	52 | 03 | 02 | 00 | 5 . 41	117 | 3 | 11 | 50 | 00 21
13 | 26 | 90 | 01 | 89 | 11		

3 times + 397 | 8	132·6900189
twice + 104 | 0	52·0302005
+ 501 | 8	184·7202194
once − 117 | 3	117·3115000
384 | 5	67·4087194 take
	70·0000000 from
	384) 2·5912806 (↓ 0,0,6

132 | 690 | 018 | 9 . .	520 | 302 | 005 |	117 | 311 | 500 | 0 . .
133 | 354 | 797 | 1 . . 151	522 | 908 | 723 | 151	117 | 899 | 231 | 8 . . 151
134 | 022 | 906 | 0 . . 151	525 | 528 | 501 | 151	118 | 017 | 131 | 0 . . 111
134 | 694 | 362 | 1 . . 151	526 | 580 | 084 | 121	
135 | 098 | 849 | 4 . . 131		

+ 4052	3 times −	135·0	988494	
+ 1053	twice −	52·6	580084	
5105		187·7	568578	
− 1180	once −	118·0	171310	
3925		69·7	397268	take
		70·0	000000	from

3925) 2 6027 32 (↓0,0,0,6,

1350 | 9884 | 94 . .	5265 | 8008 | 4 . . .	1180 | 1713 | 10 . .
1351 | 6641 | 24 . . 15	5268 | 4342 | 6 . . . 15	1180 | 7615 | 14 . . 15
1352 | 3400 | 91 . . 15	5271 | 0690 | 1 . . . 15	1180 | 8796 | 90 . . 11
1353 | 0163 | 96 . . 15	5272 | 1232 | 7 . . . 12	
1353 | 4223 | 42 . . 13		

+ 40603	3 times	135·34	22342	
+ 10544	twice	52·72	12327	
51147		188·06	34669	
− 11809	once	118·08	79690	
39338		69·97	54979	take
		70·00	00000	from

39338) 2 45021 (↓0,0,0,0,6,2,3,

∴ $x = 5 \downarrow 0,2,6,6,6,2,3, = 5{\cdot}1345787$; the last three factors being found by common division.

3. *Extract a root of the biquadratic equation*

$$x^4 - 3x^2 + 75x = 1000.$$

If 8 be substituted for x, the result will approach 10000 near enough to commence operating.

4	2	1
plus	minus	plus
4096	192	600

16384	4 times	4|096
384	twice	|192 −
16000		3|904
600	once	|600 +
16600		4|504 take
		10|000 from
	16600)	5|496 (↓2,

plus

4|0|9|6·|0|0|0|0|0|0|0
6|5|9|6|6|4|8|9|6|0|0 ↓5,
8|7|8|0|1|3|9|7|6|5|8 ↓3,

minus

1|9|2|·0|0|0|0|0|0|0
2|8|1|1|0|7|2|0|0|0 ↓4,

plus

6|0|0·|0|0|0|0|0|0|0|0
7|2|6|0|0|0|0|0|0|0|0 −↓2.

351|2 +	4 times	87|80·1397658
5|6 −	twice	2|81·1072000 −
345|6		84|99·0325658
7|3 +	once	7|26·0000000 +
352|9		92|25·0325658 take
		100|00·0000000 from
	353)	7|74·9674342 (0,2,

plus

87|80|13|97|65|8 .
92|28|01|51|35|2 . 5|
95|07|63|32|21|8 . 3|

minus

28|11|07|20|00
29|25|21|27|95 4|

plus

72|60|00|00|00
74|05|92|60|00 2|

3803| +	4 times	950|7·6332218 +
59| −	twice	29|2·5212795 −
3744|		921|5·1119423
74| +	once	74|0·5926000 +
3818		995|5·7045423 take
		1000|0·0000000 from
	3818)	4|4·2954577 (↓0,0,1,

plus	minus	plus
950|763|322|18 .	292|521|279|5 . .	740|592|600|0 . .
954|572|083|85 . |4|	293|106|614|6 . . |2|	741|333|192|6 . . |1|

3818|3 +	4 times	954|5·7208385 +	
58|6 −	twice	29|3·1066146 −	
3759|7		925|2·6142239	
74|1 +	once	74|1·3331926 +	
3833|8		999|3·9474165	take
		1000|0·0000000	from
	3834)	|6·0525835	(↓0,0,0,1,

plus	minus	plus
9545|7208|385 .	2931|0661|46 . .	7413|3319|26 . .
9549|5396|995 . |4	2931|6523|88 . . |2	7414|0732|59 . . |1

38198| +	4 times	9549·|5396995 +	
586| −	twice	293·|1652388 −	
37612|		9256·|3744607	
741| +	once	741·|4073259 +	
38353		9997·|7817866	take
		10000·|0000000	from
	38353)	2·|2182134	(↓0,0,0,0,5,7,8,3,

$$\therefore\ x = 8\downarrow 2,2,1,1,5,7,8,3 = 9{\cdot}8860027\ ;$$

the last four factors, 5, 7, 8, 3, were obtained by common division.

It may be observed that the work did not commence by operating with the first figure of the root, nor was any notice taken of the absent term of the equation.

4. *Extract a root of the equation*

$$x^5 + 4x^4 - 2x^3 + 10x^2 - 2x = 962.$$

If 3 be substituted for x, the number 962 will be approached, for

$$243 + 324 - 54 + 90 - 6 = 597.$$

12|15 +	5 times	+ 2|43	
12|96 +	4 times	+ 3|24	
25|11		5|67	
1|62 −	3 times	− 54	
23|49		5|13	
1|80 +	2 times	+ 90	
25|29		6|03	
6 −	1 time	− 6	
25|23		5|97	take
		9|62	from

divisor 2523) 3\|65 ↓1,

plus

2|4|3|0|0|0|0|0|0|0
3|9|1|3|5|3|9|3|0|0 ↓5,

plus

3|2|4|0|0|0|0|0|0|0
4|7|4|3|6|8|4|0|0|0 ↓4,

minus

5|4|0|0|0|0|0|0|0|0
7|1|8|7|4|0|0|0|0 ↓3,

plus

9|0|0|0|0|0|0|0|0|0
10|8|9|0|0|0|0|0|0 ↓2,

minus

6|0|0|0|0|0|0|0|0
6|6|0|0|0|0|0|0|0 ↓1,

195|68 +	5 times	+ 39|1·3|539300	
189|74 +	4 times	+ 47|4·3|684000	
385|42		86|5·7|223300	
21|56 −	3 times	− 7|1·8|740000	
363|86		79|3·8|483300	
21|78 +	2 times	+ 10|8·9|000000	
385|64		90|2·7 483300	
66 −	1 time	− 6·6 000000	
384|08		89|6·1 483300	take
		96|2·0 000000	from

divisor 384|98) 6|5·8|516700 ↓0,1,

In these early examples, the array of figures employed to find the divisor, and the next factor to be operated with, may be omitted; for when the method is understood, the determination of each successive factor requires but little calculation.

plus

39|13|53|93|00
41|13|16|91|35 5|

minus

71|87|40|00|0 .
74|05|18|54|1 . 3|

plus

47|43|68|40|00
49|36|29|65|92 4|

plus

10|89|00|00|00
11|10|88|89|00 2|

minus

66|00|00|00
66|66|00|00 1|

205|658 +	5 times	+ 41|1·31|69135	
197|451 +	4 times	+ 49|3·62|96592	
403|109		90|4·94|65727	
22|215 −	3 times	− 7|4·05|18541	
380|894		83|0·89|47186	
22|217 +	2 times	+ 11|1·08|88900	
403|111		94|1·98|36086	
666 −	1 time	− 6·66|60000	
402|445		93|5·31|76086	take
		96|2·00|00000	from
	402)	2|6·68|23914	(↓ 0,0,6,

plus

411|316|913|5 . .
413|377|615|4 . . 151
415|448|641|4 . . 151
417|530|043|3 . . 151
419|621|873|0 . . 151
421|724|182|8 . . 151
423|837|025|1 . . 151

plus

493|629|659|2 . .
496|102|748|7 . . 151
498|588|228|4 . . 151
501|086|160|4 . . 151
503|596|607|1 . . 151
505|614|017|1 . . 141

minus				plus			
740	518	541		111	088	890	0 . .
744	228	546	151	111	645	446	5 . . 151
747	957	138	151	112	204	791	3 . . 151
751	704	411	151	112	429	313	1 . . 121
753	961	780	131				

minus

666	600	00 .	
669	939	68 .	151
670	609	62 .	111

2119 | 2	5 times	+ 423·|8370|251	
2022 | 5	4 times	+ 505·|6140|171	
4141 | 7		929·|4510|322	
226 | 2	3 times	− 75·|3961|780	
3915 | 5		854·|0548|542	
224 | 9	2 times	+ 112·|4293|131	
4140 | 4		966·|4841|673	
6 | 7	1 time	− 6·|7060|962	
4133 | 7		959·|7780|711	take
		962·|0000|000	from
	4134)	2·|2219|289	(↓0,0,0,5,3,7, by common division.

$$\therefore \quad x = 3 \downarrow 1,1,6,5,3,7, = 3\ 354849.$$

But for the purpose of rendering the process clear, this root might be found with less than one-third the figures exhibited.

5. *Required a root of the equation*

$$3{\cdot}01416x^5 - 28{\cdot}233x^4 + 923{\cdot}7x^3 + 1234x^2 - 1862x = 16091491{\cdot}28.$$

It is easily found that the root is between 10 and 100; 40 will reduce the final number considerably, but 50 approaches much nearer. However, the operation may be commenced with either 50 or 40. With 50 the following result is found:—

+ 46|0	5 times	+ 9|41925000 .	
− 7|0	4 times	− 1|76456250 .	
39|0		7|65468750 .	
+ 4|6	3 times	+ 1|15462500 .	
43|6		8|80931250 .	
+ |0	2 times	+ | 3085000 .	
43|6		8|84016250	
− |0	1 time	− | 93100	
43|6		8|83923150	take
		16|09149128	from
		44) 7|25225978	(↓1,

plus

9|4|1|9|2|5|0|0|0
15|1|6|9|7|9|6|3|2 ↓5,

minus

1|7|6|4|5|6|2|5|0
2|5|8|3|4|9|5|9|6 ↓4,

plus

11|5|4|6|2|5|0|0
15|3|6|8|0|5|8|8 ↓3,

plus

3|0|8|5|0|0|0
3|7|3|2|8|5|0 ↓2,

minus

9|3|1|0|0
10|2|4|1|0 ↓1,

+ 75|85	5 times	+ 15|17	Omitting six figures.
− 10|32	4 times	− 2|58	„ „
65|53		12|59	
+ 4|62	3 times	+ 1|54	
70|15		14|13	
+ | 8	2 times	+ | 4	
70|23		14|17	
− | 0	1 time	− | 0	
		14|17	take
		16|09	from .
		70) 1|92	(↓0,2,

plus

15|16|97|96|32
15|94|36|08|40 51
16|75|68|92|67 51

minus

25|83|49|59|6 .
27|15|28|02|2 . 51
27|97|55|59|3 . 31

plus

15|36|80|58|8 .
16|15|19|84|3 . 51
16|31|35|04|1 . 11

plus

37|32|85|0 .
38|84|41|9 . 41

minus

10|24|10|
10|44|68| 21

+ 83785	5 times	+ 167|57 Omitting five figures.
− 11192	4 times	− 27|98 „ „
72593		139|59 „ „
+ 4893	3 times	+ 16|31 „ „
77486		155|90 „ „
+ 76	2 times	+ 38 „ „
77562		156|28 „ „
− 1	1 time	− 1 „ „
77561		156|27 take
		160|91 from
		776) 4|64 (↓0,0,5,

plus

167|568|926|7 . .
168|408|448|7 . . 151
169|252|176|7 . . 151
170|100|131|8 . . 151
170|952|335|2 . . 151
171|808|808|1 . . 151

minus

279|755|593
281|157|172 151
282|565|773 151
283|981|431 151
285|404|181 151

plus

163|135|041
163|952|349 151
164|773|753 151
165|599|272 151

plus

388|441|9 . .
390|388|0 . . 151
392|343|8 . . 151

minus

104|468
104|991 151

+ 8590|44	5 times	+ 1718|0880|81	
− 1141|62	4 times	− 285|4041|81	
7448|82		1432|6839|00	
+ 496|80	3 times	+ 165|5992|72	
7945|62		1598|2831|72	
+ 7|85	2 times	+ 3|9234|38	
7953|47		1602|2066|10	
− |10	1 time	− 1049|91	
7953|37		1602|1016|19	take
		1609|1491|28	from
		7|0475|09	(↓0,0,0,8,8,6,

$\therefore\ x = 50 \downarrow 1,2,5,8,8,6, = 56{\cdot}43657$

6. *Find the value of x in the equation*

$$x^6 + 2x^5 + 3x^4 + 4x^3 + 5x^2 + 6x = 654321.$$

If 8 be substituted for x, the result will be as follows:

15|7	6 times	2|62144 ⌣ x^6
3|2	5 times	|65536 ⌣ $2x^5$
|5	4 times	|12288 ⌣ $3x^4$
|.	3 times	|2048 ⌣ $4x^3$
|.	2 times	|320 ⌣ $5x^2$
|.	1 time	|48 ⌣ $6x$
19|4		3|42 . . . from
		6|54 . . . take
		19) 3|12 (↓1,

plus

2|6|2|1|4|4|0|0|0
4|2|2|1|8|5|5|3|3 ↓5,
4|6|4|4|0|4|0|8|6 ↓1,

plus

6|5|5|3|6|0|0|0
10|5|5|4|6|3|8|3 ↓5,

plus

1|2|2|8|8|0|0|0
1|7|9|9|0|8|6|1 ↓4,

plus

2|0|4|8|0|0|0
2|7|2|5|8|8|8 ↓3,

plus

3|2|0|0|0|0
3|8|7|2|0|0 ↓2,

plus

4|8|0|0|0
5|2|8|0|0 ↓1,

		omitting decimals
278	6 times	46|4404
52	5 times	10|5546
7	4 times	1|7990
1	3 times	|2725
.	2 times	|387
.	1 time	|52
34 ·		59|1 ... take
		65|4 ... from
		34) 6|3 ... (↓0,1,

46|44|04|08|6 .
48|80|93|36|1 . 5|
49|29|74|29|5 . 1|

10|55|46|38|3 .
11|09|30|30|8 . 5|

17|99|08|61
18|72|13|61 4|

27|25|88|8 .
28|08|48|6 . 3|

38|72|00
39|49|83 2|

52|80|0 .
53|32|8 . 1|

294	49|2974
55	11|0930
7	1|8721
1	|2808
.	|394
.	|53
357	62|5880
	65|4321
	36) 2|8441 (↓0,0,7,

492|974|295
514|109|379 42|

110|930|308
114|879|605 35|

187|213|61 .
192|526|97 . 28|

280|848|6 . .
286|805|8 . . 21|

394|983
400|549 14|

533|28 .
537|02 . 7|

308	6 times	514|109379
57	5 times	114|879605
8	4 times	19|252697
1	3 times	2|868058
.	2 times	400549
.	1 time	53702
374		651|563·990 take
		654|321·000 from

37) 2|757·010 (↓0,0,0,7,

5141|0937|9 . . .
5162|7307|0 . . . 42|

1148|7960|5 . . .
1152|8236|9 . . . 35|

1925|2697
1930|6678 28|

2868|058 .
2874|087 . 21|

4005|49 . .
4011|. . . 14|

5370|2 . . .
5374|0 . . . 7|

3097638420		5162|73070
576411845		1152|82369
77226712		193|06678
8622261		28|74087
802220		4|01110
53740		53740
3760755198		6541|91·054 take
		6543|21·000 from

3761) 1|29946 (↓0,0,0,0,3,4,5,5,

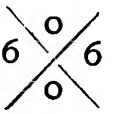
$\therefore\ x = 8 \downarrow 1,1,7,7,3,4,5,5, = 8{\cdot}95697958.$

To reduce a number as 492974295 to 514109379 42| has been explained in the first part of this work; but the result may be found in one operation, which may be arranged as follows:

492|974|295	= 1
20|704|919	= 42 = a
424|451	= 41 × a ÷ 2 = b
5|659	= 40 × b ÷ 3 = c
55	= 39 × c ÷ 4 = d
514 109 379 42|	

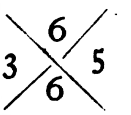
Calculation, to find the line a:

492974·259
42
985948 518
19718970 36
20704918·878
20704919 set down



To find the line b:

2) 20704·919
10352·46
41
10352 46
414098 4
424450·86
424451 set down.



This direct method can be proved by casting out nines, which has an advantage, as the result may be relied on as correct. In working these examples, the most obvious arithmetical abridgments are not attended to, in order that this new method of extracting the roots of all equations may be presented without any disguise. The accomplished calculator can, at his pleasure, introduce many expedients to reduce numerical labour.

7. *Find the value of x in the equation*

$$421x^7 + 356{\cdot}2x^5 - 548x^4 - 298x = 9876543210.$$

Although it is not absolutely necessary to commence operating with the first figure of the root, yet the nearer we approach this number to commence with, the easier the required root is extracted. This example, set down at random, three of the terms absent, the coefficients large and irregular without any particular arrangement, will tend to establish the great power of this new and general method of solving numerical equations.

It will be found that $x = 10$, tends to approach the absolute number 9876543210, sufficiently near, to commence operating.

29	+ 7 times	4|210000000	$+ 421x^7$
.	+ 5 times	35620000	$+ 356{\cdot}2x^5$
		4|245620000	
.	− 4 times	5480000	$- 548x^4$
		4|240140000	
.	− 1 time	29830	$- 2983x$
29		4|240110170	take
		9|876543210	from
		29) 5|6.....	(↓1,

4|2|1|0|0|0|0|0|0|0	3|5|6|2|0|0|0|0
6|7|8|0|2|4|7|1|0|0 ↓5,	5|7|3|5|1|7|6|2 ↓5,
8|2|0|4|0|9|8|9|9|1 ↓2,	
5|4|8|0|0|0|0	2|9|8|3|0
8|0|2|3|2|6|8 ↓4,	3|2|8|1|3 ↓1,

57	+ 7 times	8|204098991	
.	+ 5 times	57351762	
		8|261450753	
.	− 4 times	8023268	
		8|253427485	
.	− 1 time	32813	
57		8|253394672	take
		9|876543210	from
		57) 1|62.....	(↓0,2,

82|04|09|89|91	57|35|17|62
94|30|40|02|33 14|	63|35|20|24 10|
80|23|26|8 .	32|81|3 .
86|88|04|8 . 8|	33|47|2 . 2|

6601	+ 7 times	943|0 . . . . .
32	+ 5 times	6|3 . . . . .
6633		949|3 . . . . .
3	− 4 times	8 . . . . .
6630		948|5 . . . . .
.	− 1 time	| . . . . .
6630		948|5 . . . . . take
		987|6 . . . . . from
	66)	39|1 . . . . . (↓0,0,5,

943|040|023|4 . .
976|613|754|9 . . |351|

868|804|8 . .
886|346|9 . . |20|

633|520|25 .
649|552|71 . |25|

334|72 .
336|39 . |5|

68363	+ 7 times	976|6137549
325	+ 5 times	6|4955271
68688		983|1092820
35	− 4 times	8863469
68653		982|2229351
.	− 1 time	33639
68653		982|2195712 take
		987|6543210 from
	68653)	5|4347498 (↓0,0,0,7,9,2,

$\therefore \quad x = 10\downarrow 1,2,5,7,9,2, = 11{\cdot}286252.$

8. *Find the value of* x *in the equation*

$$x^3 - 120x - 100x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 999x^{\frac{1}{3}} = 91000.$$

The value of x lies somewhere between 3 and 4 hundred; commencing with $x = 300$, then

180	twice	$+ 90\|000\cdot = x^2$
36	once	$- 36\|000\cdot = -120x$
144		$54\|000\cdot$
1	half	$- 1\|732\cdot0508 = -100x^{\frac{1}{2}}$
143		$52\|267\cdot9492$
2	third	$+ 6\|687\cdot6352 = +999x^{\frac{1}{3}}$
145		$58\|955\cdot5844$ take
		$91\|000\cdot0000$ from

$145)\ 32\|044\,4156\ (\downarrow 0{,}22,$

$29\|0$

304

290

The nearest less number to 22 that can be divided by 2 and 3, or by 6, is 18.

$90\|00\|0\cdot0\|00\|0\ .$
$128\|76\cdot9\,1\|90\|5\ .\ \downarrow 0{,}36,$

$36\|00\|0\cdot0\|00\|0\ .$
$43\|06\|1\cdot3\|09\|1\ .\ \downarrow 0{,}18,$

$17\|32\cdot\|05\|08\|0\ .$
$18\|94\cdot\|31\|84\|5\ .\ \downarrow 0{,}9,$

$66\|87\cdot\|63\|52\|0\ .$
$70\|99\cdot\|05\|95\|2\ .\ \downarrow 0{,}6,$

25754	twice	$+ 12876\|9\cdot1905$
4306	once	$- 4306\|1\cdot3091$
21448		$8570\|7\cdot8812$
99	half	$- 189\|4\cdot3185$
21349		$8381\|3\cdot5629$
236	third	$709\|9\cdot0595$
21585		$9091\|2\cdot6224$ take
		$9100\|0\cdot0000$ from

$2188)\ 8\|7\cdot3776\ (\downarrow 0{,}0{,}0{,}0{,}40,$

The nearest less number to 40 divisible by 6 is 36; therefore,

$12876\|9\,1905 = 1$
$9\|2\,7138 = 72 = a$
$658 = 71 \times a \div 2$

$12886\,1\cdot9701$

$43061\|3091\ . = 1$
$15\|5021\ . = 36 = a$
$27\ . = 35 \times a + 2$

$43076\cdot8139$

18943	185 . .	1	
3	410 . .	18	
1894·6595			

70990	595 . .	=	1
8	519 . .	=	12 = a
	1 . .	=	13 × a ÷ 2
7099·9115			

25772	twice	+	12886	1·9701	
4308	once	−	4307	6·8139	
21464			8578	5·1562	
99	half	−	189	4·6595	
21365			8389	0·4967	
236	third	+	709	9·9115	
21601			9099	0·4082	take
			9100	0·0000	from
			216)	19 5918	

$$(\downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,444, = \downarrow \overline{|444|},$$

$$\therefore\ x = 300 \downarrow 0,18,0,0,36,444, = 358{\cdot}98937$$
$$= 300 \downarrow 0,18,0,0,36,42,24,$$

This value of x is given in a form so that the factors to the right of $\downarrow$ are divisible by 6; the work is easily proved by continuing the process two more steps.

$$\begin{aligned}
x = 300 \downarrow 0,18,\ \ 0,\ \ \ 0,36,42,\ \ \ 24,& \\
= \downarrow 0,\ 0,180,\ \ \ 0,\overline{36},\overline{30},\ \ \ \overline{102},& \\
= \downarrow 0,\ \ 0,\ \ 0,1800,\overline{36},\overline{30},\ \ \ \overline{822},& \\
= \downarrow 0,\ \ 0,\ \ 0,\ \ \ 0,\ \ 0,\ \ 0,1795278, &= \downarrow \overline{|1795278|},\\
= \downarrow 1,\ \ 0,\ \ 0,\ \ \ 0,\ \ 0,\ \ 0,\ \ 842083,& \\
= \downarrow 1,\ \ 8,\ \ 0,\ \ \ 0,\ \ 0,\ \ 0,\ \ \ 45979,& \\
= \downarrow 1,\ \ 8,\ \ 4,\ \ \ 0,\ \ 0,\ \ 0,\ \ \ \ 5995,& \\
= \downarrow 1,\ \ 8,\ \ 4,\ \ \ 5,\ \ 9,\ \ 9,\ \ \ \ \ \ 5,&
\end{aligned}$$

These reductions are instantly made by the following equalities so often employed:—

$$\downarrow 1, \quad = \downarrow 0,10,\ \bar{4},\ \bar{1},\ \bar{9},\bar{3},\bar{1}, = \downarrow \overline{953195},$$
$$\downarrow 0,1, \quad = \downarrow 0,\ 0,10,\ 0,\ \bar{4},\bar{4},\bar{7}, = \downarrow \overline{99513},$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,1, \quad = \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,10,\ 0,0,\bar{4}, = \downarrow \overline{9996},$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,0,1, = \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,10,0,0, = \downarrow \overline{1000},$$

The succeeding equations of condition are also easily adduced,

$$\downarrow 6, \quad = \downarrow \overline{5719170},$$
$$\downarrow 0,6, \quad = \downarrow \overline{597078},$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,6, \quad = \downarrow \overline{59976},$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,0,6, \quad = \downarrow \overline{6000},$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,0,0,6, \quad = \downarrow \overline{600},$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,6, \quad = \downarrow \overline{60},$$
$$\downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,6, = \downarrow \overline{6},$$

Hyperbolic logarithms of $\downarrow 1,$; $\downarrow 2,$; $\downarrow 3,$; &c. of $\downarrow 0,1,$; $\downarrow 0,2,$; $\downarrow 0,3,$; &c. &c. are easily determined, for putting $c = 10000978$, then, because $e = \downarrow \overline{10000978},$.

$$\log. \downarrow 1, \quad \downarrow \overline{953195}, \div c = \cdot 0953102$$
$$\log. \downarrow 0,1, \quad \downarrow \overline{99513}, \div c = \cdot 0099503$$
$$\log. \downarrow 0,0,1, \quad \downarrow \overline{9996}, \div c = \cdot 0009995$$
$$\log. \downarrow 0,0,0,1, \quad \downarrow \overline{1000}, \div c = \cdot 0001000$$
$$\log. \downarrow 0,0,0,0,1, \downarrow \overline{100}, \div c = \cdot 0000100$$
$$\text{\&c.} \qquad \text{\&c.} \qquad \text{\&c.}$$

$$\therefore \log. \downarrow 12, = \cdot 0953102 \times 12 = 1 \cdot 1437224$$
$$\log. \downarrow 0,9, = \cdot 0099503 \times 9 = \cdot 0895527$$
$$\log. \downarrow 0,0,5, = \cdot 0009995 \times 5 = \cdot 0049975$$
$$\log. \downarrow 0,0,0,1, = \cdot 0001000 \times 1 = \cdot 0001000$$
$$\log. \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,1, = \cdot 0000010 \times 1 = \cdot 0000010$$
$$\log. \downarrow 0,0,0,0,0,0,1, = \cdot 0000001 \times 5 = 5$$
$$1 \cdot 2383742$$

$$\therefore \quad \text{log. } \downarrow 12,9,5,1,0,1,5, = 1{\cdot}2383742$$

$$3{\cdot}4499997 = \downarrow 12,9,5,1,0,1,5,$$

Such transformations and equalities as these will be found useful, especially in solving problems like the following:—

9. *Find the value of x in the equation*

$$x^m = \epsilon^{a\,x}$$

$$\text{log. } x = ax$$

$\therefore \quad \dfrac{\text{log. } x}{x} = \dfrac{m}{a}$ = suppose ·358949 since a and m are known quantities.

Very few trials will show that the required number is between $\downarrow 12$, and $\downarrow 13$,

1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	7	8	0	0	0	0	0
	2	8	6	0	0	0	0
		7	1	5	0	0	0
		1	2	8	7	0	0
			1	7	1	6	0
				1	7	1	6
					1	2	9
							7
3	4	5	2	2	7	1	2

$$\text{log. } \downarrow 13, = 13 \times 0953102 = 1{\cdot}2390326$$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{1{\cdot}2390326}{3{\cdot}4522712} = {\cdot}3589036$$

1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
		4	9	5	0	0	0
			7	9	2	0	0
				9	2	4	0
					7	9	2
						4	9
						2	2
							7
3	1	3	8	4	2	8	4

$$\text{log } \downarrow 12, = 12 \times {\cdot}0953102 = 1{\cdot}1437224$$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{1{\cdot}1437224}{3{\cdot}13842844} = {\cdot}3633252$$

The number required will be found to be $\downarrow$ **12,9,5,1,0,1,6,** which is evidently nearer to $\downarrow$ **13,** than to $\downarrow$ **12,**

The nearest less digit found in solving the simple equation,

$$(3{\cdot}1|38|42|84|4{\cdot} + 31384284 \times n) \times {\cdot}358949$$
$$= 1{\cdot}1436224 + n \times {\cdot}0099503$$

for n gives $n = 9$. Many of these figures may be omitted in finding n; in a similar way, 5, 1, 0, 6, may be ascertained, and ultimately

$$x = \downarrow \mathbf{12,9,5,1,0,1,6,} = 3{\cdot}45 \text{ nearly.}$$

Or the factors $\downarrow$ **0,9,** ; $\downarrow$ **0,0,5,** ; &c. may be found by division, for if n be made to represent the second factor, then the trial equation becomes

$$3{\cdot}1|38|42 + {\cdot}03138)\,n = (1{\cdot}1436224 + {\cdot}0099503)\,n \div {\cdot}358949$$
$$= 3{\cdot}160 \quad + {\cdot}02772\,n$$
$$\therefore\ {\cdot}00366\,n = {\cdot}0476$$

Consequently, n must be 9; for although ·00366 is contained in ·0476, more than 9 times, yet n may be taken for certain 9, because x lies between $\downarrow$ **12,** and $\downarrow$ **13,** but $\downarrow$ **12,10,** would exceed $\downarrow$ **13,**. However, by continuing the process one step further, the truth is established:

31|38|42|84|4 .	log. $\downarrow$ **12,** = 1·1437224
34|32|45|29|6 . 9|	log. $\downarrow$ **0,9,** ·0895527
	$\therefore$ log. $\downarrow$ **12,9,** = 1·2332751

$$\therefore \text{ log. } 3{\cdot}43245296 = 1{\cdot}2332751$$

$$\frac{1{\cdot}2332751}{3{\cdot}43245296} = {\cdot}3592985$$

Suppose m = the next factor, then

$$3{\cdot}43245296 + {\cdot}00343245\,m$$
$$= (1{\cdot}2332751 + {\cdot}0009995\,m) \div {\cdot}358949$$
$$= 3{\cdot}435795 \quad + {\cdot}00278452\,m$$

$$\therefore \cdot 00064793\, m = \cdot 003342$$

$$\therefore m = 5.$$

To continue and advance the work another step:

343|245|296
344|964|957 151

$$\log. \downarrow 12, = 1\cdot 1437224$$
$$\log. \downarrow 0,9, = \cdot 0895527$$
$$\log. \downarrow 0,0,5, = \cdot 0049975$$
$$\therefore \log. \downarrow 12,9,5, = 1\cdot 2382726$$

$$\frac{1\cdot 2382726}{3\cdot 44964957} = \cdot 3589560$$

Let r represent the next factor, then

$$3\cdot 44964957 + \cdot 000344965\, r$$
$$= (1\cdot 2382726 + \cdot 0001000\, r) \div \cdot 358949$$
$$= 3\cdot 4497174 + \cdot 000278591\, r$$

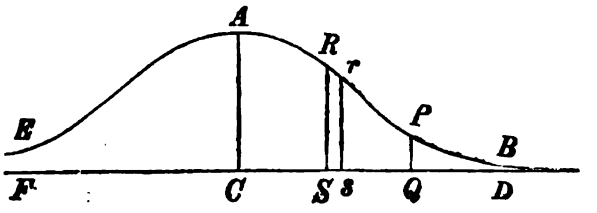
$$\therefore \cdot 000066374\, r = \cdot 0000678$$

$$\therefore r = 101$$

The three succeeding factors 1, 0, 1, may be determined in one operation; the required number is approached rapidly when the first two factors become known. In this manner, the required number is found to be $\downarrow 12,9,5,1,0,1,6, = 3\cdot 45$.

As in other cases, the details of the work of this example are given at great length, the more clearly to show that the factors comprising the required number are not guessed at, but determined by a well-defined law.

10. *Let* $y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \epsilon^{-x^2}$, *be the equation of the curve* $EARB$,



find the values of x *and* y, *when the area* $= \frac{1}{2}$.

By the integral calculus, it may be shown that

$$\int_o^x y\,dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_o^x dx \left(1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{1.2} - \frac{x^6}{1.2.3} + \ldots\right)$$

$$\therefore \text{ area} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(x - \frac{1}{1}\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{1.2}\frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{1}{1.2.3}\frac{x^7}{7} + \ldots\right) = \tfrac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore\ x - \frac{1}{1.3}x^3 + \frac{1}{1.2.5}x^5 - \frac{1}{1.2.3.7}x^7 + \frac{1}{1 \frown 4.9}x^9$$

$$- \frac{1}{1 \frown 5.11}x^{11} + \frac{1}{1 \frown 6.13}x^{13} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4} = \cdot 443113 4627.$$

From this equation the value of x has to be found: call this equation (A). The following six values of the co-efficients are readily determined:

$$\frac{1}{1.3} = -\ 109866750\,. \qquad \frac{1}{1.2.3.4.9} = -\ 537554853\,.$$

$$\frac{1}{1.2.5} = -\ 230270081\,. \qquad \frac{1}{1.2.3.4.5.11} = -\ 718574810\,.$$

$$\frac{1}{1.2.3.7} = -\ 373785746\,. \qquad \frac{1}{1.2.3.4.5.6.13} = -\ 914466007\,.$$

It is evident that x is greater than $\cdot 4$; then if $\cdot 4$ be substituted for x in the left-hand member of (A), it becomes

$$+\ \cdot 4000000000 - \cdot 0213333333 + \cdot 0010240000 - \cdot 0000390095$$
$$+\ \cdot 0000012136 - \cdot 0000000318 + \cdot 0000000007.$$

To effect the object in view, only a portion of these terms are required:

400 +	once	+ ·40000 . . . . .
64 −	3 times	− ·02133 . . . . .
5 +	5 times	+ ·00102 . . . . .
341		− ·00003 . . . . .
		·37966 take
		·44311 from, right mem. of (A).
		6345

$$\begin{array}{r} 341)\ 6345\ (\downarrow 1,8, \\ 341 \\ \hline 2935 \\ 2728 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

So that the first part of the value of

$$x = \frac{4}{10} \downarrow 1,8, = \downarrow - \overline{74141518,}.$$

The succeeding results are obtained by substituting this value of x in the left member of (A) :

$$\begin{array}{rlll} 47645 + & \text{once} & \smile + \cdot 4764569505 & = x = \frac{4}{10} \downarrow 1,8, \\ 10816 - & 3 \text{ times} & \smile - \cdot 0360536904 & = \frac{1}{1.3} x^3 \\ 1228 + & 5 \text{ times} & \smile + \cdot 0024553777 & = \frac{1}{1.2.5} x^5 \\ 93 - & 7 \text{ times} & \smile - \cdot 0001327139 & = \frac{1}{1.2.3.7} x^7 \\ \underline{5} + & 9 \text{ times} & \smile + \cdot 0000058581 & = \frac{1}{1.2.3.4.9} x^9 \\ 37969 & & & \\ & & - \cdot 0000002175 & = \frac{1}{1.2.3.4.5.11} x^{11} \\ & & + \cdot 0000000064 & = \frac{1}{1.2.3.4.5.6.13} x^{13} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 442 & 7315709 \text{ take} \\ 443 & 1134627 \text{ from, the right side of } (A). \\ \hline & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 37969 & 3818918 \\ & 37969 \quad (\downarrow 0,0,1,0,0, \\ \hline & 220 \end{array}$$

Hence, the value of x, as far as the fifth position, will be $\frac{4}{10} \downarrow 1,8,1,0,0,$. Before advancing the next step, it may be

necessary to show how the values of the terms given above are found. Take, for example, $\frac{1}{1.2.3.4.5.11} x^{11}$:

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
 & -\ 74141518 = \frac{4}{10} \downarrow 1,8, = x. \\
 & \qquad\quad 11 \\
 & \hline \\
 & -\ 815556698 \\
\frac{1}{1.2.3.4.5.11} = & -\ 718574810 \\
 & \hline \\
 & -\ 1534131508 = \frac{2}{10^7} \downarrow 0,8,4,8,0,3,7,4, \\
10^7 . \smile & +\ 1611890567 \qquad\qquad = \cdot 0000002175 \\
 & \hline \\
 & \quad 77759059 \\
2 . \smile & \quad 69318201 \\
 & \hline \\
 & \quad 8440858 \\
 & \quad 7960664 \smile \downarrow 0,8, \\
 & \hline \\
 & \quad 480194 \\
 & \quad 399820 \smile (4, \\
 & \hline \\
 & \quad 8,0,3,7,4,
\end{array}
$$

The part of the value of x, that is $\downarrow 0,0,1$, found by the last process, being small, is best to be operated with alone.

$\downarrow 0,0,1,$	$\downarrow 0,0,3$	$\downarrow 0,0,5,$
$+ \cdot 4764569505$	$- \cdot 0360536904$	$+ \cdot 0024553777$
$+ \cdot 4769334075$	$- \cdot 0361619597$	$+ \cdot 0024676792$

$\downarrow 0,0,7,$	$\downarrow 0,0,9,$	$\downarrow 0,0,11,$
$- \cdot 0001327139$	$+ \cdot 0000058581$	$- \cdot 0000002175$
$- \cdot 0001336457$	$+ \cdot 0000059110$	$- \cdot 0000002198$

$\downarrow 0,0,13,$

$+ \cdot 0000000064.$

$+ \cdot 0000000065.$

47693 +	once	+ ·476933 4075
10848 −	3 times	− ·036161 9597
1234 +	5 times	+ ·002467 6792
93 −	7 times	− ·000133 6457
5 +	9 times	+ ·000005 9110
		− ·000000 2198
37991		+ ·000000 0065

·443111|1790 take
·443113|4627 from, (A).

37991 2|2837 (↓0,0,0,0,0,6,0,1,1,

·· · 2|2795

42
38

4
4

$$\therefore \quad x = \frac{4}{10} \downarrow 1,8,1,0,0,6,0,1,1,$$

476933|4075
·· ··2|8616 ⌣ 6,
48 ⌣ 0,1,
5 ⌣ 0,0,1,

$x = ·476936\,2744$

Since $y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \epsilon^{-x^2}$, and it was before shown that ϵ reduced to the eight position, or $\downarrow\overline{\epsilon'}| = 100005025$; $\downarrow\overline{2'}| = 69318201$; $\downarrow\overline{\pi'}| = 114478742$, then,

$$-x^2 = -\frac{16}{10^2} \downarrow 2,16,2,0,0,12,0,2,$$

and $-100005025 \times \frac{16}{100} \downarrow 2,16,2,0,0,12,0,2, = -22747964$

$\sqrt{\pi} = \downarrow\frac{1}{2}\overline{\pi'}| = -57239371$

-79987335

$2 \smile = +69318201$

$\frac{8}{10} \downarrow 1,2,1,2,4,7,2,5, = -10669134$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{8}{10} \downarrow 1,2,1,2,4,7,2,5, = \cdot 89880788 = y.$$

The value of ϵ^{-x^2} may be found by two successive operations, thus,

$$100005025 \times \frac{16}{100} = 16000804.$$

$16000804 \downarrow 1,8,1,0,0,6,0,1, = 19059235 \cdot 8$, and
$19059235 \cdot 8 \downarrow 1,8,1,0,0,6,0,1, = 22747964$, to which append the negative sign.

11. *Find the co-ordinates of the curve* $y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \epsilon^{-x^2}$, *when the area is the fraction* $\frac{2143}{4789}$; *2143 and 4789 are prime numbers.*

From the last problem,

$$x - \frac{1}{1.3} x^3 + \frac{1}{1.2.5} x^5 - \frac{1}{1.2.3.7} x^7 + \frac{1}{1.2.3.4.9} x^9 - \ldots .$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \times \frac{2143}{4789} = \cdot 396572205, \text{ (A)}.$$

·4, may be substituted for x in the left number of (A); then, as in the last example,

400 +	once	+ ·400000 . . .	
64 −	3 times	− ·021333 . . .	
5 +	7 times	+ ·001024 . . .	
341		− ·000039 . . .	
		·379652 . . .	take
		·396572 . . .	from (A).
	341)	16920	(↓0,4,9,
		1364	
		3280	

The first part of the value of x is $\frac{4}{10} \downarrow 0,4,9, = \downarrow - \overline{86753752}$

$$\frac{4}{10}\downarrow 0,4,9, = \cdot 420002800$$

$$-\frac{1}{1.3}x^3 = -\cdot 024696492; \qquad -\frac{1}{1.2.3.7}x^7 = -\cdot 000054892;$$

$$+\frac{1}{1.2.5}x^5 = +\cdot 001306949; \qquad +\frac{1}{1.2.3.4.9}x^9 = +\cdot 000001883;$$

$$-\frac{1}{1.2.3.4.5.11}x^{11} = -\cdot 000000054.$$

2000 +	once	+ ·42000	2800
7409 −	3 times	− ·02469	6492
653 +	5 times	+ ·00130	6956
38 −	7 times	− ·00005	4892
2 +	9 times	+ ·00000	1883
		− ·00000	0054
35208)		·39656	0201 take
...		39657	2205 from (A).

1 | 2004 (↓0,0,0,0,3,4,1,
1 | 0562

1442
1408

4
35

$$\therefore \quad x = \frac{4}{10}\downarrow 0,4,9,0,3,4,1, = \cdot 420017122.$$

$$-x^2 = -\frac{16}{10^2}\downarrow 0,8,18,0,6,8,2, =$$

$$\downarrow, \epsilon^{-x^2} = -100005025 \times \frac{16}{10^2}\downarrow 0,8,18,0,6,8,2, = -17652824$$

$$\downarrow, \sqrt{\pi} = \downarrow \overline{\tfrac{1}{2}\pi}, \qquad = -57239371$$

$$-74892195$$

$$\downarrow, 2. = +69318201$$

$$-5573994$$

$$\begin{array}{rr} - & 5573994 \\ 10 \smile + & 23027008\,1 \\ \hline & 22469087 \\ & 21973500 \\ \hline & 496587 \\ & 398032 \\ \hline & 98255 \\ & 89595 \\ \hline & 8,2,6,6,0, \end{array} = \frac{9}{10} \downarrow 0,4,9,8,2,6,6,$$

$$\therefore \quad y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \varepsilon^{-x^2} = \frac{9}{10} \downarrow 0,4,9,8,2,6,6, = \cdot 945787725.$$

12. *Given, $x \sin x = \cos x$, to find x.*

It is evident that

$$x\left(x - \frac{x^3}{1 \frown 3} + \frac{x^5}{1 \frown 5} + \ldots\right) \text{ must be equal } 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{1 \frown 4} - \ldots\ldots$$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{5x^4}{1 \frown 4} + \frac{7x^6}{1 \frown 6} - \frac{9x^8}{1 \frown 8} + \frac{11x^{10}}{1 \frown 10} - \ldots = 1, \quad (1).$$

Put $v = x^2$, then (1) becomes (2),

$$\frac{3v}{2} - \frac{5v^2}{1 \frown 4} + \frac{7v^3}{1 \frown 6} - \frac{9v^4}{1 \frown 8} + \frac{11v^5}{1 \frown 10} - \ldots = 1, \quad (2).$$

If $\frac{3v}{2} - \frac{5v^2}{24}$ be put $= 1$, then the value of v is $+ 6{\cdot}4 \ldots$ or $+ {\cdot}8 \ldots$; therefore ${\cdot}7$ cannot be greater than the value of v. Substitute ${\cdot}7$ for v in (2), and it becomes

$$+ 1{\cdot}050000000 - {\cdot}102083333 + {\cdot}003334722$$
$$- {\cdot}000053594 + {\cdot}000000509$$

+ 1050	once	+ 1·05 | 00	
− 204	twice	− ·10 | 20	
+ 10	3 times	+ ·00 | 33	
856		− ·00 | 00	
		·95 | 13	take
		1·00 | 00	from
	856)	4 | 87	(↓0,5.

$$\therefore \quad v = \frac{7}{10} \downarrow 0{,}5, \ldots\ldots$$

↓0,5,	↓0,10,	↓0,15,	↓0,20,
+ 1·050000000	− ·102083333	+ ·003334722	− ·000053594
+ 1·103560553	− ·112763508	+ ·003871509	− ·000065396

↓0,25,
+ ·000000509

+ 1103	once	+ 1·103 | 560 . . .	
− 225	twice	− ·112 | 763 . . .	
+ 11	3 times	+ ·003 | 871 . . .	
889	4 times	− ·000 | 065 . . .	
		·994 | 603 . . .	take
		1·000 | 900 . . .	from
	889)	5 | 397 . . .	(↓0,0.6
		5 | 334	

$$\therefore \quad v = \frac{7}{10} \downarrow 0{,}5{,}6, \ldots\ldots$$

↓0,5,6,	↓0,10,12,
+ 1·050000000	− ·102083333
+ 1·110198495	− ·114124137

↓0,15,18,	↓0,20,24,	↓0,25,30,
+ ·003334722	− ·000053594	+ ·000000509

↓1,7,2,2,8,3,4,7	↓2,3,2,5,2,4,2,7,	↓2,8,8,5,2,4,7,2.
+ ·003334722	− ·000053594	+ ·000000509
+ ·003941787	− ·000066982	+ ·000000673

+ 111019	once	+ 1·11019	8495
− 22824	twice	− ·11412	4137
+ 1182	3 times	+ ·00394	1787
− 26	4 times	− ·00006	6982
89351		+ ·00000	0673
		·99994	9836 take
		1·00000	0000 from

89351) 5|0164 (↓0,0,0,0,5,6,1,5,
4|4676
5488
5361
127
89
38

$$\therefore \quad v = \frac{7}{10} \downarrow 0,5,6,0,5,6,1,5,$$

By advancing another step, the value of v may be found correct to twenty places of decimals.

$$v = \frac{7}{10} \downarrow 0,5,6,0,5,6,1,5, = \cdot 74017388\dot{5}$$

But $v = x^2$, therefore

$$x = \cdot 86033359 = \text{an arc of } 49^\circ\ 17'\ 36''\cdot 55.$$

The value of v may be found under many forms; for instance:—

$$v = \frac{4}{10} \downarrow 6,4,3,7,5,9,7,4,$$

$$v = \frac{5}{10} \downarrow 4,1,1,0,8,6,5,0,$$

$$v = \frac{6}{10} \downarrow 2,1,9,3,8,9,3,2,$$

$$v = \frac{6}{10} \downarrow 2,2,0,\bar{6},3,4,4,4,$$

each gives $v = \cdot 740173889$. This remark applies to all other equations.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS.

ANY quantity or magnitude X, capable of being represented by numbers, may be expressed under the form .

$$X = 10^{m} u \downarrow u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4, \ldots\ldots u_n = \downarrow \overset{n}{\pm} x, \qquad (1).$$

u being one of the nine digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9.

$u_1, u_2, u_3, \ldots\ldots$ have the same range of values, positive or negative, and zero. x is a whole number, and may be either positive or negative, and $\downarrow \overset{n}{\pm} x$, represents X, reduced to the nth position. m is a positive or negative whole number. The design and scope of the present work exclude fractional and other combinations: hence all the numbers employed in developing X, are integers, and may be either positive or negative as the case may require. For example, suppose

$$X = 7276{\cdot}68024, \text{ then,}$$

$$X = 10^{3} \times 6 \downarrow 2,0,2,3,\bar{1},5,9,3, = \downarrow \overset{8}{889287691},$$

Comparing this particular example with the general development (1), $m = 3$; $u = 6$; $u_1 = 2$; $u_2 = 0$; $u_3 = 2$; $u_4 = 3$; $u_5 =$ minus 1; and so on to $u_8 = 3$. In this example $n = 8$, the number of terms employed in the development, and may be extended to 9, 10, ... to suit any required degree of accuracy. $x = 889287691$, that is, X reduced to the eight position; this ultimate whole number x, may be employed as the logarithm of X,

and treated accordingly; but it must be observed that this ultimate number x, has many other uses and relations, especially in connexion with $u_1, u_2, u_3, \ldots$ and with the function X itself. For instance, suppose that X has to be developed so that the expression may be of the form

$$3 \downarrow 3,3,3,0,0,0,0, x',$$

and yet, to be $= 7276{\cdot}68024$, what number then will x' represent in the eight position. It is readily shown that

$$x' = \downarrow^{8\overline{}} 747541336,$$

$$\text{or } X = 3 \downarrow 3,3,3,0,0,0,0,747541336, = \downarrow^{8\overline{}} 889287691,$$

The number of forms under which X may be developed, without changing the value of X, or the final number x, are without limit. Again, take another example, and let $X = {\cdot}000401428684$.

$$\text{Then } X = \frac{1}{10^4} \times 4 \downarrow 0,0,3,5,7,\bar{3},\bar{2},7, = \downarrow - {}^{8\overline{}} 782087369,$$

In this state of the function $m = -4$; $n = 4$; $u_1 = 0$, $u_2 = 0$, $u_3 = 3$, $u_4 = 5$, $u_5 = 7$, $u_6 =$ minus 3, $u_7 = 2$, and $u_8 =$ minus 1; hence $n = 8$, and $x = -782087369$.

Let $a =$ the ultimate changeable, but not variable, base

$$1{\cdot}000 \ldots (n-1) \text{ zeros } \ldots 1;$$

and the equation $P^z = Q$, is required to be solved.

P may be made to assume the form $10^m u \downarrow u_1, u_2, u_3, \ldots u_n = \downarrow^{n\overline{}} p$, and Q to assume the form $10^m \mathrm{u} \downarrow \mathrm{u}_1, \mathrm{u}_2, \mathrm{u}_3, \ldots \mathrm{u}_n = \downarrow^{n\overline{}} q$,

$$\therefore (a^p)^z = a^q;$$

then, in any system of logarithms,

$$z \log. (a^p) = q \log. a,$$

$$\text{or, } zp \log. a = q \log. a$$

$$\therefore\ z = \frac{q}{p}.$$

Also, in any system of logarithms,

$$z \log. P = \log. Q;$$

$$\therefore\ z = \frac{\log. Q}{\log. P}$$

Hence,
$$\frac{\log. Q}{\log. P} = \frac{q}{p};$$

and, consequently, p and q may be employed as the logarithms, respectively, of P and Q.

Let $a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots$, be the bases of $u_1, u_2, u_3, \ldots$ and also of $\mathfrak{u}_1, \mathfrak{u}_2, \mathfrak{u}_3, \ldots$; then, because

$$10^m u \downarrow a_1^{u_1} a_2^{u_2} a_3^{u_3} \ldots) = a^p = P,$$

$$\text{and } 10^{\mathfrak{m}} \mathfrak{u} \downarrow a_1^{\mathfrak{u}_1} a_2^{\mathfrak{u}_2} a_3^{\mathfrak{u}_3} \ldots) = a^q = Q;$$

$$\therefore\ P \times Q = 10^{\mathfrak{m}+m} u \mathfrak{u} \downarrow a_1^{\mathfrak{u}_1 + u_1} a_2^{\mathfrak{u}_2 + u_2} a_3^{\mathfrak{u}_3 + u_3} \ldots = a^{p+q}$$

$$\therefore\ \frac{P}{Q} = 10^{m-\mathfrak{m}} \frac{u}{\mathfrak{u}} \downarrow a_1^{u_1 - \mathfrak{u}_1} a_2^{u_2 - \mathfrak{u}_2} a_3^{u_3 - \mathfrak{u}_3} \ldots = a^{p-q}.$$

And further,

$$P^s = 10^{sm} u^s \downarrow a_1^{su_1 p} a_2^{su_2} a_3^{su_3} \ldots = a^{sp}.$$

Consequently, $u_1, u_2, u_3, \ldots$ and $\mathfrak{u}_1, \mathfrak{u}_2, \mathfrak{u}_3, \ldots$ to the right of $\downarrow$, may be operated upon as logarithms, with regard to their respective bases. The numbers to the left of $\downarrow$, are acted upon by the operations of common arithmetic; but, as these numbers can always be reduced to digits and powers of 10, the operations of common arithmetic to be performed cannot be difficult.

It may be necessary now to repeat, that in this work $l\bar{u}$ is put

for du, the differential of u; $^2|\overline{u}$ the second differential of u; $^3|\overline{u}$ the third differential of u; and so on. $|\overline{u}^2$ is put for du^2, the square of the differential of u; $|\overline{u}^3$ for the cube of the differential of u, &c. In the same way, $^2|\overline{u}^3$ represents $(d^2u)^3$, the cube of the second differential of u. Then Maclaurin's, or, more properly speaking, Stirling's, theorem may be expressed as follows:

$$U = \{U\} + \left\{\frac{|\overline{U}}{|\overline{x}}\right\} \frac{x}{1} + \left\{\frac{^2|\overline{U}}{|\overline{x}^2}\right\} \frac{x^2}{1.2} + \left\{\frac{^3|\overline{U}}{|\overline{x}^3}\right\} \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} + \ldots . \quad (2).$$

$\{U\}$, $\left\{\frac{|\overline{U}}{|\overline{x}}\right\}$ $\left\{\frac{^2|\overline{U}}{|\overline{x}^2}\right\}$, &c. are intended to represent, by the use of brackets, what U, and the results of the operations expressed by symbols

$$\frac{|\overline{U}}{|\overline{x}}, \quad \frac{^2|\overline{U}}{|\overline{x}^2}, \quad \frac{^3|\overline{U}}{|\overline{x}^3}, \text{ \&c. become when } x = 0.$$

To develop a^x in a series by (2).

Put

$$\begin{aligned}
U &= a^x && \text{then} && \{U\} &= 1 \\
\frac{|\overline{U}}{|\overline{x}} &= \log.\, a\, a^x && \text{then} && \left\{\frac{|\overline{U}}{|\overline{x}}\right\} &= \log.\, a \\
\frac{^2|\overline{U}}{|\overline{x}^2} &= (\log.\, a)^2\, a^x && \text{then} && \left\{\frac{|\overline{U}}{|\overline{x}^2}\right\} &= (\log.\, a)^2 \\
\frac{^3|\overline{U}}{|\overline{x}^3} &= (\log.\, a)^3\, a^x && \text{then} && \left\{\frac{^2|\overline{U}}{|\overline{x}^2}\right\} &= (\log.\, a)^3 \\
\&c. &= \quad \&c. && \text{then} && \&c. &= \&c.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \quad a^x = 1 + (\log.\, a)\frac{x}{1} + (\log.\, a)^2 \frac{x^2}{1.2} + (\log.\, a)^3 \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} \ldots . \quad (3).$$

When $x = 1$, (3) becomes (4),

$$a = 1 + \frac{(\log.\, a)}{1} + \frac{(\log.\, a)^2}{1.2} + \frac{(\log.\, a)^3}{1.2.3} + \ldots . \quad (4).$$

(4) being inverted gives (5),

$$\log. a = (a-1) - \frac{(a-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(a-1)^3}{3} - \ldots\ldots \quad (5).$$

Since $a = 1{\cdot}000 \ldots (n-1)$ zeros $\ldots\ldots 1$

$\therefore$ $\log. a = {\cdot}000 \ldots (n-1)$ zeros $\ldots\ldots 1 = (a-1)$,

as the remaining part of (5) after $(a-1)$, has no influence within the proposed degree of accuracy.

For the purpose of illustration, let $a^x = X$, then,

$$X = 1{\cdot}34985882 = \downarrow 3,1,4,1,2,1,1,3, = \downarrow \overset{8}{\overline{30000000}},$$

which being compared with (3), gives $x = 30000000$,

$$n = 8, \quad a = 1{\cdot}00000001, \quad \log. a = {\cdot}00000001.$$

K	L	
10000000	.....	$= 1$
3000000	.....	$= \frac{x}{1} \log. a = B$
450000	.....	$= \frac{x-1}{2} B \log. a = \frac{x^2}{1.2} (\log. a)^2 = C$
45000	.....	$= \frac{x-2}{3} C \log. a = \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} (\log. a)^3 = D$
3375	.....	$= \frac{x-3}{4} D \log. a = \frac{x^4}{1.2.3.4} (\log. a)^4 = E$
203	.....	$= \frac{x-4}{5} E \log. a = \frac{x^5}{1.2.3.4.5} (\log. a)^5 = F$
10	.....	$= \frac{x-5}{6} F \log. a - \frac{x^6}{1.2.3.4.5.6} (\log. a)^6 = G$
13498588		

(6).

$\frac{x-6}{7} G \log. a$ will not increase the period K a unit, the result would fall under L; the values of $C, D, E, \ldots$ under K, are not affected by putting x for $(x-1)$, or for $(x-2)$, &c. Take the term E, for example:

$x - 3 =$ 29999997 Mult.
$D =$ 45000 by

4) 13499 99865000

3374 99966250 . Mult.
log. a ·000 00001 by

$\frac{x-3}{4} D \log. a =$ 3374·99966250 = 3375.

$x =$ 300 00000 Mult.
$D =$ 45000 by

4) 13500 00000000

3375 00000000 . Mult.
log. $a =$ ·00 000001 by

$\frac{x}{4} D \log. a =$ 3375·00000000 .

Hence, the result E, within the limits of the required range of accuracy, is not affected by putting $x - 3$ for x, and it is evident that the range of accuracy may be extended to any given limit.

1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		3	0	0	0	0	0	0
			1	0	0	0	0	0
1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0 .
		1	3	3	1	0	0	0 .
1	3	4	4	3	1	0	0	0
			5	3	7	7	2	4
						8	0	7
								1
1	3	4	9	6	9	5	3	2 . . .
				1	3	4	9	7 . . .
1	3	4	9	8	3	0	2	8
·	·	·	·			2	7	0 0
							1	3 5
								1 3
								4

(7). 1·34985881 = ↓3,1,4,1,2,1,1,3,

∴ (7) corresponds exactly with (6).

The equality between $\downarrow 3,1,4,1,2,1,1,3$, and $\downarrow^{8}\overline{30000000}$, remains to be established. It will be shown presently, that the ultimate values of $\downarrow 1,$; $\downarrow 0,1,$; and $\downarrow 0,0,1$, in the eight position, will be

$$\downarrow 1, \quad = \downarrow^{8}\overline{9531018},$$

$$\downarrow 0,1, \quad = \downarrow^{8}\overline{995033},$$

$$\downarrow 0,0,1, = \downarrow^{8}\overline{,99950},$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \times 9531018 &= 28593054 \\ 1 \times 995033 &= 995033 \\ 4 \times 99950 &= 399800 \\ \text{and} & \quad 1,2,1,1,3, \\ & \overline{30000000}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \downarrow 3,1,4,1,2,1,1,3, = \downarrow^{8}\overline{30000000},$$

and the connexion shown to exist generally is established in this particular case.

ULTIMATE VALUES

of $\downarrow 1$, $\downarrow 0,1$, $\downarrow 0,0,1$, *&c. and of* 2, 3, 4, *&c. in the eight position.*

Referring to the equalities (page 42), and the method of calculation employed (pages 52 and 53), the succeeding deductions are readily drawn.

$$\downarrow 0,0,0,1, = 9999{\cdot}54\ (d).$$

Then, $\downarrow 0,0,0,9, = (d) \times 9 = 89995{\cdot}86$
and $\downarrow 0,0,0,0,9,9,5,4,5,7, = 9954{\cdot}57$

$\therefore \downarrow 0,0,1, = \downarrow 0,0,0,9,9,9,5,4,5,7, = 99950{\cdot}43\ (c).$

Then, $\downarrow 0,0,9, = (c) \times 9 = 899550{\cdot}$
and $\downarrow 0,0,0,9, = (d) \times 9 = 89995{\cdot}86$
and $\downarrow 0,0,0,0,5,4,8,7,3,1, = 5487{\cdot}31$

$\downarrow 0,1, = \downarrow 0,0,9,9,5,4,8,7,3,1, = 995033{\cdot}17\ (b).$

Then, $\downarrow 0,9, = (b) \times 9 = 8955297$
and $\downarrow 0,0,5, = (c) \times 5 = 499752$
and $\downarrow 0,0,0,7, = (d) \times 7 = 69996$
and $\downarrow 0,0,0,0,5,9,7,3, = 5973$

$\therefore \downarrow 1, = \downarrow 0,9,5,7,5,9,7,3, = 9531018\ (a).$

Therefore the ultimate values of $\downarrow 1$, $\downarrow 0,1$, $\downarrow 0,0,1$, and $\downarrow 0,0,0,1$, in the eight position becomes known, and are respectively 9531018 (*a*), 995033 (*b*), 99950 (*c*), and 10000 (*d*.) Ultimate values of $\downarrow 1$, $\downarrow 0,1$, &c. in any other position may be found in a similar manner. As multiples of these ultimate values of $\downarrow 1$, $\downarrow 0,1$, $\downarrow 0,0,1$, &c. in the eight position may be found useful, they are here appended.

	$\downarrow 1$, (*a*).	$\downarrow 0,1$, (*b*).	$\downarrow 0,0,1$, (*c*).	$\downarrow 0,0,0,1$, (*d*).
1	9531018	995033	99950	10000
2	19062036	1990066	199900	20000
3	28593054	2985099	299850	29999
4	38124072	3980132	399800	39998
5	47655090	4975165	499750	49998
6	57186108	5970198	599702	59997
7	66717126	6965231	699652	69997
8	76248144	7960264	799602	79996
9	85779162	8955297	899552	89996

It will be found, on referring to page 54, that

$$2^{\cdot} = \downarrow 7,2,6,0,7,8,2,6,$$

Then, $\downarrow 7, = 66717126$
$2, = 1990066$
$6, = 599700$
and 7826
The ultimate value of 2, in the eight position $= 69314718$

Again, $3^{\cdot} = \downarrow 11,5,0,4,4,8,6,8,$

Then, $\downarrow 10, = 95310180$
$\downarrow 1, = 9531018$
$5, = 4975165$
$0,4, = 39998$
and 4868
The ultimate value of 3, in the eight position $= 109861229$

In a similar manner, the ultimate values of 4, 5, 6, &c. in the eight, or in any other position, may be found and registered for use.

$2^{\cdot} = \downarrow \overset{8}{\overline{69314718}},$ $7^{\cdot} = \downarrow \overset{8}{\overline{194591016}},$

$3^{\cdot} = \downarrow \overset{8}{\overline{109861229}},$ $8^{\cdot} = \downarrow \overset{8}{\overline{207944155}},$

$4^{\cdot} = \downarrow \overset{8}{\overline{138629437}},$ $9^{\cdot} = \downarrow \overset{8}{\overline{219722459}},$

$5^{\cdot} = \downarrow \overset{8}{\overline{160943792}},$ $10^{\cdot} = \downarrow \overset{8}{\overline{230258510}},$

$6^{\cdot} = \downarrow \overset{8}{\overline{179175948}},$ $11^{\cdot} = \downarrow \overset{8}{\overline{239789528}},$

These ultimate values will often be found useful; for example, let it be required to show that

$$\log.\ \pi = 1{\cdot}6\tfrac{5}{8} + \log.\ \tfrac{8}{5},$$

within the limits of the eight position

$$\frac{\pi}{6} = {\cdot}5235987755$$

$$\therefore\quad \frac{10\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{3} = 5\downarrow 0,4,6,3,1,9,2,9,$$

Then taking the ultimate values of these quantities,

$$\begin{aligned} &160943792 = 5. \\ \downarrow 0,4, &= 3980132 \\ 6, &= 599702 \\ \text{and} &\quad 31929 \\ &\overline{165555555} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore\ \frac{5\pi}{3}$ reduced to the eight position becomes $\downarrow \overset{8}{\overline{165555555}}$,

$\epsilon = \downarrow 10,4,7,1,0,0,3,8,$ (see page 123).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } \downarrow 10, &= 95310180 \\ 4, &= 3980132 \\ 7, &= 699652 \\ \text{and,} &\quad 10038 \\ &\overline{100000002} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore\quad \frac{165555555}{100000000} = 1{\cdot}6\tfrac{5}{8}$$

$$\therefore\quad \log.\ \frac{5\pi}{3} = 1{\cdot}6\tfrac{5}{8}$$

$$\text{or } \log.\ \pi + \log.\ 5 - \log.\ 3 = 1{\cdot}6\tfrac{5}{8}$$

$$\therefore\quad \log.\ \pi = 1{\cdot}6\tfrac{5}{8} + \log.\ \tfrac{8}{5},$$

a result easily verified to be correct as far as the eight position.

$$\begin{array}{rl} & 1{\cdot}6555555 \\ \text{Log. } 3 = & 1{\cdot}0986123 \\ \hline & 2{\cdot}7541678 \\ \log. \ 5 = & 1{\cdot}6094379 \\ \hline & 1{\cdot}1447299 = \text{Hyp. log. } \pi. \end{array}$$

Magnitudes may be presented under the form

$$2^r\{\ldots w_3, w_2, w_1, \downarrow u_1, u_2, u_3, \ldots\ldots\},$$

in which operative figures stand on the right and left of the sign $\downarrow$, 2^r has a common arithmetical interpretation; but such developments are designedly omitted in the present work. However, to illustrate this matter it is easily shown that

161942·257612 may be represented by

$\{0,5,\downarrow 0,5,5,2,1,2,7,5,$; 30027836·8 by

$2\{0,2,3,\downarrow 1,0,5,2,5,3,6,1,$ and

5341·18272 by $2^2\{0,3,\downarrow 0,0,3,2,2,3,7,3,$

NOTES

TO THE

INTRODUCTORY EXAMPLES.

NOTES TO THE INTRODUCTORY EXAMPLES.

OPERATIONS OMITTED IN PASSING FROM STEP TO STEP IN THE INTRODUCTORY EXAMPLES.

Example I.

$2)\ 20921\,18{\cdot}5 = 10^6 \times 2{\downarrow}0,4,5,2,3,1,2,0,$

diff.

	1	04	60	59	25
	10	00	00	00	00
		40	00	00	00
			60	00	00
				40	00
					10
	104	060	401		
		520	302		
			1041		
				1	
	1045	81745	...		
		20916	...		
			1	...	
	10460	2662			
		3263			
		3138			
		125.			
		105			
		20			
		20			

$10^6 = 1381620486$
$2 = 69318201$
$\downarrow 0,4, = 3980332$
$5 = 499775$
and 23120
1455441914

$\therefore\ \downarrow \overline{1455441914,}$ in the eight position, $= 2092118{\cdot}5$.

$7)\,78539{\cdot}816 = 10^4 \times 7\downarrow 1,1,9,8,5,4,4,8,$

diff.

112199737	
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	$\downarrow 1,$ = 9531497
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1, = 995083
1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.	9, = 899595
1 1 0 0 0 0 0.	and, 85448
111 100 000	11511623
999 900	7 = 194600794
4 000	10^4 = 921080324
9	1127192741
112103909...	
89683...	
32...	
112193624	
6113	
5610	
503	
449	
54	
45	
9	
9	

∴ In the eight position, 78539·816 is represented by $\downarrow 112719274 1,$

Examples II. and III.

In Example III. it was stated that

$$1{\cdot}250000000 = \downarrow 2,3,2,6,7,3,2,3, = \downarrow 22315476,1.$$

1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

```
12|10|00|00|00
  |36|30|00|00
  |  |36|30|00
  |  |  |12|10
-----------------
124|666|421|0..
   |249|332|8..
   |   |124|7..
-----------------
1249|1587|85..
    |7494|95..
    |    |1|87..
-----------------
12499|0846|7
     |8|7494..
     | |3|750....
     | | |250.....
     | | | 37....
-----------------
1249999998
```

The following equations of equality reduced to the eight position are established in the early part of the work.

$$\downarrow 1, \quad = \downarrow 0,10,\ \bar{4},\ \bar{1},\ \bar{9},\bar{5},\bar{1},\bar{3}, = \downarrow \overline{9531497,}$$

$$\downarrow 0,1, \quad = \downarrow 0,\ 0,10,\ 0,\ \bar{4},\bar{4},\bar{6},\bar{7}, = \downarrow \overline{995083,}$$

$$\downarrow 0,0,1, \quad = \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,10,\ 0,0,\bar{4},\bar{5}, = \downarrow \overline{99955,}$$

$$\downarrow 0,0,0,1, \quad = \downarrow 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,10,0,0,0, = \downarrow \overline{10000,}$$

$$\&c. \quad = \quad \&c. \quad = \quad \&c.$$

$$\downarrow 0,0,0,10,0,0,\bar{4},\bar{5}, = 100000 - 45 = \overline{99955,}$$

ten times 99955 = 999550
4467 minus
$\overline{995083,}$

ten times 995083 = 9950830
minus four times 99955 = 399820
9551010
minus 19513
$\overline{9531497,}$.

2 times 9531497 = 19062994
3 „ 995083 = 2985249
2 „ 99955 = 199910
67323

$\therefore \downarrow 2,3,2,6,7,3,2,3, = \downarrow \overline{22315476,}|$

The values of 2, 3, 4, &c. reduced to the eight or any other position, involving whole numbers only, are easily found as follows :—

$2^{\cdot} = \downarrow 7,\ 2,6,0,7,8,2,6, = \downarrow \overline{69318201,}|$

$3^{\cdot} = \downarrow 1,1,5,0,4,4,8,6,8, = \downarrow \overline{109866750,}|$

$4^{\cdot} = \downarrow 14,5,2,2,0,1,1,9, = \downarrow \overline{138636402,}|$

$5^{\cdot} = \downarrow 16,8,4,8,7,4,4,3, = \downarrow \overline{160951879,}|$

$6^{\cdot} = \downarrow 18,7,6,5,2,6,9,4, = \downarrow \overline{179184951,}|$

$7^{\cdot} = \downarrow 20,3,9,8,6,0,1,0, = \downarrow \overline{194600794,}|$

$8^{\cdot} = \downarrow 21,7,8,2,7,9,4,6, = \downarrow \overline{207954604,}|$

$9^{\cdot} = \downarrow 23,0,5,0,9,2,9,4, = \downarrow \overline{219733500,}|$

$10^{\cdot} = \downarrow 24,1,5,1,9,2,9,5, = \downarrow \overline{230270081,}|$

By a simple problem in the early part of the work, it is easily shown that $\cdot 2 = \downarrow 7,2,6,0,7,8,2,6,$ which is easily reduced to $\downarrow \overline{69318201,}|$

$$2^2 = 4^{\cdot} \text{ and } 2^3 = 8^{\cdot}$$

$$69318201 \times 2 = 138636402$$
$$69318201 \times 3 = 207954604$$
$$8 \times 1{\cdot}25 = 10^{\cdot}$$

But it has been just shown that $1{\cdot}25 = \downarrow \overline{22315476,}|$

$\therefore$ 207954604 + 22315476 = 230270080.

Again, $10 \div 9 = 1{\cdot}111111111 = \downarrow 1,1,0,1,0,0,0,1, = \downarrow \overline{10536581,}$

$\downarrow 1,$	$= 9531497$	
$\downarrow 0,1,$	$= 995083$	
and	10001	
	10536581	take
for 10·	230270081	from
for 9·	219733500	
for 3·	109866750	half

for 2·	69318201	
for 3·	109866750	
	179184951	for 6·

for 10·	230270080	
for 2·	69318201	
	160951879	for 5·

All the numbers are now established except the number for 7.

$\frac{1}{9} = 1{\cdot}166666667 = \downarrow 1,5,9,0,9,3,3,5,$

diff.

1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
				1	1	0	0	0	
							5	5	
1	1	5	6	1	1	1	0	5	5 . .
	1	0	4	0	4	9	9	9	. .
			4	1	6	2	0	9	. .
							9	7	. .
1	1	6	6	5	5	7	7	7	1
						1	0	8	8 9 6
						1	0	4	9 8 9
							3	9	0 7

$\downarrow 1,$	$=$	9531497
0,5,	$=$	4975415
0,0,9,	$=$	899595
and		9335
		15415842
	$6\cdot =$	179184951
		194600793

3907
3500

407
350

57
58

$$\therefore\ 7 \times \downarrow\overline{194600793,} = \downarrow 20,3,9,8,6,0,1,0,$$

In example 2 it is stated that

$$\epsilon = 2{\cdot}718281828 = \downarrow\overline{100005025,}\ .$$

$\frac{\epsilon}{2}$ = 1·3591409 14 = ↓3,2,1,0,2,2,1,2,

diff.

1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	6	6	2	0	0	0	0
		1	3	3	1	0	0	
1	3	5	7	7	5	3	1	0
		1	3	5	7	7	5	3
1	3	5	9	1	0	8	5	3
					3	0	6	1
				2	7	1	8	2
					2	8	7	9
					2	7	1	8
						1	6	1
						1	3	6
							2	5
							2	7

↓3	=	28594491
0,2,	=	1990166
0,0,1,	=	99955
and		2212
		30686824
2·	=	69318201
		100005025

$$\therefore\ \epsilon = \downarrow 3,2,1,0,2,2,1,2, = \downarrow\overline{100005025,}$$

In the second example it is also stated that

$$\pi = 3{\cdot}141592654 = \downarrow\overline{114478742,}.$$

$\frac{\pi}{3}$ = 1·047 197 551 = ↓0,4,6,3,1,9,2,9,

diff.

104	060	401	0 . .
	62 4	362	4 . .
		1560	9 . .
		2	1 . .
1046	8632		6 4 . .
	3140		5 9 . .
			3 1 . .
10471	77354		
. . . .	20197		
	10472		
	9725		
	9424		
	301		
	209		
	92		
	94		

↓0,4, = 3980332
6, = 599730
and 31929
4611991
3 · = 109866750
114478741

∴ π = ↓114478741, = ↓12,0,1,0,0,8,2,3,

Example IV.

It was assumed that 497 × 23 = 11431, because

23) 114478742 (467
92
224
207
177
161
16

Example V.

diff.

105960853 = ↓0,5,8,1,5,1,8,8,

1000|0 0|00|00
5 0|0 0|00|00
1|0 0|00|00
1|00|00
|50

105|10 1|005|0 . .
|840|808|0 . .
2|942|8 . .
5|9 . .

1059447617 . .
1 05945 . .

10595‖53562
. . . .‖54971
52978

1993
1060

933
848

85
85

↓0,5, = 4975415
0,0,8, = 799640
and 15188
for 9· 219733500

225523733

98 × 23

diff.

225523743̄0 = ↓0,0,0,5,5,1̄,1̄,2̄,

2254|0 0 00|00 . .
1|1 2 70|00 . .
2|25 . .

2255 1‖2 72 25 .
1‖1 27 56
2

2255 2 3‖99 83
. .‖25 53 .
22 55
298

$$\begin{array}{r} 298 \\ 226 \\ \hline 72 \\ 68 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\downarrow 0,0\bar{1},4,\bar{2},5,\bar{1},\bar{11}, = \downarrow 0,0,\bar{1},4,\bar{2},5,\bar{2},\bar{1},$$
$$= \downarrow 0,0,\bar{1},3,7,4,7,9,$$

Because $\downarrow 0,0,0,4,0,0,0,0, = \downarrow \overline{40000,}$

and $\downarrow 0,0,0,0,2,5,2,1, = \downarrow \overline{2521,}$

Example VI.

$\pi : 180 \times 60 \times 60 :: \text{length} : \text{seconds} = \dfrac{180 \times 60 \times 60 \times \text{length}}{\pi}$;

but $200000\,\pi \downarrow 0,3,1,0,0,\bar{7},0,\bar{5}, = 180 \times 60 \times 60,$

$\therefore$ seconds = length $\times$ 200000 $\downarrow 0,3,1,0,0,\bar{7},0,\bar{5},$

Example VII.

The length of an arc of $1'' = \cdot 0000048481368 11$;

$\cdot 4848136811 \div \cdot 48 = \cdot 10100285 = \downarrow 0,1,0,0,2,8,2,2,$

To multiply a given number, as 3457 by 48 :—

$$\begin{array}{rl} 2\,)\,345700 & 100 \text{ times} \\ \hline 172850 & 50 \text{ times} \\ 6914 & \text{twice} \\ \hline 165936 & 48 \text{ times.} \end{array}$$

Hence the truth of these rules is established.

Example VIII.

It is evident that $\downarrow\overline{16265543,}$ which is 7 times $\downarrow\overline{2323649,}$ may be written $\downarrow$ 1,6,7,6,3,8,6,3, because

Constant (A), 9531497) 16265543
9531497 ($\downarrow$ 1,

Constant (B), 995083) 6734046
5970498 ($\downarrow$ 0,6,

Constant (C), 99955) 763548
699685 ($\downarrow$ 0,0,7,

63863 = $\downarrow$ 0,0,0,6,3,8,6,3,

SECOND SOLUTION.

8. *Given the obliquity of the ecliptic* = 23° 27′ 25″·42 = 84445″·42, *find the natural sine and log. sine of this angle.*

84445″·4200

42222 7100
1688 9084

Length of arc = ·40533 8016 $\downarrow$ 0,1,0,0,2,8,2,2, = .409402949.

·409402949 = ·4 $\downarrow$ 0,2,3,3,3,6,1,8, = ·4 $\downarrow\overline{2323649,}$

cube = ·064 $\downarrow\overline{6970947,}$
= ·064 $\downarrow$ 0,7,0,0,5,3,6,6,

fifth power = ·01024 $\downarrow\overline{11618245,}$
= ·01024 $\downarrow$ 1,2,0,9,6,5,8,2,

seventh position = ·0016384 $\downarrow\overline{16265543,}$
= ·0016384 $\downarrow$ 1,6,7,6,3,8,6,3,

÷ 6 = ·010666667
÷ 120 = ·000085333
÷ 5040 = ·000000325

$$10666667 \downarrow 0,7,0,0,5,3,6,6 = \begin{array}{r} \cdot 409402949 + \\ 11436725 - \end{array}$$

$$85333 \downarrow 1,2,0,9,6, \text{ \&c.} = \begin{array}{r} 397966224 \\ 95845 + \end{array}$$

$$325 \downarrow 1,6,7,6, \text{ \&c.} = \begin{array}{r} 398062069 \\ 383 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Natural sine of } 23^\circ\ 27'\ 25''\cdot 42 = \cdot 398061686$$

$$3)\ 3\cdot 98061686$$

$$1\cdot 32687229 = \downarrow 2,9,2,6,5,2,2,1, = \downarrow \boxed{28283872,}$$

$$\text{(Example 3,)} \qquad 3\cdot = \downarrow \boxed{109866750,}$$

$$\therefore\ 3\cdot 98061686 = \boxed{138150622,}$$

Then 138150622 divided by the constant 230270081 gives ·59995038.

$$\therefore\ \text{Log. sin } 23^\circ\ 27'\ 25''\cdot 42 = 9\cdot 59995038$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} 2 = & 69318201 \\ & 109866750 \\ \hline & 179184951 = 2.3. \\ & 138636402 \\ \hline & 317821353 = 2.3.4. \\ & 160951879 \\ \hline & 478773232 = 2.3.4.5. \\ & 179184951 \\ \hline & 657958183 = 2.3.4.5.6. \\ & 194600795 \\ \hline & 852558978 = 2.3.4.5.6.7. \\ & 207954604 \\ \hline & 1060513582 = 2.3.4.5.6.7.8. \\ & 219733500 \\ \hline & 1280247082 = 2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9. \\ & 230270081 \\ \hline & 1510517163 \end{array}$$

1510517163 = 2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.
239801578

1750318741 = 2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.
248503152

1998821893 = 2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.

Which may be continued at pleasure by simple addition.

Example IX.

The following simple additions and subtractions may be made before commencing to operate :

69318201	109866750
138636402	160951879
2.4 = 207954603	3.5 = 270818629
17918495 1	194600795
2.4.6 = 387139554	3.5.7 = 465419424
207954604	219733500
2.4.6.8 = 595094158	3.5.7.9 = 685152924
230270081	239801578
2.4.6.8.10 = 825364239	3.5.7.9.11 = 924954502
248503152	
2.4.6.8.10.12 = 1073867391	

$\frac{1}{2.3}$ = 179184951 negative

$\frac{1.3}{2.4.5}$ = 259039732 negative

$\frac{1.3.5}{2.4.6.7}$ = 310921720 negative

$\frac{1.3.5.7}{2.4.6.8.9}$ = 349408234 negative

$\frac{1.3.5.7.9}{2.4.6.8.10.11}$ = 380012893 negative

Example XII.

$\cos D = \sin (13^\circ\ 45'\ 13'' + 49513'')$.

10 times length of arc = 2·40045818 + 2 ↓ 1,8,7,6,0,3,1,5,
= ↓ 87570364,

$$\begin{array}{rl} 10\cdot\ldots\ldots & -\ 230270081 \\ & +\ \ 87570364 \\ \hline & -\ 142699717, \end{array}$$ put = x.

$$\begin{array}{rl} x^3\ldots\ldots\ldots & -\ 428099151 \\ 1.2.3\ldots\ldots & -\ 179184951 \\ \hline & -\ 60728402 \\ 10^3\ldots\ldots\ldots & +\ 69081024\,3 \\ \hline & \ \ 8352614\,1 = 2 \downarrow 1,4,6,9,6,3,8,1, = 2{\cdot}30532 \\ & \ \ 6931820\,1 \\ \hline & \ \ 1420794\,0 \\ & \ \ 953149\,7 \\ \hline & \ \ 467644\,3 \\ & \ \ 398033\,2 \\ \hline & \ \ 69611\,1 \\ & \ \ 59973\,0 \\ \hline & \ \ 9,6,3,8,1, \end{array}$$

$\therefore \dfrac{x^3}{1.2.3} = {\cdot}00230532$, true to the last figure.

$$\begin{array}{rl} x^5\ldots\ldots & -\ 713498585 \\ 1.2.3.4.5\ldots\ldots & -\ 478773232 \\ \hline & -\ 1192271817 \\ 10^5 & +\ 1381620486 \\ \hline & \ \ 189348669 = 6 \downarrow 1,0,6,3,2,4,9,1, = 6{\cdot}64182 \end{array}$$

$\therefore \dfrac{x^5}{1.2.3.4.5} = {\cdot}0000664\dot{2}$, true to the last figure.

$$\begin{array}{rr} x^7 \ldots\ldots - & 998898019 \\ 1.2.3.45.6.7 \ldots\ldots - & 852558978 \\ \hline - & 1851456997 \\ 10^9 + & 2072430729 \\ \hline & 220973732 = 9\downarrow 0,1, \ldots\ldots \end{array}$$

and will only give a unit in the eight decimal place.

$$\begin{array}{rr} & + \cdot 24004582 \\ & - \quad 230532 \\ & + \quad 664 \\ & - \quad 1 \\ \hline \cos 76^\circ\ 14'\ 47'' \ldots & \cdot 23774713 \quad \sin 13^\circ\ 45'\ 13'' \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} A + B = & 67^\circ\ 1'\ 37'' \\ & 90\ 0\ 0 \\ \hline & 22^\circ\ 58'\ 23'' = 82703''; \text{ arc} = \cdot 400955459 \end{array}$$

$$4 \cdot 00955459 = 4\downarrow 0,0,2,3,8,6,8,3, = \downarrow \overline{138874995,}$$

$$\begin{array}{rr} 10 \ldots\ldots - & 230270081, \\ + & 138874995, \\ \hline - & 91395086, \text{ which put} = \overline{x,}1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rr} x^8 \ldots\ldots\ldots - & 274185258 \\ 1.2.3 \ldots\ldots - & 179184951 \\ \hline - & 453370209 \\ 10^2 \ldots\ldots + & 460540162 \\ \hline & 7169953 = \downarrow 0,7,2,0,4,4,6,2, = 1 \cdot 07432862 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} = \cdot 01074329$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} x^5 \ldots . & - \ 456975430 \\ 1.2.3.4.5 \ldots & - \ 478773232 \\ \hline & - \ 935748662 \\ 10^5 \ldots & + 1151350405 \\ \hline & 215601743 \end{array}$$

$$= 8 \downarrow 0,7,6,8,1,8,2,8, = 8{\cdot}63573736$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^5}{1.2.3.4.5} = {\cdot}00008636$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} x^7 \ldots . & - \ 639765602 \\ 1.2.3.4.5.6.7. \ldots . & - \ 852558978 \\ \hline & - 1492324580 \\ 10^7 & + 1611890567 \\ \hline & 119565987 \end{array}$$

$$= 3 \downarrow 1,0,1,6,7,7,8,5, = 3{\cdot}3056 \ldots$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^7}{1.2.3.4.5.6.7} = {\cdot}00000033$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} & + {\cdot}40095546 \\ & - \ 1074329 \\ & + \ \ 8636 \\ & - \ \ \ 33 \\ \hline & {\cdot}39029820 = \cos 67^\circ \ 1' \ 37'' \end{array}$$

The next term will not give a unit in the eight decimal place.

$$\begin{array}{rl} a + b \ldots & 90^\circ \ 0' \ 0'' \\ & 67 \ 35 \ 41 \\ \hline & 22 \ 24 \ 19 = 80659''; \ {\cdot}391045865 \text{ length.} \end{array}$$

$$\therefore 3{\cdot}91045865 = 3 \downarrow 2,7,4,7,7,1,7,4, = \downarrow \overline{136372319,}|$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} 10 \ldots . & - 230270081 \\ & + 136372319 \\ \hline & - \ 93897762 \text{ put} = \downarrow \overline{x,}|. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} x^8 \ldots\ldots & -\ 281693286 \\ 1.2.3\ldots & -\ 179184951 \\ \hline & -\ 460878237 \\ 10^8 \ldots\ldots & +\ 690810243 \\ \hline & 229932006 \end{array}$$

$$= 9\downarrow 1,0,6,6,7,2,7,9, = 9{\cdot}96625116$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} x^5 \ldots\ldots & -\ 46948810 \\ 1.2.3.4.5\ldots\ldots & -\ 478773232 \\ \hline & -\ 948262042 \\ 10^5 & +\ 1151350405 \\ \hline & 203088363 \end{array}$$

$$= 7\downarrow 0,8,5,2,7,1,2,9, = 7{\cdot}6200397$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} x^7\ldots & -\ 657284334 \\ 1.2.3.4.5.6.7\ldots & -\ 852558978 \\ \hline 10^7\ldots\ldots & -\ 1509843312 \\ & +\ 1611890567 \\ \hline & 102047255 \end{array}$$

$$= 2\downarrow 3,4,1,5,4,2,7,6, = 4{\cdot}775\ldots.$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} & +\ 39104587\ldots \text{arc} \\ & -\ \ 996625 \\ & +\ \ \ 7620 \\ & \ \ \ \ \ 28 \\ \hline & {\cdot}38115554 \cos 67^\circ\ 35'\ 41''. \end{array}$$

$B = 20^\circ\ 25'\ 10'' = 73510''$, length of arc = ·35638656

$$= \tfrac{1}{10}\downarrow \boxed{127090963,}$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{1.2} + \frac{x^4}{1.2.3.4} - \frac{x^6}{1.2.3.4.5.6} + \ldots.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -\ 230270081 \\ +\ 127090963 \\ \hline -\ 103179118 \text{ put} = \downarrow\ \urcorner\ , \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rr} x^3 \ldots\ldots\ldots & -\ 206358236 \\ 1.2 \ldots\ldots & -\ 69318201 \\ \hline & -\ 275676437 \\ 10^3 \ldots\ldots & +\ 460540162 \\ \hline & 184863725 \end{array}$$

$$= 6\downarrow 0,5,7,0,3,6,7,4, = 6{\cdot}35056866$$

$$\begin{array}{rr} x^4 \ldots\ldots & -\ 412716472 \\ 1.2.3.4 \ldots\ldots & -\ 317821353 \\ \hline & -\ 730537825 \\ 10^4 \ldots\ldots & +\ 921080324 \\ \hline & 190542499 \end{array}$$

$$= 6\downarrow 1,1,8,3,1,3,2,8, = 6{\cdot}721619 \ldots\ldots$$

$$\begin{array}{rr} x^6 \ldots\ldots\ldots & -\ 619074708 \\ 1.2.3.4.5.6 \ldots\ldots & -\ 657958183 \\ \hline & -\ 1277032891 \\ 10^6 \ldots\ldots & +\ 1381620486 \\ \hline & 104587595 \end{array}$$

$$= 2\downarrow 3,6,7,0,4,7,3, = 2{\cdot}8457 \ldots\ldots$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1{\cdot}00000000\ + \\ {\cdot}06350568\ - \\ {\cdot}00067216\ + \\ {\cdot}00000285\ - \\ \hline {\cdot}93716363 \cos 20^\circ\ 25'\ 10'' \end{array}$$

$$b = 20^\circ\ 22'\ 54'' = 73374''.$$

2) 73374″·00

36687 00
1467 48

·35219 52 ↓0,1,0,0,2,8,2,2, = ″35572719 length of arc

32) $\frac{3557271900}{111164747}$ = ↓1,1,0,5,8,2,6,4, = $\overline{10584844,}$

10584844

$32 = 2^5$ 346591005

+ 357175849

$100_{\cdot} \ldots$ − 460540162

− $\overline{10336431 3,}$ = ↓$\overline{x,}$

− 206728626 − 2

− 413457252 − 4

− 620185878 − 6

x^2 . . . . . − 206728626

1.2 . . . . − 69318201

− 276046827

10^3 . . . . + 460540162

184493335

= 6↓0,5,3,3,3,1,0,4, = 6·32709138

x^4 . . . . . − 413457252

1.2.3.4 . . . . . − 317821353

− 731278605

10^4 . . . . + 921080324

189801719

= 6↓1,1,0,9,0,1,8,8, = 6·672006 . . .

x^6 . . . . . − 620185878

1.2.3.4.5.6 . . . . . − 657958183

− 1278144061

10^6 . . . . . + 1381620486

103476425

= 2↓3,5,5,8,8,5,4,3, = 2·8142 . . .

$$\begin{array}{r} 1{\cdot}00000000 + \\ {\cdot}06327091 - \\ {\cdot}00066720 + \\ {\cdot}00000281 - \\ \hline {\cdot}93739348 = \cos 20^\circ\ 22'\ 54''. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rrrr} & 90^\circ & 0' & 0'' \\ A = & 46 & 36 & 27 \\ \hline & 43 & 23 & 33 \end{array} \text{ length of arc} \doteq {\cdot}757341994$$

$$7{\cdot}57341994 = 7 \downarrow 0,7,9,0,8,6,7,8, = \downarrow \overline{202474649,} =$$

$$\begin{array}{rr} & + \ 202474649 \\ 10 \ldots . & - \ 230270081 \\ \hline & - \ \ 27795432 = \downarrow \overline{x,} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rr} x^3 \ldots . & - \ \ 83386296 \\ 1.2.3 \ldots . & - \ 179184951 \\ \hline & - \ 262571247 \\ 10^2 \ldots . & + \ 460540162 \\ \hline & 197968915 \end{array}$$

$$= 7 \downarrow 0,3,3,8,3,0,0,6, = 7{\cdot}2397717$$

$$\begin{array}{rr} x^5 \ldots . & - \ 138977160 \\ 1.2.3.4.5 \ldots . & - \ 478773232 \\ \hline & - \ 617750392 \\ 10^3 \ldots . & + \ 690810243 \\ \hline & 73059851 \end{array}$$

$$= 2 \downarrow 0,3,7,5,6,7,1,6, = 2{\cdot}07624672$$

$$\begin{array}{rr} x^7 \ldots . & - \ 194568024 \\ 1.2.3.4.5.6.7 \ldots . & - \ 852558978 \\ \hline & - \ 1047127002 \\ 10^5 \ldots . & + \ 1151350405 \\ \hline & 104223403 \end{array}$$

$$= 2 \downarrow 3,6,3,4,0,3,4,8, = 2{\cdot}8353 \ldots$$

$$\begin{array}{rr} x^9 \ldots\ldots - & 250158888 \\ 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9 \ldots\ldots - & 1280247082 \\ \hline & - 1530405970 \\ 10^7 \ldots\ldots + & 1611890567 \\ \hline & 81484597 \end{array}$$

$$= 2 \downarrow 1,2,6,4,5,0,0,3, = 2{\cdot}258 \ldots$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} \text{Length of arc} = & {\cdot}75734199 + \\ & {\cdot}07239772 - \\ & {\cdot}00207625 + \\ & {\cdot}00002835 - \\ & {\cdot}00000023 + \\ \hline & {\cdot}68699240 = \cos 46^\circ\ 36'\ 27''. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rlll} & 90^\circ & 0' & 0'' \\ (a) \ldots\ldots & 47 & 12 & 47 \\ \hline & 42 & 47 & 13 = 154033'' \cdot 746773057 \text{ length of arc} \end{array}$$

$$7{\cdot}46773057 = 7 \downarrow 0,6,4,9,8,1,0,6, = \downarrow \overline{201069219,}$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} & + 201069219 \\ & - 230270081 \\ \hline & - 29200862 = \downarrow \overline{x,} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rr} x^8 \ldots\ldots - & 87602586 \\ 1.2.3 \ldots\ldots - & 179184951 \\ \hline & - 266787537 \\ 10^8 \ldots\ldots + & 460540162 \\ \hline & 193752625 \end{array}$$

$$= 6 \downarrow 1,5,0,6,0,7,6,2, = 6{\cdot}94088166$$

$$\begin{array}{rr} x^5 \ldots\ldots - & 146004310 \\ 1.2.3.4.5 \ldots\ldots - & 478773232 \\ \hline & - 624777542 \\ 10^8 \ldots\ldots + & 690810243 \\ \hline & 66032701 \end{array}$$

$$= \downarrow 6,8,8,8,3,4,1,5, = 1{\cdot}935361$$

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
x^7 \ldots\ldots - & 204406034 \\
1.2.3.4.5.6.7 \ldots\ldots - & 852558978 \\
\hline
 & - 1056965012 \\
10^5 \ldots\ldots + & 1151350405 \\
\hline
 & 94385393
\end{array}
$$

$$= 2 \downarrow 2,6,0,3,3,7,0,0, = 2{\cdot}56974$$

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
x^9 \ldots\ldots\ldots - & 262807758 \\
1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9 \ldots\ldots - & 1280247082 \\
\hline
 & - 1543054840 \\
10^7 \ldots\ldots + & 1611890567 \\
\hline
 & 68835727
\end{array}
$$

$$= \downarrow 7,2,1.2,5,1,2,7, = 2{\cdot}09 \ldots$$

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
\text{Length of arc} = & {\cdot}74677306 + \\
 & {\cdot}06940882 - \\
 & {\cdot}00193536 + \\
 & {\cdot}00002570 - \\
 & {\cdot}00000021 + \\
\hline
 & {\cdot}67927411 = \cos 47^\circ\ 12'\ 37''
\end{array}
$$

Example XIII.

When the term involving x^3 was operated upon by $\downarrow 5$, the term involving x^2 had to be operated upon by $\downarrow 3,3,1,9,1,9,6,2$, because

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
953\,1497 = (A) \quad 995083 = (B) \quad 99955 = (C) & \\
5 & \\
\hline
4765\,7485 & \\
2 & \\
\hline
3)\,95314970 & \\
\hline
3177\,1657 & \\
2859\,4491 = 3\,(A) & \\
\hline
3177\,166 & \\
2985\,249 = 3\,(B) & \\
\hline
191917 & \\
99955 = (C) & \\
\hline
9,1,9,6,2 &
\end{array}
$$

∴ When ↓5, represents the cube of a number, ↓3,3,1,9,1,9,6,2, will represent the square of the same number.

Example XVI.

When the term affected by x^7 has to be operated upon by ↓7, ↓0,7, ↓0,0,7, &c. the co-efficient of x^6 must be operated upon by ↓6, ↓0,6, ↓0,0,6, &c.

When ↓0,0,3, becomes an operating figure for the seventh power, the operating figures for the third power are ↓0,0,1,2,8,5,5,9, but the number − 52 composed of two figures, is not altered by this a unit, and is therefore omitted in the operation.

In finding the consecutive numbers to the right of ↓, composing the root of an equation, it may often happen that the leading numbers of the divisor are destroyed, when the addition is performed. In such cases, it will be found convenient to transform the given equation into another equation. For example, take the equation

$$x^3 - 37{\cdot}13394977\,x^2 + 459{\cdot}6430761\,x = 1896{\cdot}482019\ (R).$$

and it will be found, that this equation may be verified by putting $x = 12{\cdot}35843041$, $x = 12{\cdot}3432103$, $x = 12{\cdot}39455496$, or $x = 12{\cdot}3809644$. Yet there is no guarantee that any one of these numbers is a root of the given equation. But there is no room for doubt when the given equation is verified by substituting

↓6,6,3,6,9,6,24,15, for x^3; ↓4,4,2,4,6,4,16,10, for x^2;

and ↓2,2,1,2,3,2, 8, 5, for x; Because

↓6,6,3,6,9,6,24,15, is evidently the cube of ↓2,2,1,2,3,2,8,5,

and ↓4,4,2,4,6,4,16,10, is evidently the square of ↓2,2,1,2,3,2,8,5,

If 10 be substituted for x in the given equation, then

+ 3000	3 times	+ 1000·00 . . . .
− 7426	twice	− 3713·39 . . . .
+ 4596	once	+ 4596·43 . . . .
* 170)		1883·04 . . . . take
		1896·48 . . . . from (R)
		13·44

* The leading figure of the divisor being destroyed, it is convenient to transform the given equation into another in which the leading figure of the divisor is not cancelled in the addition. Let the roots of the given equation be diminished by $\downarrow$ **2,2,**

$$\begin{array}{l} \qquad -3{\cdot}713394977 \\ \downarrow\mathbf{2,2,} = +1{\cdot}234321 \\ \hline \qquad -2{\cdot}479073977\ (p). \\ \downarrow\mathbf{2,2,} = +1{\cdot}234321 \\ \hline \qquad +1{\cdot}244752977\ (r). \\ \downarrow\mathbf{2,2,} = +1{\cdot}234321 \\ \hline\hline \qquad -\ {\cdot}010431977 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \qquad +4{\cdot}596430761 \\ (p)\downarrow\mathbf{2,2,} = -3{\cdot}059973070364617 \\ \hline \qquad +1{\cdot}536457690635383\ (q). \\ (r)\downarrow\mathbf{2,2,} = -1{\cdot}536424739323617 \\ \hline\hline \qquad +\ {\cdot}000032951311766 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \qquad -1{\cdot}896482019 \\ (q)\downarrow\mathbf{2,2,} = +1{\cdot}896481993162757 \\ \hline\hline \qquad {\cdot}000000025837243 \end{array}$$

$\therefore\ x^3 - 10{\cdot}431977\,x^2 + 32{\cdot}9513117\,x = 25{\cdot}837243$ is the transformed equation when its roots are multiplied by 1000. This last equation is easily operated upon, and roots found that may be relied upon. Further observations on the introductory examples are deemed unnecessary. The following examples illustrate a new method to find the sine, cosine, &c. of an arc without the use of tables, employment of impossible quantities, or the powers of the arc.

Let θ = arc of 20° = ·349065851 = ·3 $\downarrow$ **1,5,6,4,1,9,3,** then

+	100000000	put	= A
+	34906585	= A ÷ 1 × ·3↓1,5,6, . . .	= B
−	6092350	= B ÷ 2 × ·3↓1,5,6, . . .	= C
−	708877	= C ÷ 3 × ·3↓1,5,6, . . .	= D
+	61862	= D ÷ 4 × ·3↓1,5,6, . . .	= E
+	4319	= E ÷ 5 × ·3↓1,5,6, . . .	= F
−	252	= F ÷ 6 × ·3↓1,5,6, . . .	= G
−	13	= G ÷ 7 × ·3↓1,5,6, . . .	= H
Hyp. log.	1·41774258	= ·34906585	

$$\log (A + B + C + D + E + \ldots) = \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = A - C + E - G$$

$$\sin \theta = B - D + F - H$$

1·00000000	+	= A	
6092350	−	= C	
61862	+	= E	
252	−	= G	
cos θ =	·93969260		

·34906585	+	= B	
708877	−	= D	
4319	+	= F	
13	−	= H	
sin θ =	·34202014		

The consecutive terms A, B, C, &c. are easily found, take for example, (F), the work unabridged will stand thus:

5) 61862 (*E*).

12377

3

3712

371

4083

2004

4

4291 . .

26 . .

2 . .

4319 = F.

The operating numbers employed being $\downarrow 1,5,6,4$, the remaining numbers are not required.

Let θ = an arc of 23° 27′ 25″·42 = ·409402949

$$\cdot 409402949 = \cdot 4 \downarrow 0,2,3,3,3,6,1,8,$$

+	100000000	put = A
+	40940295	= A ÷ 1 × ·4↓0,2,3, . . . = B
−	8380537	= B ÷ 2 × ·4↓0,2,3, . . . = C
−	1143672	= C ÷ 3 × ·4↓0,2,3, . . . = D
+	117054	= D ÷ 4 × ·4↓0,2,3, . . . = E
+	9584	= E ÷ 5 × ·4↓0,2,3, . . . = F
−	654	= F ÷ 6 × ·4↓0,2,3, . . . = G
−	38	= G ÷ 7 × ·4↓0,2,3, . . . = H
+	2	= H ÷ 8 × ·4↓0,2,3, . . . = I

Hyp. log. of 1·50591836 = ·409402949 = θ

1·00000000	+ = A
8380537	− = C
117054	+ = E
654	− = G
2	+ = I

cos θ = ·91735865

·40940295	+ = B
1143672	− = D
9584	+ = F
38	− = H

sin θ = ·39806169

Let θ = arc of 5° 27′ 39″·14 = ·09531018 = ·09↓0,5,7,5,8,

+	10000000	Put = A
+	0953102	= A ÷ 1 × ·09↓0,5,7, . . . = B
−	45420	= B ÷ 2 × ·09↓0,5,7, . . . = C
−	1443	= C ÷ 3 × ·09↓0,5,7, . . . = D
+	34	= D ÷ 4 × ·09↓0,5,7, . . . = E
+	1	= E ÷ 5 × ·09↓0,5,7, . . . = F

Hyp. log. 1·1000000 = ·09531018

$$\text{Log. } (A + B + C + \ldots) = \theta.$$

$$\cos \theta = A - C + E.$$

$$\sin \theta = B - D + F.$$

1·0000000 + = A	·0953102 + = B
45420 − = C	1443 − = D
34 + = E	1 + = F
$\cos\theta = .9954614$	$\sin\theta = .0951660$

The quantities C, D, and E, have only to be determined, for A and B are given, and it is easily observed that F = 1. The following unabridged work shows that C, D, and E, are found in a few minutes.

4765·51	454·20	4) 14·43
· 9	3	3·61
42 | 89 | 0 .	13 | 63	9
2 | 14 | 5 .	68	32 | . .
4 | 3 .	1	2 | . .
450 | 78	143 | 2 . .	34 = F
. . 3 | 15	1 | 0 . .	
23	1 . .	
4	1443 = D	
45420 = C		

Given $\theta = \cdot 225154191074$ *an arc of* 12° 54′ 1″·3855975, *to find sin* θ *and cos* θ *to twelve places of decimals.*

$$\theta = \cdot 2\downarrow 1,2,3,2,5,8,7,6,2,3,5,$$

+ 1000000000000	=	= A
+ 225154191074	= A ÷ 1 × ·2↓1,2,3, . . .	= B
− 25347204876	= B ÷ 2 × ·2↓1,2,3, . . .	= C
− 1902443160	= C ÷ 3 × ·2↓1,2,3, . . .	= D
+ 107085855	= D ÷ 4 × ·2↓1,2,3, . . .	= E
+ 4822150	= E ÷ 5 × ·2↓1,2,3, . . .	= F
− 180953	= F ÷ 6 × ·2↓1,2,3, . . .	= G
− 5820	= G ÷ 7 × ·2↓1,2,3, . . .	= H
+ 164	= H ÷ 8 × ·2↓1,2,3, . . .	= I
+ 4	= I ÷ 9 × ·2↓1,2,3, . . .	= J

$\log. 1\cdot 252515934056 = \theta.$

$$\text{Log. } (A + B + C + \ldots\ldots) = \theta.$$

$$A - C + E - G + I = \cos\theta.$$
$$B - D + F - H + J = \sin\theta.$$

1·000000000000 + = A	·225154191074 + = B
25347204876 − = C	1902443160 − = D
107085855 + = E	4822150 + = F
180953 − = G	5820 − = H
164 + = I	4 + = J
·974759700190 = cos θ.	·223256564248 = sin θ.

The operative figures ↓1,2,3,2,5, ... fall out of use, one by one, as the results C, D, E, &c. decrease; for example, in finding H, only ↓1,2,3,2, are required.

$$G = 18095\cdot3$$
$$2$$
$$7)\,36191.$$

5	1	7	0
	5	1	7
5	6	8	7 . .
	1	1	4 . .
			1 . .
5	8	0	2 . .
		1	7 . .
5	8	1	9 . . . .
			1 . . . .
5	8	2	0 = H.

The sum of the series

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\left(x - \frac{1}{1.3}x^3 + \frac{1}{1.2}\frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{1}{1.2.3}\frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{1}{1.2.3.4}\frac{x^9}{9} - \frac{1}{1.2.3.4.5}\frac{x^{11}}{11} + \ldots\right)$$

may be found in a similar manner (see Example 10, page xxi).

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}x = \downarrow 1,1,8,5,7,2,8,5, = 1\cdot12056087$$

$x^2 = \cdot9\downarrow0,9,1,9,1,2,3$, which put $= \cdot9\downarrow u_1$, . .

1·12056087	$+ = A$
·36836583	$- = A \times \frac{1 \times \cdot 9}{1 \times 3} \downarrow u_1 \ldots = B$
10898475	$+ = B \times \frac{3 \times \cdot 9}{2 \times 5} \downarrow u_1 \ldots = C$
2559080	$- = C \times \frac{5 \times \cdot 9}{3 \times 7} \downarrow u_1 \ldots = D$
490734	$+ = D \times \frac{7 \times \cdot 9}{4 \times 9} \downarrow u_1 \ldots = E$
79194	$- = E \times \frac{9 \times \cdot 9}{5 \times 11} \downarrow u_1 \ldots = F$
11016	$+ = F \times \frac{11 \times \cdot 9}{6 \times 13} \downarrow u_1 \ldots = G$
1342	$- = G \times \frac{13 \times \cdot 9}{7 \times 15} \downarrow u_1 \ldots = H$
146	$+ = H \times \frac{15 \times \cdot 9}{8 \times 17} \downarrow u_1 \ldots = I$
13	$- = I \times \frac{17 \times \cdot 9}{9 \times 19} \downarrow u_1 \ldots = J$
1	$+ = J \times \frac{19 \times \cdot 9}{10 \times 21} \downarrow u_1 \ldots = K$

·83980247, area of the curve

x^2 and x may be developed under many forms, and the series summed in a similar manner; for example, x^2 may be put $= \cdot 8 \downarrow 2,1,8,6,7,1,2,8$, and the same result obtained.

THE END.

R. CLAY, SON, AND TAYLOR, PRINTERS.

MESSRS. BELL AND DALDY'S

NEW AND STANDARD PUBLICATIONS.



New Books.

JERUSALEM EXPLORED; being a Description of the Ancient and Modern City, with upwards of One Hundred Illustrations, consisting of Views, Ground-plans, and Sections. By Dr. ERMETE PIEROTTI, Architect-Engineer to His Excellency Soorraya Pasha of Jerusalem, and Architect of the Holy Land. Imp. 4to. [*Preparing.*

PLAN DE JERUSALEM ANCIENNE ET MODERNE. Par le Docteur ERMETE PIEROTTI. On a large sheet 41 in. by 29 in.; with numerous details. 10*s*. [*Ready.*

BRITISH SEAWEEDS. Drawn from Professor HARVEY'S "Phycologia Britannica," with Descriptions by Mrs. ALFRED GATTY. 4to. [*Shortly.*

This volume contains a drawing of every species of British Seaweed, with magnified sections where necessary, in 803 figures, accurately coloured after nature.

BRITISH MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES. Transferred in 195 plates from CURTIS'S "British Entomology;" with Descriptions by E. W. JANSON, Esq. Secretary of the Entomological Society. 4to. [*Shortly.*

BRITISH BEETLES. Transferred in 259 plates from CURTIS'S "British Entomology;" with Descriptions by E. W. JANSON, Esq. Secretary of the Entomological Society. 4to. [*Shortly.*

LAYS AND POEMS ON ITALY. By F. A. MACKAY. Fcp. 8vo. 5*s*. [*Ready.*

POEMS FROM THE GERMAN. By RICHARD GARNETT, Author of "Io in Egypt, and other Poems." Fcap. 8vo. 3*s*. 6*d*. [*Ready.*

SAUL, A DRAMATIC POEM; Elizabeth, an Historical Ode, and other Poems. By WILLIAM FULFORD, M. A. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s*. [*Ready.*

CHARLES AND JOSIAH; or, Friendly Conversations between a Churchman and a Quaker. Cr. 8vo. 5*s*. [*Ready.*

THE LEADBEATER PAPERS:—The Annals of Ballitore, by Mary Leadbeater, with a Memoir of the Author; Letters from Edmund Burke, heretofore unpublished; and the Correspondence of Mrs. R. Trench and Rev. G. Crabbe with Mary Leadbeater. 2 vols. cr. 8vo. [*Ready.*

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. Ornamented with Head-pieces and Initial Letters specially designed for this edition. Printed in red and black at the Cambridge University Press. 24mo. Best morocco, 10*s*. 6*d*. Also in ornamental bindings, at various prices. [*Ready.*

Also a large paper Edition, crown 8vo. Best morocco, 18*s*. Also in ornamental bindings, at various prices. [*Ready.*

A COMMENTARY ON THE GOSPELS for the Sundays and other Holy Days of the Christian Year. By the Rev. W. DENTON, A. M., Worcester College, Oxford, and Incumbent of St. Bartholomew's, Cripplegate. Vol. III. [*Preparing.*

PARISH SERMONS. By the Rev. M. F. SADLER, M.A., Vicar of Bridgwater. Author of "The Sacrament of Responsibility," and "The Second Adam and the New Birth." Vol. II. Trinity to Advent. Fcap. 8vo. 7*s*. 6*d*. [*Ready.*

SERMONS ON POPULAR SUBJECTS, preached in the Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton. By the Rev. JULIUS LLOYD, M.A. 8vo. 4*s*. 6*d*. [*Ready.*

THE DIVINE RULE OF PRAYER. By the Rev. R. M. BENSON, M.A., Vicar of Cowley, Author of "The Wisdom of the Son of David." Fcap. 8vo. [*Shortly.*

REASONS OF FAITH; or, the Order of the Christian Argument developed and explained. By the Rev. G. S. DREW. M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 4*s*. 6*d*. [*Ready.*

THE BOOK OF PSALMS; a New Translation, with Introductions and Notes, Critical and Explanatory. By the Rev. J. J. STEWART PEROWNE, B.D., Fellow of C. C. College, Cambridge, and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Norwich. 8vo. [*In the press.*

THE FRITHIOF SAGA. A Poem. Translated from the Norwegian. By the Rev. R. MUCKLESTON, M.A., Rector of Dinedon, Herefordshire, late Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, Oxford. Cr. 8vo. [*In the press.*

THE COTTON, FLAX, AND OTHER CHIEF FIBRE-YIELDING PLANTS OF INDIA; with a coloured Map of the Country, several original Illustrations of the Native Fibrous Plants, and many important Statistical Tables. By J. FORBES WATSON, A. M., M.D., Reporter to the Indian Government on the Products of India. Royal 8vo. [*Immediately.*

POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS OF SOME REMARKABLE EVENTS RECORDED IN THE OLD TESTAMENT. By the Rev. J. F. DAWSON, LL.B., Rector of Toynton. Post 8vo. 8*s*. 6*d*. [*Ready.*

ADVENTURES OF BARON WENCESLAS WRATISLAW OF MITROWITZ; what he saw in the Turkish Metropolis, Constantinople, experienced in his Captivity, and, after his happy return to his country, committed to writing in the year of our Lord 1599. Literally translated from the original Bohemian by A. H. WRATISLAW, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School, Bury St. Edmunds, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge. Cr. 8vo. 6*s*. 6*d*. [*Ready.*

HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF ECCLESFIELD, in the County of York. By the Rev. J. EASTWOOD, M.A., Curate of Eckington, Derbyshire, formerly Curate of Ecclesfield. 8vo. 16*s*. [*Ready.*

A HANDY BOOK OF THE CHEMISTRY OF SOILS: Explanatory of their Composition and the Influence of Manures in ameliorating them, with Outlines of the various Processes of Agricultural Analysis. By JOHN SCOFFERN, M.B. Crown 8vo. 4*s*. 6*d*. [*Ready.*

HINTS FOR PEDESTRIANS, Practical and Medical. By G. C. WATSON, M.D. *New Edition.* [*Preparing.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.—General Index to the Second Series. Fcap. 4to. 5*s*. [*Preparing.*

CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH. By Count NICOLA TOLSTOI. Translated from the Russian by MALWIDA VON MEYSENBUG. Post 8vo. 8*s*. 6*d*. [*Ready.*

GIFTS AND GRACES. A new Tale, by the Author of "The Rose and the Lotus." Post 8vo. 7*s*. 6*d*. [*Ready.*

AUNT JUDY'S LETTERS. By Mrs. GATTY, Author of "Aunt Judy's Tales," "Parables from Nature," &c. Illustrated by C. S. Lane. Fcp. 8vo. 3*s*. 6*d*. [*Ready.*

MELCHIOR'S DREAM AND OTHER TALES. By J. H. G. Edited by Mrs. GATTY. With Five Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. 3*s*. 6*d*. [*Ready.*

BARONSCLIFFE; or, the Deed of other Days. By Mrs. P. M. LATHAM, Author of "The Wayfarers." Crown 8vo. 6*s*. [*Ready.*

CHURCH STORIES. Edited by the Rev. J. E. CLARKE. Cr. 8vo. 2*s*. 6*d*. [*Ready.*

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. Written expressly for Young People, and illustrated with One Hundred and Thirty Illustrations. Super royal 16mo. Cloth, gilt edges, 5*s*. [*Ready.*

THE SCHOLE MASTER. By ROGER ASCHAM. Edited by the Rev J. E. B. MAYOR, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. [*Shortly.*

HOMER AND ENGLISH METRE. An Essay on the Translating of the Iliad and Odyssey. With a Literal Rendering in the Spenserian Stanza of the First Book of the Odyssey, and Specimens of the Iliad. By WILLIAM G. T. BARTER, Esq., Author of "A Literal Translation, in Spenserian Stanza, of the Iliad of Homer." Post 8vo. 6*s*. 6*d*. [*Ready.*

ENGLISH RETRACED; or, Remarks, Critical and Philological, founded on a comparison of the Breeches Bible with the English of the present day. Crown 8vo. 5*s.* [*Ready.*

THE ELEMENTS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. By Ernest Adams, Ph. D., University College School. *New Edition, enlarged and improved.* Post 8vo. 4*s.* 6*d.* [*Ready.*

LATIN PROSE LESSONS. By the Rev. A. Church, M.A., Master of Merchant Taylors' School. Fcp. 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.* [*Ready.*

GASC'S LE PETIT COMPAGNON: a French Talk-Book for Little Children. With numerous wood-cuts. 16mo. 3*s.* 6*d.* [*Immediately.*

THE WALLENSTEIN OF SCHILLER. Edited, with Notes, by Dr. A. Buchheim. Uniform with the "Foreign Classics." Fcap. 8vo. 6*s.* 6*d.* [*Ready.*

MATERIALS FOR GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION. By the Rev. P. Frost, M.A., Author of "Materials for Latin Prose Composition." Fcap. 8vo. Key to ditto. [*In the press.*

A COMPENDIUM OF FACTS AND FORMULAE IN PURE AND MIXED MATHEMATICS. For the use of Mathematical Students. By G. R. Smalley, B.A., F.R.A.S. Fcap. 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.* [*Ready.*

BELL AND DALDY'S POCKET VOLUMES. A Series of Select Works of Favourite Authors, adapted for general reading, moderate in price, compact and elegant in form, and executed in a style fitting them to be permanently preserved. Imperial 32mo.

Ready.

The Robin Hood Ballads. 2*s.* 6*d.*
The Midshipman.—Autobiographical Sketches of his own Early Career, by Capt. Basil Hall, R.N., F.R.S. From his "Fragments of Voyages and Travels." 3*s.*
The Lieutenant and Commander. By the same Author. 3*s.*
Southey's Life of Nelson. 2*s.* 6*d.*
George Herbert's Poems. 2*s.*
George Herbert's Works. 3*s.*
Longfellow's Poems. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Milton's Paradise Lost. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Milton's Paradise Regained and other Poems. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Preparing.

White's Natural History of Selborne.
The Conquest of India. By Capt. Basil Hall, R.N.
Sea Songs and Ballads. By Charles Dibdin, and others.
Walton's Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, &c.
Walton's Complete Angler.
Gray's Poems.
Goldsmith's Poems.
Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield.
Henry Vaughan's Poems.
Burns's Poems.
Burns's Songs.
Coleridge's Poems.

In cloth, top edge gilt, at 6*d.* per volume extra; in half morocco, Roxburgh style, at 1*s.* extra; in antique or best plain morocco (Hayday) at 4*s.* extra.

Other Works are in preparation.

The Library of English Worthies.

A Series of reprints of the best Authors, carefully edited and collated with the Early Copies, and handsomely printed by Whittingham in Octavo.

GOWER'S CONFESSIO AMANTIS, with Life by Dr. Pauli, and a Glossary. 3 vols. 2*l.* 2*s.* Antique calf, 3*l.* 6*s.* Only a limited number of copies printed.

This important work is so scarce that it can seldom be met with even in the large libraries. It is wanting in nearly every collection of English Poetry.

SPENSER'S COMPLETE WORKS; with Life, Notes, and Glossary, by John Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A. 5 vols. 3*l.* 15*s.* Antique calf, 6*l.* 6*s.*

BISHOP JEREMY TAYLOR'S RULE AND EXERCISES OF HOLY LIVING AND DYING. 2 vols. 1*l.* 1*s.* Morocco, antique calf or morocco, 2*l.* 2*s.*

BISHOP BUTLER'S ANALOGY OF RELIGION; with Analytical Index, by the Rev. Edward Steere, LL.D. 12*s.* Antique calf, 1*l.* 1*s.*

"The present Edition has been furnished with an Index of the Texts of Scripture quoted, and an Index of Words and Things considerably fuller than any hitherto published."—*Editor's Preface.*

HERBERT'S POEMS AND REMAINS; with S. T. Coleridge's Notes, and Life by Izaak Walton. Revised, with additional Notes, by Mr. J. Yeowell. 2 vols. 1*l.* 1*s.* Morocco, or antique calf or morocco, 2*l.* 2*s.*

Uniform with the above.

THE PHYSICAL THEORY OF ANOTHER LIFE. By Isaac Taylor, Esq., Author of "Logic in Theology," "Ultimate Civilization," &c. *New Edition.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Antique calf, 21*s.*

The Aldine Edition of the British Poets.

The Publishers have been induced, by the scarcity and increasing value of this admired Series of the Poets, to prepare a New Edition, very carefully corrected, and improved by such additions as recent literary research has placed within their reach.

The general principle of Editing which has been adopted is *to give the entire Poems of each Author in strict conformity with the Edition which received his final revision, to prefix a Memoir, and to add such notes as may be necessary to elucidate the sense of obsolete words or explain obscure allusions.* Each Author will be placed in the hands of a competent editor specially acquainted with the literature and bibliography of the period.

Externally this new Edition will resemble the former, but with some improvements. It will be elegantly printed by Whittingham, on toned paper manufactured expressly for it; and a highly finished portrait of each author will be given.

The *Aldine Edition of the British Poets* has hitherto been the favourite Series with the admirers of choice books, and every effort will be made to increase its claims as a comprehensive and faithful mirror of the poetic genius of the nation.



KENSIDE'S POETICAL WORKS, with Memoir by the Rev. A. Dyce, and additional Letters, carefully revised. 5*s*. Morocco, or antique morocco, 10*s*. 6*d*.

COLLINS'S POEMS, with Memoir and Notes by W. Moy Thomas, Esq. 3*s*. 6*d*. Morocco, or antique morocco, 8*s*. 6*d*.

GRAY'S POETICAL WORKS, with Notes and Memoir by the Rev. John Mitford. 5*s*. Morocco, or antique morocco, 10*s*. 6*d*.

KIRKE WHITE'S POEMS, with Memoir by Sir H. Nicolas, and additional Notes. Carefully revised. 5*s*. Morocco, or antique morocco, 10*s*. 6*d*.

SHAKESPEARE'S POEMS, with Memoir by the Rev. A. Dyce. 5*s*. Morocco, or antique morocco, 10*s*. 6*d*.

YOUNG'S POEMS, with Memoir by the Rev. John Mitford, and additional Poems. 2 vols. 10*s*. Morocco, or antique morocco, 1*l*. 1*s*.

THOMSON'S POEMS, with Memoir by Sir H. Nicolas, and additional Poems; the whole very carefully revised, and the Memoir annotated by Peter Cunningham, Esq., F.S.A.. 2 vols. 10*s*. Morocco, or antique morocco, 1*l*. 1*s*.

THOMSON'S SEASONS, AND CASTLE OF INDOLENCE, with Memoir. 6*s*. Morocco, or antique morocco, 11*s*. 6*d*.

DRYDEN'S POETICAL WORKS, with Memoir by the Rev. R. Hooper, F.S.A. Carefully revised. [*In the press.*

COWPER'S POETICAL WORKS, including his Translations. Edited, with Memoir, by John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A. [*Preparing.*

PARNELL'S POEMS, with Memoir, Edited by Bolton Corney, Esq., M.R.S.L. [*Preparing.*

POPE'S POETICAL WORKS, with Memoir. Edited by W. J. Thoms, Esq., F.S.A. [*Preparing.*

Uniform with the Aldine Edition of the Poets.

THE TEMPLE AND OTHER POEMS. By George Herbert, with Coleridge's Notes. *New Edition.* 5*s*. Morocco, antique calf or morocco, 10*s*. 6*d*.

THE WORKS OF GRAY, edited by the Rev. John Mitford. With his Correspondence with Mr. Chute and others, Journal kept at Rome, Criticism on the Sculptures, &c. *New Edition.* 5 vols. 1*l*. 5*s*.

VAUGHAN'S SACRED POEMS AND PIOUS EJACULATIONS, with Memoir by the Rev. H. F. Lyte. *New Edition.* 5*s*. Antique calf or morocco, 10*s*. 6*d*. *Large Paper*, 7*s*. 6*d*. Antique calf, 14*s*. Antique morocco, 15*s*.

"Preserving all the piety of George Herbert, they have less of his quaint and fantastic turns, with a much larger infusion of poetic feeling and expression."—Lyte.

BISHOP JEREMY TAYLOR'S RULE AND EXERCISES OF HOLY LIVING AND HOLY DYING. 2 vols. 2*s*. 6*d*. each. Morocco, antique calf or morocco, 7*s*. 6*d*. each. In one volume, 5*s*. Morocco, antique calf or morocco, 10*s*. 6*d*.

BISHOP BUTLER'S ANALOGY OF RELIGION; with Analytical Introduction and copious Index, by the Rev. Dr. Steere. 6*s*. Antique calf, 11*s*. 6*d*.

Uniform with the Aldine Edition of the Poets.

BISHOP BUTLER'S SERMONS AND REMAINS; with Memoir, by the Rev. E. STEERE, LL.D. *6s.*

*** This volume contains some additional remains, which are copyright, and render it the most complete edition extant.

BISHOP BUTLER'S COMPLETE WORKS; with Memoir by the Rev. Dr. STEERE. 2 vols. *12s.*

BACON'S ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING. Edited, with short Notes, by the Rev. G. W. KITCHIN, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford. *6s.* Antique calf, *11s. 6d.*

BACON'S ESSAYS; or, Counsels Civil and Moral, with the Wisdom of the Ancients. With References and Notes by S. W. SINGER, F.S.A. *5s.* Morocco, or antique calf, *10s. 6d.*

BACON'S NOVUM ORGANUM. Newly translated, with short Notes, by the Rev. ANDREW JOHNSON, M.A. *6s.* Antique calf, *11s. 6d.*

LOCKE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE HUMAN UNDERSTANDING; edited by BOLTON CORNEY, Esq., M.R.S.L., *3s. 6d.* Antique calf, *8s. 6d.*

"I cannot think any parent or instructor justified in neglecting to put this little treatise into the hands of a boy about the time when the reasoning faculties become developed."—HALLAM.

ULTIMATE CIVILIZATION. By ISAAC TAYLOR, Esq. *6s.*

LOGIC IN THEOLOGY, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By ISAAC TAYLOR, Esq. *6s.*

THE PHYSICAL THEORY OF ANOTHER LIFE. By ISAAC TAYLOR, Esq., Author of the "Natural History of Enthusiasm," "Restoration of Belief," &c. *New Edition.* *6s.* Antique calf, *11s. 6d.*

MR. S. W. SINGER'S NEW EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. The Text carefully revised, with Notes. The Life of the Poet and a Critical Essay on each Play by W. W. LLOYD, Esq. 10 vols. *6s.* each. Calf, *5l. 5s.* Morocco, *6l. 6s.*

Large Paper Edition, crown 8vo. *4l. 10s.* Calf, *6l. 16s. 6d.* Morocco, *8l. 8s.*

"Mr. Singer has produced a text, the accuracy of which cannot be surpassed in the present state of antiquarian and philological knowledge."—*Daily News.*

DR. RICHARDSON'S NEW DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Combining Explanation with Etymology, and copiously illustrated by Quotations from the best authorities. *New Edition*, with a Supplement containing additional Words and further Illustrations. In 2 vols 4to., *4l. 14s. 6d.* Half bound in russia, *5l. 15s. 6d.* Russia, *6l. 12s.*

The WORDS—with those of the same Family—are traced to their Origin.

The EXPLANATIONS are deduced from the Primitive Meaning through the various Usages.

The QUOTATIONS are arranged Chronologically, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time.

*** The Supplement separately, 4to. *12s.*

An 8vo. Edition, without the Quotations, *15s.* Half-russia, *20s.* Russia, *24s.*

"It is an admirable addition to our Lexicography, supplying a great desideratum, as exhibiting the biography of each word—its birth, parentage, and education, the changes that have befallen it, the company it has kept, and the connections it has formed—by rich series of quotations, all in chronological order. This is such a Dictionary as perhaps no other language could ever boast.—*Quarterly Review.*

DR. RICHARDSON ON THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE: an Exposition of Horne Tooke's Diversions of Purley. Fcap. 8vo. *4s. 6d.*

DOMESTIC LIFE IN PALESTINE. By M. E. ROGERS. Post 8vo. *10s. 6d.*

BY-ROADS AND BATTLE FIELDS IN PICARDY: with Incidents and Gatherings by the Way between Ambleteuse and Ham; including Agincourt and Crécy. By G. M. MUSGRAVE, M.A., Author of "A Pilgrimage into Dauphiné," &c. Illustrated. Super royal 8vo. *16s.*

THE BOAT AND THE CARAVAN. A Family Tour through Egypt and Syria. *New and cheaper Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. *5s. 6d.*

FRAGMENTS OF VOYAGES AND TRAVELS. By Captain BASIL HALL, R.N., F.R.S. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Series in 1 vol. complete. *New Edition.* Royal 8vo. *10s. 6d.*

THE GEM OF THORNEY ISLAND; or, The Historical Associations of Westminster Abbey. By the Rev. J. RIDGWAY, M.A. Crown 8vo. *7s. 6d.*

GIFTS AND GRACES. A new Tale, by the Author of "The Rose and the Lotus." Post 8vo. *7s. 6d.*

CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH. By Count Nicola Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian by Malwida von Meysenbug. Post 8vo. 8*s*. 6*d*.

CHURCH STORIES. Edited by the Rev. J. E. Clarke. Crown 8vo. 2*s*. 6*d*.

BARONSCLIFFE; or, the Deed of other Days. By Mrs. P. M. Latham, Author of "The Wayfarers." Cr. 8vo. 6*s*.

THE WAYFARERS: or, Toil and Rest. By Mrs. Latham. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s*.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF AONIO PALEARIO; or, a History of the Italian Reformers in the Sixteenth Century. Illustrated by Original Letters and unedited Documents. By M. Young. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l*. 12*s*.

CLAUDE DE VESCI; or, the Lost Inheritance. 2 vols. Fcap. 8vo. 9*s*.

MAUD BINGLEY. By Frederica Graham. 2 vols. Fcap. 8vo. 12*s*.

THE MANSE OF MASTLAND. Sketches: Serious and Humorous, in the Life of a Village Pastor in the Netherlands. Translated from the Dutch by Thomas Keightley, M.A. Post 8vo. 9*s*.

THE HOME LIFE OF ENGLISH LADIES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By the Author of "Magdalen Stafford." *Second Edition, enlarged.* Fcap. 8vo. 6*s*. Calf, 9*s*. 6*d*.

THE ROMANCE AND ITS HERO. By the Author of "Magdalen Stafford." 2 vols. Fcap. 8vo. 12*s*.

MAGDALEN STAFFORD. A Tale. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s*.

By the late Mrs. Woodrooffe.

COTTAGE DIALOGUES. *New Edition.* 12mo. 4*s*. 6*d*.

SHADES OF CHARACTER; or, the Infant Pilgrim. *Seventh Edition.* 2 vols. 12mo. 12*s*.

MICHAEL KEMP, the Happy Farmer's Lad. *8th Edition.* 12mo. 4*s*.

A SEQUEL TO MICHAEL KEMP. *New Edition.* 12mo. 6*s*. 6*d*.

AMONG THE TARTAR TENTS; or, The Lost Fathers. A Tale. By Anne Bowman, Author of "Esperanza," "The Boy Voyagers," &c. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 5*s*.

CAVALIERS AND ROUND HEADS. By J. G. Edgar, Author of "Sea Kings and Naval Heroes." Illustrated by Amy Butts. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s*.

SEA-KINGS AND NAVAL HEROES. A Book for Boys. By J. G. Edgar. With Illustrations by C. K. Johnson and C. Keene. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s*.

Mrs. Alfred Gatty's Popular Works.

"We should not be doing justice to the highest class of juvenile fiction, were we to omit, as particularly worthy of attention at this season, the whole series of Mrs. Gatty's admirable books. They are quite *sui generis*, and deserve the widest possible circulation."—*Literary Churchman.*

PARABLES FROM NATURE; with Notes on the Natural History. Illustrated by W. Holman Hunt, Otto Speckter, C. W. Cope, R.A., E. Warren, W. Millais, G. Thomas, and H. Calderon. 8vo. Ornamental cloth, 10*s*. 6*d*. Antique morocco elegant, 1*l*. 1*s*.

PARABLES FROM NATURE. 16mo. with Illustrations. *Tenth Edition.* 3*s*. 6*d*. Separately: First Series, 1*s*. 6*d*.; Second Series, 2*s*.

RED SNOW, and other Parables from Nature. Third Series, with Illustrations. *Second Edition.* 16mo. 2*s*.

WORLDS NOT REALIZED. 16mo. *Third Edition.* 2*s*.

PROVERBS ILLUSTRATED. 16mo. with Illustrations. *Third Edition.* 2*s*.

*** *These little works have been found useful for Sunday reading in the family circle, and instructive and interesting to school children.*

AUNT JUDY'S TALES. Illustrated by Clara S. Lane. Fcap. 8vo. *Third Edition.* 3*s*. 6*d*.

THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE, and other Tales. With Illustrations by C. S. Lane. Fcap. 8vo. 3*s*. 6*d*.

THE FAIRY GODMOTHERS, and other Tales. *Third Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. with Frontispiece. 2*s*. 6*d*.

LEGENDARY TALES. With Illustrations by Phiz. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s*.

THE POOR INCUMBENT. Fcap. 8vo. Sewed, 1*s*. Cloth, 1*s*. 6*d*.

THE OLD FOLKS FROM HOME; or, a Holiday in Ireland in 1861. *Second Edition.* Post 8vo. 7*s*. 6*d*.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE. By DANIEL DEFOE. With 100 Illustrations by E. H. Wehnert. Uniform with "Andersen's Tales." Small 8vo. Cloth, gilt edges, *7s. 6d.*

ANDERSEN'S TALES FOR CHILDREN. Translated by A. WEHNERT. With 105 Illustrations by E. H WEHNERT, W. THOMAS, and others. Small 8vo. Cloth, gilt edges, *7s. 6d.*

NURSERY CAROLS. Illustrated with 120 Pictures. By LUDWIG RICTHER and OSCAR PLETSCH. Imperial 16mo. Ornamental Binding. *3s. 6d.*, coloured, *6s.*

LITTLE MAGGIE AND HER BROTHER. By Mrs. G. HOOPER, Author of "Recollections of Mrs. Anderson's School," "Arbell," &c. With a Frontispiece. Fcap. 8vo. *2s. 6d.*

GUESSING STORIES; or, the Surprising Adventures of the Man with the Extra Pair of Eyes. A Book for Young People. By a Country Parson. Imperial 16mo. Cloth, gilt edges, *3s.*

THE WHITE LADY AND UNDINE, Translated from the German by the Hon. C. L. LYTTELTON. With numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. *5s.* Or, separately, *2s. 6d.* each.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. Written expressly for Young People, and illustrated with One Hundred and Thirty Illustrations. Super royal 16mo. Cloth, gilt edges, *5s.*

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF GOOD AND GREAT MEN. Written expressly for Young People, and Illustrated with Fifty large Engravings. Super royal 16mo. Cloth, gilt edges, *5s.* With Coloured Illustrations, *9s.*

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF ENGLISH HISTORY. Written expressly for Young People, and Illustrated with Sixty large Engravings. Super royal 16mo. Cloth, gilt edges, *5s.* With Coloured Illustrations, *9s.*

THE CHILDREN'S BIBLE PICTURE BOOK. Written expressly for Young People, and Illustrated with Eighty large Engravings. *Third Edition.* Super royal 16mo. Cloth, gilt edges, *5s.* With Coloured Illustrations, *9s.*

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF SCRIPTURE PARABLES AND BIBLE MIRACLES, in 1 vol. Cloth, gilt edges, *5s.* Coloured, *7s. 6d.*

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF SCRIPTURE PARABLES. By the Rev. J. ERSKINE CLARKE. With Sixteen large Illustrations. Super royal 16mo. Cloth, red edges, *2s. 6d.* Coloured, with gilt edges, *3s. 6d.*

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF BIBLE MIRACLES. By the Rev. J. ERSKINE CLARKE, M.A. With Sixteen large Illustrations. Super royal 16mo. Cloth, red edges, *2s. 6d.* Coloured, with gilt edges, *3s. 6d.*

THE CHILDREN'S BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. With Sixteen large Illustrations. *New Edition.* Super royal 16mo. Cloth, red edges, *2s. 6d.* Coloured, with gilt edges, *3s. 6d.*

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF THE LIFE OF JOSEPH, written in Simple Language. With Sixteen large Illustrations. Super royal 16mo. Cloth, red edges, *2s. 6d.* Coloured, with gilt edges, *3s. 6d.*

THE LIFE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, in Short Words. By SARAH CROMPTON. Crown 8vo. *2s. 6d.* Also an Edition for Schools, *1s.*

THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, in Short Words. By the same Author. Crown 8vo. *1s. 6d.* Stiff cover, *1s.*

REDFIELD; or, a Visit to the Country. A Story for Children. With Illustrations by Absolon. Super royal 16mo. *2s. 6d.* Coloured, *3s. 6d.*

NURSERY TALES. By Mrs. MOTHERLY. With Illustrations by C. S. Lane. Imperial 16mo. *2s. 6d.* Coloured, gilt edges, *3s. 6d.*

NURSERY POETRY. By Mrs. MOTHERLY. With Eight Illustrations by C. S. Lane. Imperial 16mo. *2s. 6d.* Coloured, gilt edges, *3s. 6d.*

POETRY FOR PLAY-HOURS. By GERDA FAY. With Eight large Illustrations. Imperial 16mo. *3s. 6d.* Coloured, gilt edges, *4s. 6d.*

VERY LITTLE TALES FOR VERY LITTLE CHILDREN. In single Syllables of *Four* and *Five* letters. *New Edition.* Illustrated. 2 vols. 16mo. *1s. 6d.* each, or in 1 vol. *3s.*

PROGRESSIVE TALES FOR LITTLE CHILDREN. In words of *One* and *Two* Syllables. Forming the sequel to "Very Little Tales." *New Edition.* Illustrated. 2 vols. 16mo. *1s. 6d.* each, or in 1 vol. *3s.*

THE LIGHTS OF THE WILL O' THE WISP. Translated by Lady MAXWELL WALLACE. With a coloured Frontispiece. Imperial 16mo. Cloth, gilt edges, 5*s.*

VOICES FROM THE GREEN-WOOD. Adapted from the Original. By Lady MAXWELL WALLACE. With Illustrations. Imperial 16mo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

PRINCESS ILSE: a Legend, translated from the German. By Lady MAXWELL WALLACE. With Illustrations. Imperial 16mo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

A POETRY BOOK FOR CHILDREN. Illustrated with Thirty-seven highly-finished Engravings by C. W. COPE, R.A., HELMSLEY, PALMER, SKILL, THOMAS, and H. WEIR. *New Edition.* Crown 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

CLARK'S INTRODUCTION TO HERALDRY.—Containing Rules for Blazoning and Marshalling Coats of Armour—Dictionary of Terms—Orders of Knighthood explained—Degrees of the Nobility and Gentry—Tables of Precedency; 48 Engravings, including upwards of 1,000 Examples, and the Arms of numerous Families. *Sixteenth Edition improved.* Small 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.* Coloured, 18*s.*

BOOK OF FAMILY CRESTS AND MOTTOES, with *Four Thousand Engravings* of the Crests of the Peers, Baronets, and Gentry of England and Wales, and Scotland and Ireland. A Dictionary of Mottoes, &c. *Ninth Edition, enlarged.* 2 vols. small 8vo. 1*l.* 1*s.*

"Perhaps the best recommendation to its utility and correctness (in the main) is, that it has been used as a work of reference in the Heralds College. No wonder it sells."—*Spectator.*

BOOK OF MOTTOES, used by the Nobility, Gentry, &c. with Translations, &c. *New Edition, enlarged.* Small 8vo. Cloth gilt, 2*s.* 6*d.*

A HANDBOOK OF MOTTOES BORNE BY THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, CITIES, PUBLIC COMPANIES, ETC. Translated and Illustrated, with Notes and Quotations, by C. N. ELVIN, M.A. Small 8vo. 6*s.*

GOTHIC ORNAMENTS; being a Series of Examples of enriched Details and Accessories of the Architecture of Great Britain. Drawn from existing Authorities. By J. K. COLLING, Architect. Royal 4to. Vol I. 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Vol. II. 3*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

DETAILS OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE, Measured and Drawn from existing Examples. By J. K. COLLING, Architect. Royal 4to. 2 vols. 5*l.* 5*s.*

THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL, with an Introductory Essay on the Fall of the Tower and Spire. By the Rev. R. WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S., &c., Jacksonian Professor in the University of Cambridge.—Of Boxgrove Priory, by the Rev. J. L. PETIT, M.A., F.S.A.—And of Shoreham Collegiate Church, together with the Collective Architectural History of the foregoing buildings, as indicated by their mouldings, by EDMUND SHARPE, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. Illustrated by one hundred Plates, Diagrams, Plans, and Woodcuts. Super royal 4to. 1*l.* 10*s.*

ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES IN FRANCE. By the Rev. J. L. PETIT, M.A., F.S.A. With Illustrations from Drawings by the Author and P. H. DELAMOTTE. Imperial 8vo. 2*l.* 2*s.*

REMARKS ON CHURCH ARCHITECTURE. With Illustrations. By the Rev. J. L. PETIT, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 1*s.*

LECTURES ON CHURCH BUILDING: with some Practical Remarks on Bells and Clocks. By E. B. DENISON, M.A. *Second Edition.* Rewritten and enlarged; with Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

A FEW NOTES ON THE TEMPLE ORGAN. By EDMUND MACRORY, M.A. *Second Edition* Super-royal 16mo. Half morocco, Roxburgh, 3*s.* 6*d.*

SCUDAMORE ORGANS; or, Practical Hints respecting Organs for Village Churches and small Chancels, on improved principles. By the Rev. JOHN BARON, M.A., Rector of Upton Scudamore, Wilts. With Designs by GEORGE EDMUND STREET, F.S.A. *Second Edition, revised.* 8vo. 6*s.*

MEMOIRS OF MUSICK. By the Hon. ROGER NORTH, Attorney-General to James II. Now first printed from the original MS., and edited, with copious Notes, by Dr. E. F. RIMBAULT. Fcap. 4to. half morocco, 1*l.* 10*s.*

PRACTICAL REMARKS ON BELFRIES AND RINGERS. By the Rev. H. T. ELLACOMBE, M.A., F.A.S., Rector of Clyst St. George, Devonshire. *Second Edition*, with an Appendix on Chiming. Illustrated. 8vo. 3*s.*

THE BELL; its Origin, History, and Uses. By Rev. A. Gatty. *3s.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT NEWCASTLE, IN 1853. With Numerous Engravings. 2 vols. 8vo. *2l. 2s.*

A HANDBOOK FOR VISITORS TO CAMBRIDGE. By Norris Deck. Illustrated by 8 Steel Engravings, 97 Woodcuts, and a Map. Crown 8vo. *5s.*

CANTERBURY IN THE OLDEN TIME: from the Municipal Archives and other Sources. By John Brent, F.S.A. With Illustrations. *5s.*

WEBSTER'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. *New Edition*, revised and greatly enlarged, by Chauncey H. Goodrich, Professor in Yale College. 4to. (1624 pp.) *1l. 11s. 6d.*; half calf, *2l.*; calf, or half russia, *2l. 2s.*; russia, *2l. 10s.*

Though the circulation of Dr. Webster's celebrated Dictionary, in its various forms, in the United States, in England, and in every country where the English Language is spoken, may be counted by hundreds of thousands, it is believed that there are many persons to whom the book is yet unknown, and who, if seeking for a Dictionary which should supply all reasonable wants, would be at a loss to select one from the numerous competitors in the field.

In announcing this New Edition, the Proprietors desire to call attention to the features which distinguish it, and to put before those who are in want of such a book, the points in which it excels all other Dictionaries, and which render it the best that has as yet been issued for the practical purposes of daily use:—

1. Accuracy of Definition. 2. Pronunciation intelligibly marked. 3. Completeness. 4. Etymology. 5. Obsolete Words. 6. Uniformity in the Mode of Spelling. 7. Quotations. 8. Cheapness.

With the determination that the superiority of the work shall be fully maintained, and that it shall keep pace with the requirements of the age and the universal increase of education, the Proprietors have added to this New Edition, under the editorship of Professor Goodrich,—

A Table of Synonyms. An Appendix of New Words. Table of Quotations, Words, Phrases, &c.

WHIRLWINDS AND DUST-STORMS OF INDIA. With numerous Illustrations drawn from Nature, bound separately; and an Addendum on Sanitary Measures required for European Soldiers in India. By P. F. H. Baddeley, Surgeon, Bengal Army, Retired List. Large 8vo. With Illustrations, *8s. 6d.*; without Illustrations, *3s.*

Two transparent Wind Cards in Horn, adapted to the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, for the use of Sailors. *2s.*

TABLES OF INTEREST, Enlarged and Improved; calculated at Five per Cent.; Showing at one view the Interest of any Sum, from £1 to £365: they are also carried on by hundreds to £1,000, and by thousands to £10,000, from one day to 365 days. To which are added, Tables of Interest, from one to 12 months, and from two to 13 years. Also Tables for calculating Commission on Sales of Goods or Banking Accounts, from ¼ to 5 per Cent., with several useful additions, among which are Tables for calculating Interest on large sums for 1 day, at the several rates of 4 and 5 per Cent. to £100,000,000. By Joseph King, of Liverpool. *24th Edition.* With a Table showing the number of days from any one day to any other day in the Year. 8vo. *1l. 1s.*

LEGENDS AND LYRICS, by Adelaide Anne Procter. *6th Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. *5s.* Antique or best plain morocco, *10s. 6d.*

——— *Second Series. Second Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. *5s.*; antique or best plain morocco, *10s. 6d.*

THE LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN PRAYERS, and other Poems. By C. F. Alexander, Author of "Moral Songs," &c. Fcap. 8vo. *5s.*; antique or best plain morocco, *10s. 6d.*

VERSES FOR HOLY SEASONS. By the Same Author. Edited by the Very Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D. *4th Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. *3s. 6d.*; morocco, antique calf or morocco, *8s. 6d.*

NIGHTINGALE VALLEY: a Collection of the Choicest Lyrics and Short Poems in the English Language. Fcap. 8vo. *5s.*; morocco, antique calf or morocco, *10s. 6d.*

THE MONKS OF KILCREA, and other Poems. *Third Edition.* Post 8vo. *7s. 6d.*

LAYS AND POEMS ON ITALY. By F. A. Mackay. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s*.

SAUL, A DRAMATIC POEM; Elizabeth, an Historical Ode, and other Poems. By William Fulford, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s*.

POEMS FROM THE GERMAN. By Richard Garnett, Author of "Io in Egypt, and other Poems." Fcp. 8vo. 3*s*. 6*d*.

IO IN EGYPT, and other Poems. By R. Garnett. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s*.

CHRISTOPHEROS, and other Poems. By the Ven. W. B. Mant, Archdeacon of Down. Crown 8vo. 6*s*.

TEUTON. A Poem. By C. J. Riethmüller. Crown 8vo. 7*s*. 6*d*.

DRYOPE, and other Poems. By T. Ashe. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s*.

POEMS. By Thomas Ashe. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s*.

DAY AND NIGHT SONGS AND THE MUSIC MASTER, a Love Poem. By William Allingham. With Nine Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. 6*s*. 6*d*.; morocco, 11*s*. 6*d*.

WILD THYME. By E. M. Mitchell. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s*.

LYRICS AND IDYLLS. By Gerda Fay. Fcap. 8vo. 4*s*.

PANSIES. By Fanny Susan Wyvill. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s*.

THE DEFENCE OF GUENEVERE, and other Poems. Fcap. 8vo. By W. Morris. 5*s*.

HERBERT'S PRIEST TO THE TEMPLE, or the Country Parson. Super royal 32mo. cloth, red edges, 2*s*.; morocco, or antique calf, 5*s*.

DAVID MALLET'S POEMS. With Notes and Illustrations by F. Dinsdale, LL.D., F.S.A. *New Edition*. Post 8vo. 10*s*. 6*d*.

BALLADS AND SONGS OF YORKSHIRE. Transcribed from private MSS., rare Broadsides, and scarce Publications; with Notes and a Glossary. By C. J. D. Ingledew, M.A., Ph.D., F.G.H.S., author of "The History of North Allerton." Fcap. 8vo. 6*s*.

PASSION WEEK. By the Editor of "Christmas Tyde." With 16 Illustrations from Albert Durer. Imp. 16mo. 7*s*. 6*d*.; antique morocco, 14*s*.

PERCY'S RELIQUES OF ANCIENT ENGLISH POETRY. 3 vols. Sm. 8vo. 15*s*. Half-bound, 18*s*. Antique calf, or morocco, 1*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*.

ELLIS'S SPECIMENS OF EARLY ENGLISH POETRY. 3 vols. Sm. 8vo. 15*s*. Half-bound. 18*s*. Antique calf, or morocco, 1*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*.

THE BOOK OF ANCIENT BALLAD POETRY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Historical, Traditional, and Romantic: with Modern Imitations, Translations, Notes, and Glossary, &c. Edited by J. S. Moore. *New and Improved Edition*, 8vo. Half-bound, 14*s*. Antique morocco, 21*s*.

SHAKESPEARE'S TEMPEST. With Illustrations by Birket Foster, Gustave Dore, Frederick Skill, Alfred Slader, and Gustave Janet. Crown 4to. Ornamental cloth, 10*s*. 6*d*. Antique morocco elegant, 1*l*. 1*s*.

THE PROMISES OF JESUS CHRIST. Illuminated by Albert H. Warren, *Second Edition*. Ornamental cloth, 15*s*. Antique morocco elegant, 21*s*.

CHRISTMAS WITH THE POETS: a Collection of English Poetry relating to the Festival of Christmas. Illustrated by Birket Foster, and with numerous initial letters and borders beautifully printed in gold and colours by Edmund Evans. *New and Improved Edition*. Super royal 8vo. Ornamental binding, 21*s*. Antique morocco, 31*s*. 6*d*.

CANTABRIGIENSES. By C. H. Cooper, F.S.A., and Thompson Cooper. Vol. I. 1500—1585. 8vo. 18*s*. Vol II. 1586—1609. 8vo. 18*s*.

This work, in illustration of the biography of notable and eminent men who have been members of the University of Cambridge, comprehends notices of:—1. Authors. 2. Cardinals, archbishops, bishops, abbots, heads of religious houses, and other church dignitaries. 3. Statesmen, diplomatists, military and naval commanders. 4. Judges and eminent practitioners of the civil or common law. 5. Sufferers for religious or political opinions. 6. Persons distinguished for success in tuition. 7. Eminent physicians and medical practitioners. 8. Artists, musicians, and heralds. 9. Heads of colleges, professors, and principal officers of the university. 10. Benefactors to the university and colleges, or to the public at large.

THE EARLY AND MIDDLE AGES OF ENGLAND. By C. H. Pearson, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and Professor of Modern History, King's College, London. 8vo. 12*s*.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the End of the Reign of George II., by HUME and SMOLLETT. With the Continuation, to the Accession of Queen Victoria, by the Rev. T. S. HUGHES, B.D., late Canon of Peterborough. *New Edition*, containing Historical Illustrations, Autographs, and Portraits, copious Notes, and the Author's last Corrections and Improvements. In 18 vols. Crown 8vo. 4*s.* each.
Vols. I. to VI. (Hume's portion), 1*l.* 4*s.*
Vols. VII. to X. (Smollett's ditto), 16*s.*
Vols. XI. to XVIII. (Hughes's ditto), 1*l.* 12*s.*

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Accession of George III. to the Accession of Queen Victoria. By the Rev. T. S. HUGHES, B.D. *New Edition*, almost entirely re-written. In 7 vols. 8vo. 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

CHOICE NOTES FROM "NOTES AND QUERIES," by the Editor. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s.* each.
VOL. I.—HISTORY. VOL. II.—FOLK LORE.

MASTER WACE'S CHRONICLE OF THE CONQUEST OF ENGLAND. Translated from the Norman by Sir ALEXANDER MALET, Bart., H.B.M. Plenipotentiary, Frankfort. With Photograph Illustrations of the Bayeaux Tapestry. Medium 4to. Half-morocco, Roxburgh, 2*l.* 2*s.*

LIFE AND BOOKS; or, Records of Thought and Reading. By J. F. BOYES, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s.*; calf, 8*s.* 6*d.*

PARLIAMENTARY SHORT-HAND (Official System). By THOMPSON COOPER. Fcap. 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*
This is the system *universally practised by the Government Official Reporters.* It has many advantages over the system ordinarily adopted, and has hitherto been inaccessible, except in a high-priced volume.

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S ADDRESSES ON DIFFERENT PUBLIC OCCASIONS. Beautifully printed by WHITTINGHAM. 4to. 10*s.* 6*d.*

LIFE'S PROBLEMS. *Second Edition*, revised and enlarged. Fcap. 5*s.*

GEOLOGY IN THE GARDEN; or, The Fossils in the Flint Pebbles. With 136 Illustrations. By the Rev. HENRY ELEY, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 6*s.*; calf, 9*s.* 6*d.*

THE PLEASURES OF LITERATURE. By R. ARIS WILLMOTT, Incumbent of Bear-Wood. *Fifth Edition*, enlarged, Fcap. 8vo. 5*s.* Morocco, 10*s.* 6*d.*

ENGLISH RETRACED; or, Remarks, Critical and Philological, founded on a comparison of the Breeches Bible with the English of the present day. Crown 8vo. 5*s.*

A POPULAR SKETCH OF THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By the Rev. W. W. SKEAT, M.A. 12mo. 1*s.* 6*d.*

HINTS TO MAID SERVANTS IN SMALL HOUSEHOLDS, on Manners, Dress, and Duties. By Mrs. MOTHERLY. Fcap. 8vo. 1*s.* 6*d.*

A WIFE'S HOME DUTIES; containing Hints to inexperienced Housekeepers. Fcap. 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

HALCYON: or Rod-Fishing in Clear Waters. By HENRY WADE, Secretary to the Weardale Angling Association. With Coloured representations of the principal Flies, and other Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Sermons.

PARISH SERMONS. By the Rev. M. F. SADLER, M.A., Vicar of Bridgwater. Author of the "Sacrament of Responsibility," and "The Second Adam and the New Birth." Vol. I. Advent to Trinity. Fcap. 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

TWENTY-FOUR SERMONS ON CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE AND PRACTICE, AND ON THE CHURCH, By C. J. BLOMFIELD, D.D., late Lord Bishop of London. (*Hitherto unpublished.*) 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*

KING'S COLLEGE SERMONS. By the Rev. E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Divinity Professor. Fcap. 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

TWENTY PLAIN SERMONS for Country Congregations and Family Reading. By the Rev. A. GATTY, D.D., Vicar of Ecclesfield. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s.*

SERMONS. By the Rev. A GATTY, D.D., Vicar of Ecclesfield. 12mo. 8*s.*

SERMONS PREACHED IN WESTMINSTER. By the Rev. C. F. SECRETAN, M.A., Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Vauxhall-Bridge Road. Fcap. 8vo. 6*s.*

SERMONS TO A COUNTRY CONGREGATION—Advent to Trinity. By the Rev. HASTINGS GORDON, M.A. 12mo. 6*s.*

GOSPEL TRUTHS IN PAROCHIAL SERMONS FOR THE GREAT FESTIVALS. By the Rev. J. Townson, M.A., Fcap. 8vo. *2s. 6d.*

THE BIBLE AND ITS INTERPRETERS: being the Substance of Three Sermons preached in the Parish Church, St. Ann, Wandsworth. By James Booth, LL.D., Vicar of Stone, Buckinghamshire. 8vo. *2s. 6d.*

FOUR SERMONS ON THE "COMFORTABLE WORDS" IN THE OFFICE FOR THE HOLY COMMUNION. By Alexander Goalen, B.A. Fcap. 8vo. *2s.*

THE PRODIGAL SON. Sermons by W. R. Clark, M.A., Vicar of Taunton, S. Mary Magdalene. Fcap. 8vo. *2s. 6d.*

PAROCHIAL SERMONS. By the Rev. D. G. Stacy, Vicar of Hornchurch, Essex. Fcap. 8vo. *5s.*

SERMONS SUGGESTED BY THE MIRACLES OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST. By the Very Rev. Dean Hook. 2 vols. Fcap. 8vo. *12s.*

FIVE SERMONS PREACHED BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. By the Very Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D., Dean of Chichester. *Third Edition.* *3s.*

PLAIN PAROCHIAL SERMONS. By the Rev. C. F. C. Pigott, B.A., late Curate of St. Michael's, Handsworth. Fcap. 8vo. *6s.*

OUR PRIVILEGES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND TRIALS. By the Rev. E. Phillips, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. *5s.*

SERMONS, CHIEFLY PRACTICAL. By the Rev. T. Nunns, M.A. Edited by the Very Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D., Dean of Chichester. Fcap. 8vo. *6s.*

SERMONS, Preached in the Parish Church of Godalming, Surrey, by the Rev. E. J. Boyce, M.A., Vicar. *Second Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. *6s.*

LIFE IN CHRIST. By the Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies, M.A., Rector of Christ Church, Marylebone. Fcap. 8vo. *5s.*

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND; its Constitution, Mission, and Trials. By the Rt. Rev. Bishop Broughton. Edited, with a Prefatory Memoir, by the Ven. Archdeacon Harrison. 8vo. *10s. 6d.*

PLAIN SERMONS, Addressed to a Country Congregation. By the late E. Blencowe, M.A. 1st and 3rd Series. Fcap. 8vo. *7s. 6d.* each.

OCCASIONAL SERMONS. By a Member of the Church of England. Fcap. 8vo. *2s. 6d.*

MISSIONARY SERMONS PREACHED AT HAGLEY. Fcap. *3s. 6d.*

THE SUFFICIENCY OF CHRIST. Sermons preached during the Reading Lenten Mission of 1860. Fcap. 8vo. *2s. 6d.*

WESTMINSTER ABBEY SERMONS for the Working Classes. Fcap. 8vo. *Authorized Edition.* 1858. *2s.*: 1859. *2s. 6d.*

SERMONS PREACHED AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. *Authorized Edition.* 1859. Fcap. 8vo. *2s. 6d.*



AILY READINGS FOR A YEAR, on the Life of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. By the Rev. Peter Young, M.A. *Second Edition,* improved. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. *1l. 1s.* Antique calf, *1l. 16s.* Morocco, Hayday, *2l.*

A COMMENTARY ON THE GOSPELS for the Sundays and other Holy Days of the Christian Year. By the Rev. W. Denton, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford, and Incumbent of St. Bartholomew's, Cripplegate. 8vo. Vol. I. Advent to Easter, *15s.* Vol. II. Easter to the Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity, *14s.*

LIGHTS OF THE MORNING: or, Meditations for every Day in the Year. From the German of Frederic Arndt. With a Preface by the Rev. W. C. Magee, D.D. Fcap. 8vo. Advent to Whitsuntide, *5s. 6d.* Trinity, *5s. 6d.*

SHORT SUNDAY EVENING READINGS, Selected and Abridged from various Authors by the Dowager Countess of Cawdor. In large type. 8vo. *5s.*

A COMPANION TO THE AUTHORIZED VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT: being Explanatory Notes, together with Explanatory Observations and an Introduction. By the Rev. H. B. Hall, B.C.L. *Second and cheaper Edition,* revised and enlarged. Fcap. 8vo. *3s. 6d.*

THE SECOND ADAM, AND THE NEW BIRTH; or, the Doctrine of Baptism as contained in Holy Scripture. By the Rev. M. F. SADLER, M.A., Vicar of Bridgwater, Author of "The Sacrament of Responsibility." *Third Edition*, greatly enlarged. Fcap. 8vo. 4*s.* 6*d.*

THE SACRAMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY; or, Testimony of the Scripture to the teaching of the Church on Holy Baptism, with especial reference to the Cases of Infants, and Answers to Objections. *Sixth Edition.* 6*d.*

REASONS OF FAITH; or, the Order of the Christian Argument developed and explained. By the Rev. G. S. DREW, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 4*s.* 6*d.*

POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS OF SOME REMARKABLE EVENTS RECORDED IN THE OLD TESTAMENT. By the Rev. J. F. DAWSON, LL.B., Rector of Toynton. Post 8vo. 8*s.* 6*d.*

THE ACTS AND WRITINGS OF THE APOSTLES. By C. PICKERING CLARKE, M.A., late Curate of Teddington. Post 8vo. Vol. I., with Map, 7*s.* 6*d.*

CIVILIZATION CONSIDERED AS A SCIENCE in Relation to its Essence, its Elements, and its End. By GEORGE HARRIS, F.S.A., of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law, Author of "The Life of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke." 8vo. 12*s.*

THE WISDOM OF THE SON OF DAVID: an Exposition of the First Nine Chapters of the Book of Proverbs. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s.*

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND from the Accession of James II. to the Rise of the Bangorian Controversy in 1717. By the Rev. T. DEBARY, M.A. 8vo. 14*s.*

A TREATISE ON METAPHYSICS IN CONNECTION WITH REVEALED RELIGION. By the Rev. J. H. MACMAHON. 8vo. 14*s.*

AIDS TO PASTORAL VISITATION, selected and arranged by the Rev. H. B. BROWNING, M.A., Curate of St. George, Stamford. 8vo. 5*s.*

A POPULAR PARAPHRASE OF ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS, with Notes. By the Rev. A. C. Bromehead, M.A. Crown 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

REMARKS ON CERTAIN OFFICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, popularly termed the Occasional Services. By the Rev. W. J. DAMPIER. 12mo. 5*s.*

THE SYMPATHY OF CHRIST. Six Readings for the Sundays in Lent, or for the Days of the Holy Week. By the Rev. W. J. DAMPIER, M.A., Vicar of Coggeshall. *Second Edition.* 18mo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

THE SPIRIT OF THE HEBREW POETRY. By ISAAC TAYLOR, Esq., Author of "The Natural History of Enthusiasm," "Ultimate Civilization," &c. 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*

ON PARTY SPIRIT IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH. By the Rev. S. BOBINS. 12mo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

PAPERS ON PREACHING AND PUBLIC SPEAKING. By a Wykehamist. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s.*

This volume is an enlargement and extension, with corrections, of the Papers which appeared in the "Guardian" in 1858-9.

THE SPEAKER AT HOME. Chapters on Public Speaking and Reading aloud, by the Rev. J. J. HALCOMBE, M.A., and on the Physiology of Speech, by W. H. STONE, M.A., M.B. *Second Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

THE ENGLISH CHURCHMAN'S SIGNAL. By the Writer of "A Plain Word to the Wise in Heart." Fcap. 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

A PLAIN WORD TO THE WISE IN HEART on our Duties at Church, and on our Prayer Book. *Fourth Edition.* Sewed, 1*s.* 6*d.*

REGISTER OF PARISHIONERS WHO HAVE RECEIVED HOLY CONFIRMATION. Arranged by WILLIAM FRASER, B.C.L., Vicar of Alton. Oblong 4to. 7*s.* 6*d.*; 10*s.* 6*d.*; 12*s.*

READINGS ON THE MORNING AND EVENING PRAYER AND THE LITANY. By J.S. BLUNT. *Second Edition, enlarged.* Fcap. 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

CONFIRMATION. By J. S. BLUNT, Author of "Readings on the Morning and Evening Prayer," &c. Fcap. 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

LIFE AFTER CONFIRMATION. By the same Author. 18mo. 1*s.*

WELCHMAN ON THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, with Scriptural Proofs, &c. 18mo. 2*s.*, or interleaved for Students, 3*s.*

BISHOP JEWEL'S APOLOGY FOR THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, with his famous Epistle on the Council of Trent, and a Memoir. 32mo. 2*s.*

THE BOOK OF PSALMS (Prayer Book Version). With Short Headings and Explanatory Notes. By the Rev. ERNEST HAWKINS, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's. *Second and cheaper Edition, revised and enlarged.* Fcap. 8vo. Cloth limp, red edges, 2*s.* 6d.

FAMILY PRAYERS: — containing Psalms, Lessons, and Prayers, for every Morning and Evening in the Week. By the Rev. ERNEST HAWKINS, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's. *Eighth Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. 1*s.*; sewed, 9*d.*

HOUSEHOLD PRAYERS ON SCRIPTURAL SUBJECTS, for Four Weeks. With Forms for various occasions. By a Member of the Church of England. *Second Edition, enlarged.* 8vo. 4*s.* 6*d.*

FORMS OF PRAYER ADAPTED TO EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. For use in Families or Households. By the Rev. JOHN JEBB, D.D. 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, WOTTON, HOOKER, HERBERT, AND SANDERSON. A New Edition, to which is now added a Memoir of Mr. Isaac Walton, by WILLIAM DOWLING, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. With Illustrative Notes, numerous Portraits, and other Engravings, Index, &c. Crown 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.* Calf antique, 15*s.* Morocco, 18*s.*

THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER. By H. WORSLEY, M.A., Rector of Easton, Suffolk. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 4*s.*

THE CHURCH HYMNAL, (with or without Psalms.) 12mo. Large Type, 1*s.* 6*d.* 18mo. 1*s.* 32mo. for Parochial Schools, 6*d.*

This book is now in use in every English Diocese, and is the *Authorized* Book in some of the Colonial Dioceses.

THREE LECTURES ON ARCHBISHOP CRANMER. By the Rev. C. J. BURTON, M.A., Chancellor of Carlisle. 12mo. 3*s.*

CHURCH READING: according to the Method advised by THOMAS SHERIDAN. By the Rev. J. J. HALCOMBE, M.A. 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

THE KAFIR, THE HOTTENTOT, AND THE FRONTIER FARMER. Passages of Missionary Life from the Journals of the Ven. Archdeacon Merriman. Illustrated. Fcap. 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

LECTURES ON THE TINNEVELLY MISSIONS. By the the Rev. Dr. CALDWELL, of Edeyenkoody. Crown 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

THE "CRUISE OF THE BEACON." A Narrative of a Visit to the Islands in Bass's Straits. By the Right Rev. the Bishop of Tasmania. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 5*s.*

*** Messrs. Bell and Daldy are agents for all the other Publications of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

THE SWEET PSALMIST OF ISRAEL; or, the Life of David, King of Israel; illustrated by his own Psalms, newly versified in various metres. By the Rev. WILLIAM SHEPHERD, B.D. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s.*

GILES WITHERNE; or, The Reward of Disobedience. A Village Tale for the Young. By RAVEN WITHERNE. *New Edition, preparing.*

THE DISORDERLY FAMILY; or, the Village of R****. A Tale for Young Persons. In Two Parts. By a Father. 6*d.*; Cloth, gilt edges, 1*s.*

BY THE REV. J. ERSKINE CLARKE, *of Derby.*

HEART MUSIC, for the Hearth-Ring; the Street-Walk; the Country Stroll; the Work-Hours; the Rest-Day; the Trouble-Time. *New Edition.* 1*s.* paper; 1*s.* 6*d.* cloth limp.

THE GIANT'S ARROWS. A Book for the Children of Working People. 16mo. 6*d.*; cloth, 1*s.*

CHILDREN AT CHURCH. Twelve Simple Sermons. 2 vols. 1*s.* each; 1*s.* 6*d.* cloth, gilt; or together in 1 vol. cloth gilt, 2*s.* 6*d.*

LITTLE LECTURES FOR LITTLE FOLK. 16mo. 1*s.*

PLAIN PAPERS ON THE SOCIAL ECONOMY OF THE PEOPLE. Fcap. 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

No. 1. Recreations of the People.—No. 2. Penny Banks.—No. 3. Labourer's Clubs and Working Men's Refreshment Rooms. —No. 4. Children of the People. 6*d.* each.

The Devotional Library.

Edited by the Very Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D., Dean of Chichester.

A Series of Works, original or selected from well-known Church of England Divines, published at the lowest price, and suitable, from their practical character and cheapness, for Parochial distribution.

SHORT MEDITATIONS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. 2 vols. (1260 pages), 32mo. Cloth, 5*s.*; calf, gilt edges, 9*s.*; calf antique, 12*s.*

In Separate Parts.

ADVENT to LENT, cloth, 1*s.*; limp calf, gilt edges, 2*s.* 6*d.* LENT, cloth, 9*d.*; calf, 2*s.* 3*d.* EASTER, cloth, 9*d.*; calf, 2*s.* 3*d.* TRINITY, Part I. 1*s.*; calf, 2*s.* 6*d.* TRINITY, Part II. 1*s.*; calf, 2*s.* 6*d.*

*** *Large Paper Edition*, 4 vols. Fcap 8vo. Large type. 14*s.* Morocco, 30*s.*

HELPS TO DAILY DEVOTION. 32mo. Cloth, 8*d.* Containing:—

The Sum of Christianity, 1*d.*
Directions for Spending one Day Well, ½*d.*
Helps to Self-Examination, ½*d.*
Short Reflections for Morning and Evening, 2*d.*
Prayers for a Week, 2*d.*

AIDS TO A HOLY LIFE. First Series. 32mo. Cloth, 1*s.* 6*d.*; calf, gilt edges, 3*s.* 6*d.*; calf antique, 5*s.* Containing:—

Prayers for the Young. By Dr. Hook, ½*d.*

Pastoral Address to a Young Communicant. By Dr. Hook. ½*d.*

Helps to Self-Examination. By W. F. Hook, D.D. ½*d.*

Directions for Spending One Day Well. By Archbishop Synge. ½*d.*

Rules for the Conduct of Human Life. By Archbishop Synge. 1*d.*

The Sum of Christianity, wherein a short and plain Account is given of the Christian Faith; Christian's Duty; Christian Prayer; Christian Sacrament. By C. Ellis. 1*d.*

Ejaculatory Prayer; or, the Duty of Offering up Short Prayers to God on all Occasions. By R. Cook. 2*d.*

Prayers for a Week. From J. Sorocold. 2*d.*

Companion to the Altar; being Prayers, Thanksgivings, and Meditations. Edited by Dr. Hook. Cloth, 6*d.*

*** Any of the above may be had for distribution at the prices affixed; they are arranged together as being suitable for Young Persons and for Private Devotion.

THE CHRISTIAN TAUGHT BY THE CHURCH'S SERVICES. (490 pages), royal 32mo. Cloth, 2*s.* 6*d.*; calf, gilt edges, 4*s.* 6*d.*; calf antique, 6*s.*

In Separate parts.

ADVENT TO TRINITY, cloth, 1*s.*; limp calf, gilt edges, 2*s.* 6*d.* TRINITY, cloth, 8*d.*; calf, 2*s.* 2*d.* MINOR FESTIVALS, 8*d.*; calf, 2*s.* 2*d.*

*** *Large Paper Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. Large type. 6*s.* 6*d.* Calf antique, or morocco, 11*s.* 6*d.*

HALL'S SACRED APHORISMS. Selected and arranged with the Texts to which they refer, by the Rev. R. B. Exton, M.A. 32mo. cloth, 9*d.*; limp calf, gilt edges, 2*s.* 3*d.*

DEVOUT MUSINGS ON THE BOOK OF PSALMS. 2 vols. 32mo. Cloth, 5*s.*; calf, gilt edges, 9*s.*; calf antique, 12*s.* Or, in four parts, price 1*s.* each; limp calf, gilt edges, 2*s.* 6*d.*

AIDS TO A HOLY LIFE. Second SERIES. 32mo. Cloth, 2*s.*; calf, gilt edges, 4*s.*; calf antique, 5*s.* 6*d.* Containing:—

Holy Thoughts and Prayers, arranged for Daily Use on each Day of the Week. 3*d.*

The Retired Christian exercised on Divine Thoughts and Heavenly Meditations. By Bishop Ken. 3*d.*

Penitential Reflections for the Holy Season of Lent, and other Days of Fasting and Abstinence during the Year. 6*d.*

The Crucified Jesus; a Devotional Commentary on the XXII. and XXIII. Chapters of St. Luke. By A. Horneck, D.D. 3*d.*

Short Reflections for every Morning and Evening during the Week. By N. Spinckes, 2*d.*

The Sick Man Visited; or, Meditations and Prayers for the Sick Room. By N. Spinckes. 3*d.*

*** These are arranged together as being suitable for Private Meditation and Prayer: they may be had separately at the prices affixed.

careful examination of the best editions extant, it is believed that no texts better for general use can be found.

The volumes will be well printed at the Cambridge University Press, in a 16mo. size, and will be issued at short intervals.

ESCHYLUS, ex novissima recensione F. A. PALEY. 3*s.*

CEASAR DE BELLO GALLICO, recensuit G. LONG, A.M. 2*s.*

CICERO DE SENECTUTE ET DE AMICITIA ET EPISTOLAE SELECTAE, recensuit G. LONG, A.M. 1*s.* 6*d.*

EURIPIDES, ex recensione F. A. PALEY, A.M. 3 vols. 3*s.* 6*d.* each.

HERODOTUS, recensuit J. W. BLAKESLEY, S.T.B. 2 vols. 7*s.*

HORATIUS, ex recensione A. J. MACLEANE, A.M. 2*s.* 6*d.*

LUCRETIUS, recognovit H. A. J. MUNRO, A.M. 2*s.* 6*d.*

SALUSTII CRISPI CATILINA ET JUGURTHA, recognovit G. LONG, A.M. 1*s.* 6*d.*

THUCYDIDES, recensuit J. G. DONALDSON, S.T.P. 2 vols. 7*s.*

VERGILIUS, ex recensione J. CONINGTON, A.M. 3*s.* 6*d.*

XENOPHONTIS ANABASIS, recensuit J. F. MACMICHAEL, A.B. 2*s.* 6*d.*

NOVUM TESTAMENTUM GRAECUM, TEXTUS STEPHANICI, 1550. Accedunt variae Lectiones editionum Bezae, Elzeviri, Lachmanni Tischendorfii, Tregellesii, curante F. H. SCRIVENER, A.M. 4*s.* 6*d.* Also on 4to. writing paper, for MSS. Notes. Half bound, gilt top, 12*s.*

Foreign Classics.

With English Notes for Schools. Uniform with the *Grammar School Classics*. Fcap. 8vo.

AVENTURES DE TELEMAQUE, par FENELON. Edited by C. J. DELILLE. *Second Edition, revised.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

HISTOIRE DE CHARLES XII. par VOLTAIRE. Edited by L. DIREY. *Second Edition, revised.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

SELECT FABLES OF LA FONTAINE. Edited by F. GASC, M.A. *Second Edition, revised.* 3*s.*

"None need now be afraid to introduce this eminently French Author, either on account of the difficulty of translating him, or the occasional licence of thought and expression in which he indulges. The renderings of idiomatic passages are unusually good, and the purity of English perfect."—*Athenæum.*

PICCIOLA, by X. B. SAINTINE. Edited by Dr. DUBUC. 3*s.* 6*d.*

This interesting story has been selected with the intention of providing for schools and young persons a good specimen of contemporary French literature, free from the solecisms which are frequently met with in writers of a past age.

THE WALLENSTEIN OF SCHILLER. Edited by Dr. A. BUCHHEIM. 6*s.* 6*d.*

Classical Tables. 8vo.

NOTABILIA QUAEDAM: or, the principal tenses of such Irregular Greek Verbs and such Elementary Greek, Latin, and French Constructions, as are of constant occurence. 1*s.* 6*d.*

GREEK ACCIDENCE. By the Rev. P. FROST, M.A. 1*s.*

LATIN ACCIDENCE. By the Rev. P. FROST, M.A. 1*s.*

LATIN VERSIFICATION. 1*s.*

THE PRINCIPLES OF LATIN SYNTAX. 1*s.*

HOMERIC DIALECT: its leading Forms and Peculiarities. By J. S. BAIRD, T.C.D. 1*s.* 6*d.*

A CATALOGUE OF GREEK VERBS, IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE; their leading formations, tenses in use, and dialectic inflexions; with a copious Appendix, containing Paradigms for conjugation, Rules for formation of tenses, &c. &c. By J. S. BAIRD, T.C.D. *New Edition, revised.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

RICHMOND RULES TO FORM THE OVIDIAN DISTICH, &c. By J. TATE, M.A. *New Edition, revised.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

AN ATLAS OF CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY, containing 24 Maps; constructed by W. HUGHES, and edited by G. LONG. *New Edition*, with coloured outlines, and an Index of Places. 12*s.* 6*d.*

A GRAMMAR SCHOOL ATLAS OF CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY. The Maps constructed by W. Hughes, and edited by G. Long. Imp. 8vo. *5s.*

FIRST CLASSICAL MAPS, with Chronological Tables of Grecian and Roman History, Tables of Jewish Chronology, and a Map of Palestine. By the Rev. J. Tate, M.A. *Third Edition.* Imp. 8vo. *7s. 6d.*

THE CHOEPHOROE OF AESCHYLUS AND SCHOLIA. Revised and interpreted by J. F. Davies, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Dublin. 8vo. *7s. 6d.*

A LATIN GRAMMAR. By T. Hewitt Key, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Comparative Grammar, and Head Master of the Junior School, in University College. *Third Edition, revised.* Post 8vo. *8s.*

A SHORT LATIN GRAMMAR, for Schools. By T. H. Key, M.A., F.R.S. *Third Edition.* Post 8vo. *3s. 6d.*

LATIN ACCIDENCE. Consisting of the Forms, and intended to prepare boys for Key's Short Latin Grammar. Post 8vo. *2s.*

RULES FOR THE GENDERS OF LATIN NOUNS, and the Perfects and Supines of Verbs; with Hints on construing, &c. By H. Haines, M.A. *1s. 6d.*

MATERIALS FOR LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION. By the Rev. P. Frost, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. *Second Edition.* 12mo. *2s. 6d.* Key, *4s.*

LATIN PROSE LESSONS. By the Rev. A. Church, M.A., Master of Merchant Taylors' School. Fcap. 8vo. *2s. 6d.*

THE WORKS OF VIRGIL, closely rendered into English Rhythm, and Illustrated from British Poets of the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. By the Rev. R. C. Singleton, M.A. 2 vols. Post 8vo. *18s.*

QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS. Illustrated with 50 Engravings from the antique. Fcap. 8vo. *5s.* Morocco, *9s.*

SELECTIONS FROM OVID: Amores, Tristia, Heroides, Metamorphoses. With English Notes, by the Rev. A. J. Macleane, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. *3s. 6d.*

SABRINAE COROLLA IN HORTULIS REGIAE SCHOLAE SALOPIENSIS contexuerunt tres viri floribus legendis. *Editio Altera.* 8vo. *12s.* Morocco, *21s.*

A FIRST CHEQUE BOOK FOR LATIN VERSE MAKERS. By the Rev. F. Gretton, Stamford Free Grammar School. *1s. 6d.* Key, *2s. 6d.*

This little volume contains about 60 sets of verses, graduated in difficulty:—the exercise is to be torn out by the Master, and the paper is to be handed up by the boy when he has written the Latin Version underneath.

REDDENDA; or Passages with Parallel Hints for translation into Latin Prose and Verse. By the Rev. F. E. Gretton, Crown 8vo. *4s. 6d.*

AUXILIA GRAECA: containing Forms of Parsing and the Greek Trees, the Greek Prepositions, Rules of Accentuation, Greek Idioms, &c. &c. By the Rev. H. Fowler, M.A. 12mo. *3s. 6d.*

RUDIMENTARY ART INSTRUCTION for Artisans and others, and for Schools. FREEHAND OUTLINE. Part I. Outline erom Outline, or from the Flat. *3s.* Part II. Outline from Objects, or from the Round. *4s.* By John Bell, Sculptor. Oblong 4to.

A GRADUATED SERIES OF EXERCISES IN ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA, with an Appendix containing Papers of Miscellaneous Examples. Designed for the use of Schools. By the Rev. G. F. Wright, M.A., Mathematical Master at Wellington College. Crown 8vo. *3s. 6d.*

THE ELEMENTS OF EUCLID. Books I.—VI. XI. 1—21; XII. 1, 2; a new text, based on that of Simson, with Exercises. Edited by H. J. Hose, late Mathematical Master of Westminster School. Fcap. 8vo. *4s 6d.*

A GRADUATED SERIES OF EXERCISES ON THE ELEMENTS OF EUCLID: Books I.—VI.; XI. 1—21; XII. 1, 2. Selected and arranged by Henry J. Hose, M.A. 12mo. *1s.*

THE ENUNCIATIONS AND FIGURES BELONGING TO THE PROPOSITIONS IN THE FIRST SIX AND PART OF THE ELEVENTH BOOKS OF EUCLID'S ELEMENTS, (usually read in the Universities,) prepared for Students in Geometry. By the Rev. J. Brasse, D.D. *New Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. *1s.* On cards, in case, *5s. 6d.*; without the Figures, *6d.*

A NEW FRENCH COURSE, BY MONS. F. E. A. GASC, M.A.

French Master at Brighton College.

LE PETIT COMPAGNON: a French Talk-book for Little Children. With numerous woodcuts. 16mo. 3s. 6d. [*Shortly.*

FIRST FRENCH BOOK: being a New, Practical, and Easy Method of Learning the Elements of the French Language. *New Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

FRENCH FABLES, for Beginners, in Prose, with an Index of all the Words at the end of the Work. Fcap. 8vo. 2s.

SECOND FRENCH BOOK: being a Grammar and Exercise Book, on a new and practical plan, exhibiting the chief peculiarities of the French Language, as compared with the English, and intended as a sequel to the "First French Book." Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A KEY TO THE FIRST AND SECOND FRENCH BOOKS. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

HISTOIRES AMUSANTES ET INSTRUCTIVES; or, Selections of Complete Stories of the best French Authors, who have written for the Young. With English Notes. *New Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

PRACTICAL GUIDE TO MODERN FRENCH CONVERSATION: containing:—I. The most current and useful Phrases in Every-day Talk; II. Everybody's Necessary Questions and Answers in Travel-Talk. Fcap. 2s. 6d.

FRENCH POETRY FOR THE YOUNG. With English Notes, and preceded by a few plain Rules of French Prosody. Fcap. 8vo. 2s.

MATERIALS FOR FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION; or, Selections from the best English Prose Writers. With copious Foot Notes, and Hints for Idiomatic Renderings. *New Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d. Key, 6s.

LE NOVEAU TRESOR: or, French Student's Companion: designed to facilitate the Translation of English into French at Sight. *Thirteenth Edition*, with additions. By M. E*** S*****. 12mo. Roan, 3s. 6d.

THE FRENCH DRAMA; b a Selection of the best Tra and Comedies of MOLIERE, Ra P. CORNEILLE, T. CORNEILLE, and RACINE. With Arguments in English a head of each scene, and Notes, Critical Explanatory, by A. GOMBERT. 1 Sold separately at 1s. each. Half-b 1s. 6d. each.

COMEDIES BY MOLIERE.

Le Misanthrope.
L'Avare.
Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.
Le Tartuffe.
Le Malade Imaginaire.
Les Femmes Savantes.
Les Fourberies de Scapin.
Le Precieuses Ridicules.
L'Ecole des Femmes.
L'Ecole des Maris.
Le Médecin Malgré Lui.
M. de Pouceaugnac.
Amphitryon.

TRAGEDIES, &c. BY RACINE.

La Thébaïde, ou les Frères Ennemis.
Alexandre le Grand.
Andromaque.
Les Plaideurs, (*Com.*)
Britannicus.
Bérénice.
Bajazet.
Mithridate.
Iphigénie.
Phedre.
Esther.
Athalie.

TRAGEDIES, &c. BY P. CORNEILLE.

Le Cid.
Horace.
Cinna.
Polyeucte.
Pompée.

BY T. CORNEILLE.

Ariane.

PLAYS BY VOLTAIRE.

Brutus.
Zaire.
Alzire.
Orestes.
Le Fanatisme.
Mérope.
La Mort de César.
Semiramis.

HANDBOOK OF THE SL RULE: showing its applicability to A metic, including Interest and Annu Mensuration, including Land Surve With numerous Examples and u Tables. By W. H. BAYLEY, H. M. India Civil Service. 12mo. 6s.

A TABLE OF ANTI-LOGARITHMS; containing to seven places of decimals, natural numbers, answering to all Logarithms from ·00001 to ·99999; and an improved table of Gauss' Logarithms, by which may be found the Logarithm of the sum or difference of two quantities. With an Appendix, containing a Table of Annuities for three Joint Lives at 3 per cent. Carlisle. By H. E. FILIPOWSKI. *Third Edition.* 8vo. 15*s.*

THE MECHANICS OF CONSTRUCTION; including the Theories on the Strength of Materials, Roofs, Arches, and Suspension Bridges. With numerous Examples. By STEPHEN FENWICK, Esq., of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. 8vo. 12*s.*

A TEST-BOOK FOR STUDENTS: Examination Papers for Students preparing for the Universities or for Appointments in the Army and Civil Service, and arranged for General Use in Schools. By the Rev. THOMAS STANTIAL, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School, Bridgwater. Part I.—History and Geography, 2*s.* 6*d.* Part II.—Language and Literature, 2*s.* 6*d.* Part III.—Mathematical Science, 2*s.* 6*d.* Part IV.—Physical Science, 1*s.* 6*d.* Or in 1 vol., Crown 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

TABLES OF COMPARATIVE CHRONOLOGY, illustrating the division of Universal History, into Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern History; and containing a System of Combinations, distinguished by a particular type, to assist the Memory in retaining Dates. By W. E. BICKMORE, and the Rev. C. BICKMORE, M.A. *Third Edition.* 4to. 5*s.*

A COURSE OF HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL INSTRUCTION. By W. E. BICKMORE. 2 Parts. 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

A PRACTICAL SYNOPSIS OF ENGLISH HISTORY: or, a General Summary of Dates and Events for the Use of Schools, and Candidates for Public Examinations. By ARTHUR BOWES. *Third Edition,* enlarged. 8vo. 2*s.*

THE STUDENT'S TEXT-BOOK OF ENGLISH AND GENERAL HISTORY, from B. C. 100 to the present time. With Genealogical Tables, and a Sketch of the English Constitution. By D. BEALE, *Sixth Edition.* Post 8vo. Sewed, 2*s.* Cloth, 2*s.* 6*d.*

"This is very much in advance of most works we have seen devoted to similar purposes. We can award very high praise to a volume which may prove invaluable to teachers and taught."—*Athenæum.*

THE ELEMENTS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. By ERNEST ADAMS, Ph. D. University College School. *New Edition, enlarged.* Post 8vo. 4*s.* 6*d.*

THE GEOGRAPHICAL TEXT-BOOK; a Practical Geography, calculated to facilitate the Study of that Useful Science, by a constant reference to the Blank Maps. By M. E...S.....12mo. 2*s.*

II. The Blank Maps done up separately, 4to. 2*s.* coloured.

THE 1862 EDITION OF UNDER GOVERNMENT: an Official Key to the Civil Service, and Guide for Candidates seeking Appointments under the Crown. By J. C. PARKINSON, Chief Accountant's Office, Inland Revenue, Somerset House. Cr. 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS; being a Companion to "Under Government," and a Guide to the Civil Service Examinations. By J. C. PARKINSON. Cr. 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

THE MANUAL OF BOOK-KEEPING. By an Experienced Clerk. 12mo. *Eighth Edition.* 4*s.*

DOUBLE ENTRY ELUCIDATED. By B. W. FOSTER. 4to. 8*s.* 6*d.*

PENMANSHIP, Theoretical and Practical, Illustrated and Explained. By B. F. FOSTER. 12mo. *New Edition.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

GOLDSMITH'S (J.) COPY BOOKS: five sorts, large, text, round, small, and mixed. Post 4to. on fine paper. 6*s.* per doz.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL RECORD: or, Register of Studies and Conduct. 12mo. 6*d.*

A SHORT EXPLANATION OF THE EPISTLES AND GOSPELS OF THE CHRISTIAN YEAR, with Questions for Schools. Royal 32mo. 2*s.* 6*d.*; calf, 4*s.* 6*d.*

MANUAL OF ASTRONOMY: a Popular Treatise on Descriptive, Physical, and Practical Astronomy. By JOHN DREW, F.R.A.S. *Second Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. 5*s.*

THE FIRST BOOK OF BOTANY. Being a Plain and Brief Introduction to that Science, for Schools and Young Persons. By Mrs. LOUDON. Illustrated with 36 Wood Engravings. *Second Edition.* 18mo. 1*s.*

A HANDY BOOK OF THE CHEMISTRY OF SOILS: Explanatory of their Composition and the Influence of Manures in ameliorating them, with Outlines of the various Processes of Agricultural Analysis. By JOHN SCOFFERN, M.B. Crown 8vo. 4*s.* 6*d.*

ENGLISH POETRY FOR CLASSICAL SCHOOLS; or, Florilegium Poeticum Anglicanum. 12mo. 1*s.* 6*d.*

HINTS AND HELPS FOR YOUTHS LEAVING SCHOOL. By the Rev. J. S. GILDERDALE, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 5*s.*; calf, 8*s.* 6*d.*

Bell and Daldy's Illustrated School Books. Royal 16mo.

SCHOOL PRIMER. 6*d.*

SCHOOL READER. 1*s.*

[*Shortly.*

POETRY BOOK FOR SCHOOLS. 1*s.*

Course of Instruction for the Young, By Horace Grant.

EXERCISES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SENSES; for Young Children. 18mo. 1*s.* 6*d.*

GEOGRAPHY FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. *New Edition.* 18mo. 2*s.*

ARITHMETIC FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. *New Edition.* 18mo. 1*s.* 6*d.*

ARITHMETIC. Second Stage. *New Edition.* 18mo. 3*s.*

CLARKE'S COMMERCIAL COPY BOOKS. Price 4*d.* A liberal allowance to Schools and Colleges.

The FIRST COPY-BOOK contains *elementary turns*, with a broad mark like a T, which divides a well-formed turn into two equal parts. This exercise enables the learner to judge of *form, distance, and proportion.*

The SECOND contains *large-hand letters*, and the means by which such letters may be properly combined; the joinings in writing being probably as difficult to learn as the form of each character. This book also gives the whole alphabet, not in separate letters, but rather as one *word*; and, at the end of the alphabet, the difficult letters are repeated so as to render the writing of the pupil more thorough and *uniform.*

The THIRD contains additional *large-hand practice.*

The FOURTH contains *large-hand words*, commencing with *unflourished* capitals; and the words being short, the capitals in question receive the attention they demand. As Large, and Extra Large-text, to which the fingers of the learner are not equal, have been dispensed with in this series, the popular objection of having *too many Copy-books* for the pupil to drudge through, is now fairly met. When letters are very large, the scholar cannot compass them without stopping to change the position of his hand, which *destroys* the *freedom* which such writing is intended to promote.

The FIFTH contains the essentials of a useful kind of *small-hand.* There are first, as in large-hand, five easy letters of the alphabet, forming four copies, which of course are repeated. Then follows the remainder of the alphabet, with the difficult characters alluded to. The letters in this hand, especially the *a*, *c*, *d*, *g*, *o*, and *q*, are so formed that when the learner will have to correspond, his writing will not appear stiff. The copies in this book are not *mere Large-hand reduced.*

The SIXTH contains *small-hand copies*, with instructions as to the manner in which the pupil should hold his pen, so that when he leaves school he may not merely have some facility in copying, but really possess the information on the subject of writing which he may need at any future time.

The SEVENTH contains the foundation for a style of *small-hand*, adapted to females, *moderately pointed.*

The EIGHTH contains copies for females; and the holding of the pen is, of course, the subject to which they specially relate.

This Series is specially adapted for those who are preparing for a commercial life. It is generally found when a boy leaves school that his writing is of such a character that it is some months before it is available for book-keeping or accounts. The special object of this Series of Copy-Books is to form his writing in such a style that he may be put to the work of a counting-house at once. By following this course from the first the writing is kept free and legible, whilst it avoids unnecessary flourishing.

Specimens of hand-writing after a short course may be seen on application to the Publishers.

Preparing for publication. Imperial 4to.

Jerusalem Explored;

Being a Description of the Ancient and Modern City, with upwards of One Hundred Illustrations, consisting of Views, Ground-plans, and Sections.

BY DR. ERMETE PIEROTTI,

ARCHITECT-ENGINEER TO HIS EXCELLENCY SOORRAYA PASHA OF JERUSALEM, AND ARCHITECT OF THE HOLY LAND.

THIS important work, the result of a scientific study of subterranean Jerusalem, prosecuted on the spot, during a residence of eight years, by one qualified by a professional education to turn his opportunities to the best account, will supply the Biblical Student with that which has been the great desideratum of all recent archæologists, and will furnish, for the first time, accurate data for a reconstruction of the city of Solomon, and for an identification of its topographical features as described by Josephus and other ancient authors, sacred and profane.

The various remains of Jewish and Christian architecture will be fully illustrated by engravings, and in particular the subterranean conduits, aqueducts, and cisterns excavated in the rock within the Temple area, and other parts of the Ancient City.

The appointment of Dr. Pierotti as architect-engineer to the Psha of Jerusalem, involving his professional employment in the Haram-es-Sherif—the Temple Close—has allowed him free access to all the buildings and substructures within the sacred enclosure, to which the European traveller has been permitted, at the most, only a hurried visit; while his operations, in all parts of Jerusalem, as surveyor of the various Christian communities, and agent for the purchase of land, have put him in possession of a fund of information bearing on the ancient topography of the city.

It is hoped that this work, while of the greatest value to the scientific archæologist, will not be of less interest to the general reader, as its copious pictorial illustrations will serve to explain such technical details as may be found necessary for the elucidation of the subject.

The work will be published in imperial quarto, and the price to Subscribers will not exceed four guineas.

[*Preparing for publication.*

PLAN DE JERUSALEM ANCIENNE ET MODERNE. Par le Docteur Ermete Pierotti. On a large sheet 41 in. by 29 in.; with numerous details. Price 10s.

[*Now ready.*

BRITISH SEAWEEDS. Drawn from Professor Harvey's "Phycologia Britannica," with Descriptions by Mrs. Alfred Gatty. 4to. [*Shortly.*

This volume contains a drawing of every species of British Seaweed, with magnified sections where necessary, in 803 figures, accurately coloured after nature.

BRITISH MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES. Transferred in 195 plates from Curtis's "British Entomology;" with Descriptions by E. W. Janson, Esq. Secretary of the Entomological Society. 4to. [*Shortly.*

BRITISH BEETLES. Transferred in 259 plates from Curtis's "British Entomology;" with Descriptions by E. W. Janson, Esq. Secretary of the Entomological Society. 4to. [*Shortly.*

BELL AND DALDY'S

POCKET VOLUMES.

A SERIES OF SELECT WORKS OF FAVOURITE AUTHORS.

THE intention of the Publishers is to produce a Series of Volumes adapted for general reading, moderate in price, compact and elegant in form, and executed in a style fitting them to be permanently preserved.

They do not profess to compete with the so-called cheap volumes. They believe that a cheapness which is attained by the use of inferior type and paper, and absence of editorial care, and which results in volumes that no one cares to keep, is a false cheapness. They desire rather to produce books superior in quality, and relatively as cheap.

Each volume will be carefully revised by a competent editor, and printed at the Chiswick Press, on fine paper, with new type, and ornaments and initial letters specially designed for the series.

The *Pocket Volumes* will include all classes of Literature, both copyright and non-copyright;—Biography, History, Voyages, Travels, Poetry, sacred and secular, Books of Adventure and Fiction. They will include Translations of Foreign Books, and also such American Literature as may be considered worthy of adoption.

The Publishers desire to respect the moral claims of authors who cannot secure legal copyright in this country, and to remunerate equitably those whose works they may reprint.

The books will be issued, at short intervals, in paper covers, at various prices, from 1*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*, and in cloth, top edge gilt, at 6*d.* per volume extra, in half morocco, Roxburgh style, at 1*s.* extra, in antique or best plain morocco (Hayday), at 4*s.* extra.

Now Ready.

The Robin Hood Ballads. 2*s.* 6*d.*
The Lieutenant and Commander. By Capt. Basil Hall, R.N. 3*s.*
The Midshipman. By Capt. Basil Hall, R.N. 3*s.*
Southey's Life of Nelson. 2*s.* 6*d.*
George Herbert's Poems. 2*s.*
George Herbert's Works. 3*s.*
Longfellow's Poems. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Milton's Paradise Lost. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Milton's Paradise Regained and other Poems. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Preparing.

White's Natural History of Selborne.
The Conquest of India. By Capt. Basil Hall, R.N.
Sea Songs and Ballads. By Charles Dibdin, and others.
Walton's Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, &c.
Walton's Complete Angler.
Gray's Poems.
Goldsmith's Poems.
Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield.
Henry Vaughan's Poems.
Burns's Poems.
Burns's Songs.
Coleridge's Poems.

Other Works are in preparation.

CHISWICK PRESS:—PRINTED BY WHITTINGHAM AND WILKINS, TOOKS COURT, CHANCERY LANE.